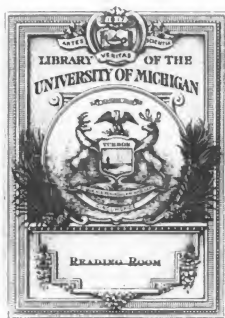


*The New American  
encyclopedic dictionary*





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1907  
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# The New American Encyclopedic Dictionary

An Exhaustive Dictionary  
OF  
The English Language  
Practical and Comprehensive

GIVING THE FULLEST DEFINITION  
(ENCYCLOPÆDIC IN DETAIL), THE  
ORIGIN, PRONUNCIATION AND USE  
OF WORDS . . . . .



*Rich and Appropriate Illustrations*

J. A. HILL & COMPANY  
NEW YORK

1907





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DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT

The New American  
Encyclopedic Dictionary

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# EXPLANATORY.

In this work each WORD in the vocabulary is first given in its current form of spelling and pronunciation, and then are given the various forms of orthography which the word has successively assumed from its first appearance in the language, those forms which have become obsolete being marked with an asterisk (\*).

The various GRAMMATICAL PARTS OF SPEECH in which a word occurs are grouped under one heading, with DEFINITIONS OF EACH PART, illustrated by QUOTATIONS, and each word is considered and defined with reference to every part of speech in which it can be properly used, and also with reference to the various meanings it has assumed during the growth of the language. Then follows a complete list of idiomatic and other PHRASES which have acquired a special meaning foreign to the individual significance of the words which compose them, all duly arranged under their proper parts of speech.

COMPOUND WORDS in which complete adhesion has taken place between the two or more constituents have been arranged as independent words; while those still so loosely united as to be usually connected by hyphens have been placed under the first word of the compound, and instead of being bunched under one heading, as in other dictionaries, are given in their regular alphabetical order in the vocabulary. This arrangement insures easy reference, prevents confusion of etymologies, and permits complete definitions. For example, after ELECTRO—seventy-nine compound words, beginning with ELECTRO-BALLISTIC and ending with ELECTRO-VOLTAGE, are given and defined before the word ELECTROCUTE occurs in the vocabulary. If it were not for this plan of having the compound words immediately follow the first word of their compound, the word ELECTROCUTE would appear just after ELECTRO-COPPER and just before ELECTRO-DEPOSIT.

THE PRONUNCIATION is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages. The division into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *bréad, sá, sósat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelled *bréd, sè, sòt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *á-tér*.

THE ETYMOLOGY will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . Sp. . . Port. . . Ital. . . from Lat. . ." the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A. N. Anglo-Norman.	Slav. Slavonic.	der. derived, derivation.	naut. nautical.
Arab. Arabic.	Sp. Spanish.	dim. diminutive.	nom. nominative.
Aram. Aramaic.	Sw. Swedish.	dram. dramatically.	num. numismatic.
Arm. Armenian.	Syr. Syriac.	dynam. dynamics.	obj. objective.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.	Tent. Testuale.	E. East.	oba. obsolete.
Astr. Assyrian.	Turk. Turkish.	eccl. ecclesiastical.	ord. ordinary.
Bohe. Bohemian, or Czech.	Walach. Walachian.	econ. economy.	orth. orthology.
Bret. Bre-Breton, or Celtic or Brit- tany.	Wel. Welsh.	e. g. <i>exempli gratia</i> =for example.	paleont. paleontology.
Celt. Celtic.		elect. electricity.	path. pathology.
Chal. Chaldean.		entom. entomology.	perf. perfect.
Dan. Danish.		etym. etymology.	pers. person, personal.
Dut. Dutch.		e. g. example.	persp. perspective.
E. Eastern, or East.		f. or fem. feminine.	phar. pharmacy.
E. Aram. East Aramaean, generally called Chaldean.		fig. figurative, figuratively.	phil. philosophy.
Eng. English, or England.		fort. fortification.	phil. philology.
Eth. Ethiopic.		freq. frequentative.	phot. photography.
Flem. Flemish.		fr. from.	phren. phrenology.
Fr. French.		fat. future.	phys. physiology.
Frise. Frisian.		gen. general, generally.	pl. plur. plural.
Gael. Gaelic.		gend. gender.	poet. poetry, or poetical.
Ger. German.		genit. genitive.	polit. econ. political economy.
Goth. Gothic.		geog. geography.	pos. possessive.
Gr. Greek.		geol. geology.	pref. prefix.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.		geom. geometry.	pres. present.
Heb. Hebrew.		gram. grammar.	pret. preterit.
Hind. Hindustani.		her. heraldry.	prim. primary.
Icel. Icelandic.		hor. horology.	priv. privative.
Ir. Irish.		hort. horticulture.	prob. probable, probably.
Ital. Italian.		hydr. hydraulics.	prom. pronounced, pronunciation.
Lat. Latin.		hydro. hydrostatics.	prosa. prosody.
Let. Lettish, Lettonian.		i. e. <i>id est</i> =that is.	psych. psychology.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.		ichthy. ichthyology.	psychol. psychotechnics.
Lith. Lithuanian.		<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibidem</i> =the same.	Q. & V. quod vide=which see.
Mediev. Lat. Medieval Latin.		imp. impersonal.	rh. rhetoric.
Mag. Magyar.		imper. imperative.	scrip. scripture.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.		indic. indicative.	sculp. sculpture.
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.		inf. infinitive.	sing. singular.
N. New.		intens. intensitive.	S. South.
N. H. Ger. New High German.		lang. language.	sp. gr. specific gravity.
Norm. Norman.		Ling. Lingua.	spec. special, specially.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.		lit. literal, literally.	suff. suffix.
O. Old.		mach. machinery.	sup. super.
O. H. Ger. Old High German.		m. or masc. masculine.	surg. surgery.
O. S. Saxon.		math. mathematics.	tech. technical.
Perse. Persian.		met. metaphysics.	theol. theology.
Phoen. Phoenician.		med. medicine, medical.	trig. trigonometry.
Pol. Polish.		met. metaphorically.	typog. typography.
Port. Portuguese.		metall. metallurgy.	var. variety.
Prov. Provençal.		metaph. metaphysics.	vis. name.
Provine. Provençal.		meteorol. meteorology.	W. West.
Ross. Russian.		metonym. metonymy.	scolog. scology.
Rabb. Rabbinical.		mil. milit. military.	
Sam. Samaritan.		min. miser, mineralogy.	
Sansc. Sanscrit.		mod. modern.	
Serv. Servian.		myth. mythology.	
		N. North.	
		n. or neut. neuter.	
		nat. phil. natural philosophy.	

\* Obsolete words.  
† Words rarely used.  
‡ Equivalent to, or signifying.  
§ Note bene=take notice.



## PREFACE.

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### Origin of the Work

The material embodied in this *Dictionary* was prepared and arranged by an editorial staff of American scholars, assisted by a large number of specialists in their respective departments, eminent in the various branches of learning. The immense amount of labor involved in the undertaking was accomplished only by the combined efforts of all who took part in the construction of the work. The successful result is in a great measure due to the indefatigable labors of its editors, Edward T. Roe, LL. B., Le Roy Hooker, D. D., and Thomas W. Handford.

The publishers have spared neither labor nor expense in constructing a work which would fully meet the requirements of the times. Thousands of important new topics of interest to American readers have been carefully considered and prepared for insertion in the work, and the entire text has been rigidly and thoroughly revised, and brought down to the present time. These volumes form a practical work of reference, adapted to the use of all classes of people.

Additional help was given by thousands of persons, who furnished information on specific and technical subjects. Prominent representatives of the professions and trades, scientists, merchants, financiers, and members of various organizations, were unwearied in their efforts to assist in the preparation of the work. The editors were materially aided in their labors by a large force of proof-readers, who faithfully performed the duties which devolved upon them.

The editors adopted the plan of combining under one alphabet the features of both a dictionary and an encyclopædia. They selected as a basis the *Encyclopædic Dictionary* edited by Robert Hunter, A. M., LL. D., F. G. S., published in England in 1888. The task of collecting the necessary material for this work devolved mainly upon Dr. Hunter, and was only completed after seventeen years of labor and research. Valuable assistance, however, was rendered by his colleagues, John Williams, A. M., S. J. Herrtage, A. B., and a number of noted European specialists. The chemistry articles were contributed by John Francis Walker, A. M., F. C. S., late Examiner in Chemistry in Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and by William Harkness, F. I. C., F. R. M. S. T. Davies, F. G. S. of the Mineralogical Department, British Museum, furnished the bulk of the matter on Mineralogy and Petrology. Information regarding military matters was contributed by Lieut.-Col. Cooper King, R. M. A., late Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; while the Department of Music was ably conducted by Sir John Stainer. It is impossible to mention by name all who contributed directly or indirectly to lighten the labors of Dr. Hunter in securing accuracy and in bringing this work to completion.

Presidents, secretaries and members of scientific societies, the chief officers of religious bodies, university professors, government officials and a host of private persons rendered willing help by affording information in many cases possessed by themselves alone. Chief among these voluntary helpers were Dr. Gunther, F. R. S., Keeper of the Zoological Collections; Mr. Carruthers, F. R. S., Keeper of the Botanical Collections; Mr. J. Davies, F. G. S., Palæontological Department; and Mr. Britten, F. L. S., Botanical Department in the British Museum; Dr. Sclater, F. R. S., Secretary, Mr. Waterhouse, Librarian, and Mr. A. D. Bartlett, Superintendent, of the Zoological Society; Prof. Huxley, F. R. S., Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F. R. S., late Professor at the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, Dr. Moir, L. R. C. S., and the late Prof. R. A. Proctor.

This work occupies a distinct place in the front rank of lexicographical works. It has received the unstinted praise of critics and the endorsement of leading authorities. According to *Webster's International Dictionary*, "It is the most copious in its list of words, and is more nearly allied, than are the others in its system of pronunciation, to

the long promised but still incomplete *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, which is edited by James A. H. Murray, LL. D., though it is far more simple than the latter in its notation of sounds."

**Growth of Language.** The study of the English language, in its entirety, requires a dictionary peculiarly adapted to its many complexities. The manifold shades of meaning which words possess necessitate a work of a higher order than a mere vocabulary. The inevitable progress of art, science and literature—the ever-widening circle of human knowledge—demands that a thorough and complete dictionary should be also an encyclopædia, practical as a book of reference and adapted to the recent growth of the language.

"Language is in a condition of constant growth and change," says Professor Whitney, in his *Life and Growth of Language*. "An English speaker even of only a century ago would find not a little in our every-day speech which he would understand with difficulty, or not at all; if we were to hear Shakespeare read aloud a scene from one of his own works, it would be in no small part unintelligible (by reason, especially, of the great difference between his pronunciation and ours); Chaucer's English (500 years ago) we master by dint of good solid application, and with considerable help from a glossary; and King Alfred's English (1,000 years ago) which we call Anglo-Saxon, is not easier to us than German. All this, in spite of the fact that no one has gone about of set purpose to alter English speech, in any generation among the thirty or forty that have lived between us and Alfred, any more than in our own. Here, then, is another side of the life of language for us to deal with, and explain, if we can. Life, here, as elsewhere, appears to involve growth and change as an essential element, and the remarkable analogies which exist between the birth and growth and decay and extinction of a language and those of an organized being, or of a species, have been often enough noticed and dwelt upon; some have even inferred from them that language is an organism and leads an organic life, governed by laws with which men cannot interfere."

Words acquire new meanings as new conditions arise. The *kinetoscope* of Perigal was a very different instrument from the *kinetoscope* of Edison. This is also true of more common words. *Bodkin*, for instance, is no longer applied to a dagger, but has a more peaceful significance.

The great number of mechanical inventions and scientific improvements have necessitated the almost unlimited coinage of new words. According to a well-known authority there is not one of the prize machines of the World's Fair of 1854 in use to-day, but all are to be found in the piles of scrap iron. The chief features of the Paris Exposition of 1900 were not dreamed of in 1883. The stories which the father of to-day tells his son, of his own boyhood, sound like tales from ancient history.

**Requisites of a Dictionary.** In this era of rapid change and growth, the position of the dictionary becomes a critical one. A most important question in the consideration of such a work is: What are the requisites of a thorough and complete dictionary?

It should contain all the authorized words of the language, with the forms of orthography which they have successively assumed. A dictionary is no longer an idol to be devoutly worshiped by the student of the language, neither is it a supreme court of reference whose decision is final. It should embody a complete but simple system of pronunciation, based upon the usages of the best-speaking English people. It should trace the etymological history of each word from its original domestic root or foreign analogue, to its latest form. It should give the original and present meanings of each word, with illustrative examples of its various uses. It should contain a complete list of idiomatic and other phrases, which have acquired a special meaning foreign to the individual significance of the words which compose them. Finally, such a work should contain comprehensive, encyclopædic matter relative to art, science and literature, and all recent discoveries and improvements.

**Plan of the Work.** This *Dictionary* is not a mere list of words alphabetically arranged. Neither are its contents to be estimated by the large number of words included in its vocabulary, for each word is considered and defined with reference to every part of speech in which it can be properly used, and also with reference to the various meanings it has assumed during the growth of the language. The work defines over 250,000 words, including an exhaustive list of obsolete words from the time of Chaucer to the present day, together with foreign words and phrases current in this country. Besides the necessary Encyclopædic matter, found in the body of the dictionary, the work contains an Appendix devoted to biographical, historical, geographical, statistical, classical and other information of great practical value.

**Technology.** The editors have prepared a list of technical terms, which, after careful revision, form a most important feature of the work. These are of great value from a scientific and practical standpoint and the collection is virtually complete. The elaboration of the list has been accomplished in such a manner that it is of value to the average reader as well as to the *savant*. The rapid advancement made by the arts and sciences has multiplied

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the number of technical terms in a corresponding degree. The list of technical words and phrases found in these volumes includes all terms bearing directly upon theology, law, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, medicine, geology, fine arts, engineering, mechanics, handicrafts and other subjects.

**Cant and Slang.** The compilation of a dictionary involves the consideration of many words which properly belong to the category of cant and slang. The editors were obliged to use great caution, both in the acceptance and rejection of such words. Certainly, many that were found inconsistent with the needs of a dictionary were often more expressive than so-called legitimate words. Those inserted are words in common use among the English-speaking people. These, however, are given their proper character by a distinction between them and more authoritative words. The lexicographer cannot wholly ignore slang. It exerts a strong influence on the language and is developed according to its laws. Many words which originate as slang finally take their places in the language of literature and speech. The word *slang* itself, which has occupied a position in the language since the middle of last century, is comparatively a recent word in reputable dictionaries.

**Colloquialisms.** Great discrimination must needs be exercised in the treatment of colloquialisms. Many of the so-called colloquial words and phrases are entitled to a recognition in the language. Many words and phrases peculiar to Americans and known as Americanisms are of classical origin, and often reflect the distinctive characteristics of the people who use them. The word *corn*, for instance, was perverted from its former function, as a general name for cereal grains, to mean *maize*. Where there has been a distinct corruption of meaning, as is the case with many colloquialisms, they have been placed in a special department, at the end of the work.

**Special Coinages.** During the past few years English words have been coined in large numbers. These words are often interesting, as well as expressive, and, when reputable authorities have sanctioned their use, should be admitted into the vocabulary. To place these words in a special list would only narrow the scope of this work.

**Semi-naturalized Words.** The incorporation of foreign words into our language is a gradual and almost imperceptible process. Yet there can be no doubt of the propriety of admitting such words to a place in any dictionary, when, by constant use, their value has been made evident and custom has robbed them of their foreign significance. The lexicographer needs only to guard against the insertion of too recent importations, in the selection of such words.

**Hybrid Compounds.** The prevalence of hybrid words emphasizes the resources and demands of the English language. Whenever a condition or object comes into existence which fails to find adequate form or expression in our own tongue; words from two different languages are often used in conjunction with each other. The word *cosmolangue* is a fitting example of such a union. The word is formed by the compounding of the Greek word *cosmos*, world, with the English word *language*. Hence, *cosmolangue* means a world-language. The word *cablegram*, which caused a lengthy discussion among English philologists, before it was finally accepted, was formed by uniting the English word *cable* with the Greek word *gramma*, a writing.

In the compilation of this *Dictionary* the various styles of type adopted afford an easy means of distinguishing the different divisions and subdivisions of words.

**General Arrangement**  
A system has been inaugurated which affords great convenience in reference. For instance, verbs are first divided into transitive and intransitive. These are again subdivided; firstly, into their ordinary meanings and secondly into their technical significations. A further subdivision is then made into literal and figurative meanings. The same system is adopted in the cases of adjectives, adverbs and nouns. The various grammatical parts of speech in which a word occurs are grouped under one heading, with definitions of each part, illustrated by quotations. Words of the same form, but from different roots, are placed under different headings.

Complete and comprehensive information on any encyclopædic subject can be readily obtained by means of a system of cross references to kindred topics. Turn to a single word of many that might be instanced—*evolution*. The spelling, pronunciation, definition and etymology are first given. Then follows the ordinary use of the word, literally and figuratively. Then the technical meanings are given, in astronomy and geology, biology, geometry, mathematics, and military. Definitions, quotations, and citations are given under all these subheads, so that the reader can obtain not only every shade of the meaning of the word, but a world of knowledge in those various departments. Under biology, reference is made to epigenesis. Turning to *epigenesis*, the reader will find the word spelled, pronounced and defined, and the scientific process described fully enough for any



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one to learn its gist, with references to Wolff, its first annunciator, in 1759; Haller, its opponent, and Haeckel, one of its great advocates. Reverting to the word *evolution*, the development hypothesis or theory is mentioned. Under the word *development* is given a full description of the doctrine, with references to Owen, Buffon, Lamarck, Saint-Hilaire, Hugh Miller, Spencer, Wallace, Darwin and Haeckel, and a reference to "Darwinism." *Darwinism* gives us the biography of Darwin, a list of his books, a minute description of his hypothesis under seven distinct heads, with more than 1,500 words in explanation of them. Again, in the course of the account of Darwinism, reference is made to *transmutation*, under which word will be found a full definition of both transmutation and transmutation hypothesis, also a reference to *transformation*, which word, with its compounds, occupies a space of one and one-half columns. Under the word *evolution* the theory is fully explained with reference to Haeckel, Darwin, Huxley and their works. By means of these cognate descriptions the reader has learned the substance of the subject, and that, too, in a dictionary.

The etymologies given are based upon the latest and best authorities. The cognate forms in other languages of each word are shown distinct from the roots.

Derivative signs similar to the following will often be found after words: "In Fr...Sp...Port...Ital...from Lat..." This implies that there have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original. Where a word occurs that is taken from a language usually expressed, in other dictionaries, by foreign typography, the foreign characters are omitted and the nearest English equivalents are substituted. An abbreviation is placed before the word, showing from what language it is taken. Such transliteration is of value to the average reader who is unfamiliar with foreign typography.

This work abounds in illustrative quotations from the literature of the language. Many of these quotations are taken from newspapers and periodicals, the editors being of the opinion that no other source affords so many instances of words in every-day use, which represent the peculiar elements of the English language. "It is the growth of the newspaper press which has given importance to the English oral language," says a noted writer. "While the lexicographer is hesitating, weighing, suspending, harshly rejecting or tardily admitting, a language is being worked out, which will react again upon our literature. Apart from philological considerations, the mark of the spoken language, distinguishing it from the written language, is that it lives and breathes instinctive with the inspiration of the moment, receiving new ideas as they are newly born, fresh with the quick growth of an age of rapid progress and teeming invention."

The work is copiously illustrated, in a manner appropriate to the subjects treated.

The pronunciation of words is shown by a complete system of diacritical marks, the key to which is printed at the bottom of each page.

Obsolete words are distinguished by an asterisk (\*), while words that are still in use though rarely found either in the spoken or written language, are marked with an obelisk (†).

No attempt has been made to introduce any phonetic or other system of spelling. The successive forms of orthography which it has assumed are given under each word.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting to the public a work high in aim, complete in detail, and thorough in conception. They are confident it will prove a valuable adjunct to the literature of the day.

## GUIDE TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

In this dictionary the pronunciation is shown by diacritical marks, and the precise value of every vowel, whether accented or unaccented, is clearly and exactly indicated.

Where two or more vowels occur together and do not form a diphthong, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute.

The following table illustrates the use of the marks:

a	as in fate, fame, ale.	ä	as in rule, rumor, cruel.
ä	as in fat, fan, fabulous.	ä	as in full, put, bushel.
k	as in fare, bear, fair.	y	as in try, reply, thyme.
ä	as in amidst, culpable, extra.	y	as in Syrian, myth, system.
ä	as in what, was, swan.	y	as in pyre, tyro, tyrant.
ä	as in fall, bawl, cause.	ä, ä = ä	as in æon, Phœnix.
ä	as in father, far, calm, ask.	ey = ä	as in prey, obey.
ä	as in we, meet, seal.	ö	as in boil, moist, voice.
ä	as in met, help, wreck.	öy	as in boy, oyster, royalty.
ä	as in here, pierce, queer.	öu	as in pout, thou, found.
ö	as in camel, proven, traveling.	öw	as in jowl, tower, plow.
ö	as in her, germ, filter.	ö	as in cat, locate, romantic.
ö	as in there, where, etc.	ö	as in cell, mice, receipt.
i	as in pine, while, tight.	ch	as in chorus, ache, monarch.
i	as in pit, fill, beautiful.	ch	as in chin, switch, riches.
i	as in sire, retire, wire.	ch	as in machine, chaise, marchioness.
i	as in sir, whirl, firm.	g	as in go, figure, log.
i	as in marine, pique, machine.	g	as in gem, urge, religion.
ö	as in go, home, fold.	g	as in sing, rank, banquet.
ö	as in pot, lodge, fond.	ph = f	as in philosopher, photograph.
ö	as in or, forbear, cord.	qu = kw	as in Quaker, quick, quiet.
ö	as in wore, chorus, foreman.	s	as in sin, lesson, basis.
ö	as in wolf, book, good.	s	as in has, revise, noise.
ö	as in work, world, word.	th	as in thin, worth, slothful.
ö	as in who, tomb, fool.	th	as in this, writhe, breathing.
ä	as in son, society, union.	x	as in expect, next, complex.
ä	as in mute, repute, tube.	x	as in Xenophon, Xenia, xylography.
ä	as in cub, plum, nut.	z	as in exist, exact, examine.
ä	as in cure, lure, pure.	-ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl, &c.	as in bub-ble, han-dle, &c.
ä	as in unite, fortunate, deluge.	-cian, -tian = shən	as in politi-cian, gen-tian.
ä	as in cur, burlesque, murmur.	-cious, -tious = shūs	as in gra-cious, propi-tious.
		-sion, -tion = shūn	as in omis-sion, ra-tion.
		-sion = shūn	as in delu-sion.

# RULES FOR FORMING PLURAL NOUNS AND DERIVATIVES.

Formerly a great deal of space in dictionaries was taken up by the insertion of regularly formed plural nouns and derivatives. Now modern lexicographers are inclined to exclude such words on the ground that the simple rules governing their formation are generally understood as to make their insertion unnecessary. Following are the rules :

## 1. RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF PLURALS.

(1) The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular.

(2) Words ending in a sound that will unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *bird, birds*; *bee, bees*.

(3) Words ending in a sound that will not unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, *box, boxes*; *church, churches*; *sash, sashes*.

*Exception*: When such words end in a silent *e*, the plural is formed by adding *s* only; as, *race, races*; *rose, roses*.

(4) Most nouns ending in *e* preceded by a consonant form the plural by the addition of *es*; as, *cargo, cargoes*; *hero, heroes*.

*Exceptions*: The following nouns are commonly written in the plural with *s* only: *Albino, canto, grotto, motto, negrito, octavo, Pueblo, quarto, solo, tyro, and zero*.

(5) Some nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, change their termination into *ves* in the plural; as, *leaf, leaves*; *shelf, shelves*. Others, as *chief, dwarfs, grief, gulfs, handkerchief, hoof, proof, roof, reproof, safe, scarf, strife, surf, turf*, and most of those ending in *ff* form the plural regularly; as, *chief, chiefs*; *muff, muffs*.

(6) Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant form the plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *candy, candies*. But nouns ending in *y* after a vowel, form the plural regularly; as, *day, days*; *chimney, chimneys*.

(7) Compound words, whether hyphenated or solid, usually form the plural regularly; as *handful, handfuls*; *house-top, house-tops*. But words composed of a noun united to an adjective, or of two nouns connected by a preposition, so as really to constitute a phrase generally form the plural by adding *s* to the first word of the compound; as, *court-martial, courts-martial*; *cousin-german, cousins-german*; *knight-errant, knights-errant*; *son-in-law, sons-in-law*.

Many nouns adopted from foreign languages retain their foreign plurals; as, *alumnus, alumni*; *crisis, crises*. The instances in which this occurs are indicated in their proper places in the dictionary.

## 2. FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES.

(1) Words ending in silent *e*, generally reject the *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *move, movable*.

*Exceptions*: (a) Words ending in *oe* retain the final *e*; as, *shoe, shoeing*; *hoe, hoeing*; (b) when *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* it is retained before *able* or *ous*; as, *peaceable, courageous*; (c) the *e* is retained in a few words to prevent ambiguity, as in the word *singing* to distinguish it from *singing*; in *dyeing* (coloring), to distinguish from *dying* (expiring).

(2) Words ending in silent *e*, generally retain *e* on receiving an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, *large, largely*. *Exceptions*: *Due, duly*; *true, truly*; *awe, awfully*; *judge, judgment*; *abridge, abridgment*; *acknowledge, acknowledgment*; *argue, argument*.

(3) Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* on receiving an addition, unless this addition is *'s* or a syllable beginning with *i*; as, *carry, carrier, carries*; *fancy, fancied, fanciful*; *lady, ladies*; *lady, lady's*; *carry, carrying*.

(4) But words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* on taking an increase; as *boy, boyish, boys*; *way, delayed, delays*; *say, says*.

*Exceptions*: *Lay, laid*; *pay, paid*; *say, said*; commonly, *stay, staid*; and most of their compounds; as, *mis-laid, unpaid*, etc.

(5) When a word ending in *c* (hard) takes a suffix which begins with *e*, *i*, or *y*, *k* is added before the suffix; as, *traffic, trafficker, trafficking*; *panic, panicky*.

(6) Derivatives formed from words which end in *ie*, change the *ie* to *y* before *ing*; as, *die, dying*; *tie, tying*; *beize, beizing*.

(7) Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, generally double the final consonant on taking an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as *gun, gunner, gunning*; *compel, compelling, compulsion*; *control, controlled, controlling*.

(8) But when a diphthong precedes the final letter, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, the consonant is not doubled on assuming an additional syllable; as *toil, toiler, toiling*; *deposit, depositor, depositing*.

(9) Words ending in a double consonant generally retain both consonants on receiving an addition; as, *call, caller, calling, calls*; *ebb, ebbed, ebbing, ebbs*.

*Exceptions*: Some words ending in *ll*, drop one *l* on receiving an increase beginning with a consonant; as, *full, fulfill, fulfilling, fully*.



# THE NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

## A



**A, a.** The first letter in the English alphabet, as in those of all the modern Indo-European tongues. The Latin alphabet also commences with *a*, and the Greek with a similar letter, *alpha*. In Sanscrit the vowels are classified by grammarians separately from the consonants. The vowels are placed first, and two sounds of *a*, the first a very short one, intermediate between *â* and *ä*, as in the word *Feda*, and the other long, as in the first syllable of *Brâhma*, head the list. In the Semitic, also, more accurately called the Syro-Arabian, family of languages, a letter with the *a* sound stands first in order. Thus the Hebrew alphabet commences with *A (Alpha)*, followed in succession by *B (Beth)*, *C (Gimel)*, *D (Dalet)*, designations which at once suggest the names of the Greek letters *Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta*. The comparative originality of the Hebrew series is shown by the fact that the appellations of the letters have meanings which the original forms of the characters are supposed roughly to represent: thus, *A (Alpha)*, signifies *a*, *B (Beth)* a house, *G (Gimel)* a camel, and *D (Dalet)* a door. These terms are properly Aramaean. The old Hebrew, the Aramaean, and the Greek alphabets all come from the Phœnician, a Syro-Arabian tongue. The Phœnician letters, again, as Gesenius suggests, may have been derived from the Keraïtes, or Kharayites (Lepsius). The arrangement which makes *A* the first letter extends far beyond the Aryan and Syro-Arabian tongues, and is believed to be nearly universal through the world.

**I. A as a vowel sound.**  
A owns its position at the head of so many alphabets to the facility with which it may be pronounced: it is useful but to breathe strongly through the open mouth, and one of the *a* sounds comes forth. This letter has three leading sounds, two of which again are somewhat modified in many words, apparently by the succeeding consonants.

(1) *The long sound of A:*  
(i.) *As in fate*, marked in this work by *â*.  
(ii.) A modification of this sound, produced by the consonant *r* following it, as in *far*, marked *ä*.  
(3) *As in father* (marked *ä*). This, or a sound much approaching it, is common in many languages.

(2) *A trifling modification of this sound is produced by its occurrence in a closed syllable, as in fast*, but it is not sufficiently distinct from it to require a special diacritical mark.

(3) *A shorter form of the open sound in a closed syllable, as in infat*. It is here marked by *ä*, the shortest possible sound of *a*, scarcely distinguishable from one of the *u* sounds, as in *united*. It is here marked *ä*. It is very common in Sanscrit words, as *Feda*.

**3. The broad sound of A:**  
(1) *As in fall*, here marked *â*.  
(2) A closer form of it, marked *ä*, as in *what*.

**II. A as an initial is used:**  
(1) *In Chronology, for Anno (Lat.)=in the year: as A. D., Anno Domini = in the year of our Lord; A. V. C., Anno urbis condite = in the year of the city founded—i. e., from the foundation of the city (Rome) = 753 B. C. (Varro).*

(2) *In Horology, for the Lat. prep. ante = before: as a. m. (ante meridiem) = before noon.*  
(3) *In designating University degrees, for Artium: as A. M. (Lat.), or M. A. (Eng.), Artium Magister = Master of Arts; A. B. (Lat.), or B. A. (Eng.), Artium baccalaureus = Bachelor of Arts.*  
(4) *In England M. A. and B. A. are almost exclusively employed, while in the United States A. B. and A. B. are used.*  
(5) *In Academies of Music, Painting, Science, &c.: (a) for academy, or academicians, as R. A. = Royal Academy; or (b) for Associate, as A. R. A. = Associate of the Royal Academy; or (c) for Antiquaries, as F. R. S. = Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.*  
(6) *In the Army, for Artillery: as U. S. A. = The United States Artillery, or U. S. Artillery; R. A. = Royal Artillery; as U. S. T. B. = Supernumerary, Alto, Tenor, Bass.*  
(7) *In Nautical Language, for abis. Thus, A. B. = able-bodied seaman.*  
(8) *In Commerce, for accepted, and is used specially of bills.*

**III. A as a symbol stands for—**  
(1) *In Logic: A universal affirmative.*  
(2) *In Music: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to the 4a of the Italians and the French.*

(3) *In Phœnician: The chief in an inscription.*  
(4) *In Phœnician: A hieroglyph is a contraction of the Greek preposition ante, and has two meanings: (i.) In grammar, it signifies (ii.) in quantities of the same weight or the same measure.*

(5) *In Botany: According to the method of notation in botanical drawings proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, and followed by Endlicher in his Iconographia Generum Plantarum, for a flower before expansion, while A 1 is a flower expanded.*

(6) *In Astronomical Language: A 1 = a vessel of the first class, excellently built. Figuratively: Anything highly excellent, the best of its class.*

(7) *In Mathematics: A and the other letters of the alphabet are used, e. g., in Euclid, to represent lines, angles, points, &c. In Algebra, a and the other first letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, and the last letters to express such as are unknown.*

(8) *In Mathematics: The first letters of the alphabet are used to indicate persons in cases supposed or stated for illustration: as A promises B to pay C.*

**IV. A used in composition:**

(1) *As a prefix:*  
(1) *To English words derived from the A. R., generally means an (some), or, to, in, on, or, may be severed from the rest of the word by a hyphen, as a-day; or the two may be completely united, as along. A was once used as a prefix in many instances, especially to participles, where now it is not used; e. g., "I am a-going, or a-coming," are now copied to the vulgar, and are not looked upon as correct. But Max Müller considers such phrases more accurate than those which have displaced them, and they are frequent in the Bible, as Heb. xi. 21. Cf. Shakespeare, Merry Wives, act iii., sc. 3, "We'll a-biding together." In some cases," says Lye, "it was originally merely an initial augment, altering nothing in the sense of the word." Sometimes it=A. S. ge, as in a-cure (A. S. gescear).*  
(2) *To words derived from the Latin, is (1) the Latin prep. ad, abs (of which a is used before*

words beginning with a consonant); as *over-to turn away from; abstracto=lead away; abstracto=to draw away.* (2) The Latin prep. ad=to; as *agnate, from agnatus*, part participle of agnosco= (properly) to be born to, or in addition to.

(3) *To words of Greek derivation is sometimes what is called alpha privative; that is, alpha which deprives the word to which it is prefixed of its positive meaning, and substitutes what is negative instead. It signifies not; as *thesis=one who believes in God; atheism=one who does not believe in God.* In cases where the word so contradicted begins with a vowel an is used, as *anæsthetic*, the opposite of *electric*.*

(4) *To words derived from the French, occasionally, but rarely, or, as *emerge, from Fr. à merce* = (put) at the mercy (of the court).*

(5) *As apparently from its accent, French, but probably really only the Latin prep. a=from; and the accent is a mark of its having come to us in this use through the French), in English, sometimes from. (1) Notting paternity, especially of an honorable kind, as *Thomas à Becket*=Thomas Becket; *Anthony à Wood*=Anthony Wood. (2) Logical progression, as in *a priori* and *a posteriori* (q. v.).*

(6) *As an affix in burlesque poetry at once adds another syllable to a line, and produces a ludicrous effect—*

"And chuck'd him under the chin—"*Elvines quoted in Newman's "Hist. of Engl."* chap. xvii.

**V. A as a part of speech.**

**A, a, an.** (Before words commencing with a consonant or the aspirate; as before *a word* or silent *h*: as "a man," "a heart," "an art," "an heir." To this rule there are exceptions:

(1) When the accent on a word commencing with the aspirate falls on other than the first syllable, *an* is frequently used: as "*anæsthetic*," "an hotel."

(2) *A* is used before the vowel *u* in one where the vowel carries the sound of *uu*, as in the phrase "such a one."

(3) *A* is used before the vowel *u* when it carries with it a *y* sound, as if written *you*, as "a union," "a university;" and also before words commencing with *eu* or *ew* which have a similar sound, as "a cuneus," "a ewe."

Originally an, meaning one, was used before words beginning with a consonant, as well as those beginning with a vowel. In earlier English, as in the Bible, we find an generally used before words commencing with *h*, whether aspirated or not, as "an house," "an heart." "Such an one" occurs as frequently as "such a one." *An* is found before *u* with the *y* sound, as "an unicorn," "an assuer." These uses have been followed by modern writers, but chiefly in poetry. Macaulay speaks of "an university."

1. *As the indefinite article, points out persons and things vaguely; more specifically, it signifies—*

(a) Each.  
"Once a [i. e., each] year."—Lev. xiv. 21.  
(b) Any.  
"If a [i. e., any] man love me."—John xiv. 21  
(c) One in particular.  
"He sent a man before them."—Ps. cv. 17.

(d) Every.  
"It is good that a [i. e., every] man should both hope and wait for the salvation of the Lord."—Lam. iii. 26.

fate, fâ, fere, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wê, here, camel, hêr, there; one, wêre, wolf, wêrk, whô, sên; mûte, cûb, cûb, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sfyrian, m, æ = é; ey = â, qu = kw  
bôll, bôÿ; pôtât, jôw; cat, çêl, chorus, çhîn, bench; gô, gêm; thîn; thîs; slm; as; expect, Xenophôn, exst, ph = f  
-cian, -tician = shân. -tion, -alon = shân; tion, -gion = shân. -tious, -cious. -sious = shûs. -ble, -dis, &c. = bel, del.

(e) When placed before the name of a person it conveys the proper noun into a common noun, as—  
"An Orpheus! an Orpheus! Yes, faith may grow bold."—*Wordsworth: Power of Music.*

2. As a substantive, as:—

(a) In the expression "Cape A, small a." (c.)  
(b) In the phrase "A per se" (i. e. a) by itself, standing alone, which means "one pre-eminent, a none-such."

"O'er Cressida, the flower and A per se of Troy and Greece."

Chaucer: *Testament of Cressida*, v. 78.

3. As an adjective, as "the a sound."

VI. A as an abbreviation, stands for:

1. The interjection *ah!* (*Old Eng.*)

"And sayd *ah!* daughter, cryst thee herynne."

Chaucer: *The Knights Tale*, l. 2, 360.

2. The personal pronoun *you*.

"Bowsse would *a* say; and away againe would *a* go, and spale would *a* come."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Part II.*, l. 11, 2.

3. The infinitive *have*. [*Ha.*]

"I had not thought my body could *a* yielded."—*Bacon: Of Flitcher.*

4. The word *all* (*Scotch*):—

"They have *a* soldiers to assist them."

*See W. Scott: Guy Ransmering*, chap. v.

5. In Chemistry: *A* = acetate; as *KA* = Potassium acetate. Other letters, as *O* for oxalate, are used in the same manner.

7. *XXL* is used for *amalgam* or *amalgamation*.

A. L. registry mark denoting a ship of the highest class; hence, colloquially, first-rate; prime.

"*a*-*a*-*bim*. [*Old Fr.*] A term formerly used by French alchemists for lead.

"*a*-*a*-*a*, *a*-*a*-*a*, *ohm*, *ohm*, *a*, *ohm*, *a*, [*Dut.* In Ger. *arm*.] (Webster thinks it may be from Heb. and *arm*, *armah* = (1) the arm beneath the elbow; hence (2) a measure of length, the cubit, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger (*Exod. xiv. 16, 17*).) A Dutch measure of capacity, used for liquids, now obsolete. It varied in difference between 37 to 41 English wine gallons = 56 to 62 English pints.

"*a*-*a*, *oh*, [*On*.] On.

"*Da, ergo*, anon thus *eris* anon."—*Aschmoles MS.* (*Hallivell: Dict. of Archæology and Provincial Words.*)

"*a*-*a*-*a*, *a*, [*Dan.*] *atvæde*. [*Atvæde*.]

"*hys amde* *bræth*."—*Benbow MS. Bows.* (*Wright: Dict. Gaelic and Provincial Words.*)

"*a*-*a*-*a*, *a*, [*AWN.*] The board of barley or other grain; an awn.

"And that we call the same which groweth out of the ear like a long eagle or dart, whereby the ear is defended from the danger of birds."—*George: Husbandry* (1577). (*Hallivell.*)

"*a*-*a*, *a*, [*AWN.*] The alder-tree (*Scotch*). (*Jamieson: Scotch Dict.*)

"*a*-*a*, *prep.* [*A. S.* *ær*.] *Ere*, before. (*The Romance of King Alisaunder*). (*Hallivell.*)

"*a*-*a*, *verb.* [*Dut.* *aard*=earth; *arkyem*=pl.] The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to an ant-eater, the *Cryptorhina capensis* of Geoff. St. Hilaire. (*Chateaubriand*.)

"*a*-*a*, *verb.* [*Dut.* *aard*=earth, and *wolf*=wolf.] The Dutch name of a digitigrade carnivorous animal, the *Proteles laietalis*, from Caffaria, akin at once to the dog, the hyena, and the civet. [*PROTELES*.]

"*a*-*a*, *arm*, [*A. S.* *ærn*.] The arm. (*Wycliffe: Bod. MS.*)

"*a*-*a*, *armed*, *pa. par.*, & *a*. [*ARMED*.] (*Wycliffe*.)

"*a*-*a*, *Deriv* Aaron of the Septuagint; Heb. *Aharon*. (*Greek uncertain*). The first high-priest of the Jews.

"*a*-*a*, *root*, *a*, [*P.* *æxillil*. 2.] The name sometimes given to a plant, *Hypericum calycinum*, or large-flowered St. John's wort.

"*a*-*a*, *rod*, *a*, [*Scot.* *xviii*.] A rod with a serpent twined around it.

1. *Arch.*: A rod with a serpent twined around it. It is similar to the caduceus, or wand, with two serpents about it, borne by Mercury.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Of wild British plants: *Solidago virginica*, *Verbascum thapsus*. (2) Of garden plants: *Solidago Canadensis*.

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1. *Arch.*: A rod with a serpent twined around it. It is similar to the caduceus, or wand, with two serpents about it, borne by Mercury.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Of wild British plants: *Solidago virginica*, *Verbascum thapsus*. (2) Of garden plants: *Solidago Canadensis*.

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bonads were distinguished by artificial hillocks called *botomines*, from which came BUTTINO, AUSTRIA, &c.

**ab-bt, a.** [HABIT.] A habit.

"Under the abbt of wynter Austyn."  
Wright: *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, p. 56.

**A B C.** The first three letters of the English alphabet, designed as symbols of the alphabet generally.

**a** As alphabets in ivory employ.  
Hour after hour, the jet assembler's boy,  
Sorting and pussling with a deal of goss,  
These words of science could I have got.

Cowper: *Conversation*.

**ab-b-g, or ab-b-g, a.** [ABEGE.] The alphabet (eleventh century).

**Abdal** (ab-dal), a. [Arab. *abd*=servant; *Alm*=Allah=God.]  
**Abdāl Munnasir:** A person supposed to be transported by the love of God. Abdals are called in Persia Divanah Khodas. People belonging to other faiths often find them dangerous fanatics. (See D'Hérbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*, A. D. 1671.)

**ab-dēl-a-vi, a.** [Arab. *abd*=local name in Egypt.] The name given in Egypt to various varieties of the genus *Cucumis* (cucumbers and melons).

**Abderian** (ab-dēr-i-an), or **Abderite** (ab-dēr-i-te), a. [From Abdera, a town of Thrace, the inhabitants of which were reckoned very stupid, yet from among them sprung the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.] Pertaining (1) to Abdera; (2) to innocent laughter, from Democritus, who was known as "the laughing philosopher."

**ab-dēt, s.** [Pers. *ab*=water; *dēt*=hand.] The Mohammedan ceremony of washing the hands as a religious duty.

**Abdevenham** (ab-dē-vēn-ham).

**Aetrol:** The head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

**ab-dī-cant, a. & s.** [Lat. *abdicans*, pr. par. of *abdicō*.] [ABDICATE.]

1. *As adv.*: Abdicating, renouncing, relinquishing.  
"... monks abdicate of their order."—Whitlock: *Monks of the English People*, p. 39.

2. *As substantives*: One who abdicates.

**ab-dī-cāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *abdicō*=(*tit*) to say a thing does not belong to one's self; to give up; to renounce, resign, abdicate; (*legā*) to renounce one (especially a son), to disinherit him; *abdicare*; *dico*=to bind, to dedicate, consecrate or devote.]

1. *Transitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To relinquish, abandon, give up.  
2. *Spec.*: To relinquish the throne without resigning it.

The word *abdicate* is sometimes used for the desertion of office inferior to the throne.  
3. *Formally* to resign an office before one's time of service has expired, or an office which one might have been expected to retain till death.

"It was in the twenty-first year of his reign that Diocletian accepted his memorial of desire of *abdicating* the empire. . . . Diocletian acquired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a resignation which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs."—Gibbon: *Hist. of Eng.*, chap. vii.

4. To reject, to renounce, to relinquish as a right or privilege, or a valuable possession.

"But Christ as soon would abdicate His own,  
As leap from heaven to sell the throne."  
Cowper: *Truth*.

"The understanding abdicates its functions, and men are given over, as if by magic, to the enchantments of insanity."—Froster: *Hist. of Eng.*, chap. vii.

5. *Civil Law*: To renounce a son, to disinherit a son, during the lifetime of a father.

"It may be further observed that parents were allowed to be reconciled to their children, but that they could never abdicate them again."—Potter: *Grecian Antiquities*, iv. 12.

¶ Also figuratively:

"... drew them closer unto thee whom thou seemest for the time to *abdicat*."—By.

6. To turn, to deprive of office, to degrade.  
"The Turks *abdicated* Comina, the next heir to the empire."—Burton: *Anat. of Malachy*.

11. *Intransitive*: To abandon or relinquish a throne, or other office, dignity, or privilege.

"... since his [a prince] cannot abdicate for his child, *drē*."—Bedford: *On the Sentiments of a Church of England Man*.

āte, fāt, fīre, amidst, wāt, fāl, father; wēt, wāt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, plt, sēr, slr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unste, chr, rōle, fāl; try, sfrīan, m, a = 4; ey = a. qu = kw.

**ab-dī-cā-tēd, pa. par. & adj.** [ABDICATE.]  
1. *Active*: Used of one who has abdicated a throne or other dignity.

"The abdicated monarch retired."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, chap. xli.

2. *Passive*: Abandoned, renounced, referring to the throne or office abdicated.

"And hoped to seize his *abdicated* helm."  
Cowper: *Epitaphical*.

**ab-dī-cā-tiāg, pr. par.** [ABDICATE.]

**ab-dī-cā-tiōn, a.** [Lat. *abdicatio*.] The act of abdicating or relinquishing.  
1. *Spec.*: The relinquishing of an office, and particularly the throne, without a formal resignation. It is applied to resignation, which is applied to the giving back by a person into the hands of a superior an office to which that superior appointed him; while in abdication, one theoretically, without an earthly superior in the country, relinquishes what came to him at first by act of law.

"Somers violated the use of the word *abdication* by quotations from Grolius and Brissolius, Sigislaus and Bartolus."—Munday: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. 3.

2. The resignation of a throne or other office with or without due formalities.

"The ceremony of his [Diocletian's] *abdication* was performed in a spacious place, about three miles from Nicomedia."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, vol. ii, chap. xlii.

¶ An involuntary abdication may take place, like that of Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, prior to his virtual banishment to the Isle of Elba.

3. *Gen.*: A casting off, a rejection.

"Wrongful abdication of parentality."—Jeremy Bentham.

4. The state of being abdicated or relinquished.

**ab-dī-cā-tive, a.** [Lat. *abdicativus*.] That which causes or implies abdication. [ABDICATE.]

**ab-dī-tive, a.** [Lat. *abditivus*; *abditus* put away, to hide; *ab* from; *do* to put, place, give.] Having the quality or power of hiding.

**ab-dī-tūr-g, ab-dī-tūr-i-um, a.** [Lat. *abdo*.] A place for hiding articles of value, as money, plate, important documents.  
*Spec.*: A chest in churches for relics. (Dugdale.)

**ab-dōm, a.** A contraction, in physicians' prescriptions, for ABDOMEN.

**ab-dō-mēn, or ab-dō-mēn, a.** [Lat. *abdomen*, *in*, from *abdo*=to put away, to conceal; or possibly *contr*, from *abdo*=to contract, to draw in.] Properly a Latin word, but quite naturalized in English anatomical, medical and zoological works.

That portion of the trunk which is situated beneath, and in mammalia behind the diaphragm, and terminates at the extremity of the pelvis. The abdominal cavity is the largest in the human body. It is lined with a serous membrane called the peritoneum. It contains the liver, with the gall-bladder, under its right lobe, the stomach, the pancreas, the spleen, the two kidneys, the bladder and the intestines. The more highly organized of the inferior animals have a similar structure.

2. *Entom.*: The whole posterior division of the body united to the thorax by a small knot or attachment, like the wing. It includes the back as well as the parts below. Especially it is made up of a series of rings.

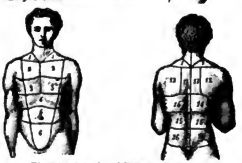
**ab-dōm-in-ā-l, a.** [ABDOMEN.] Belonging to the abdomen.

"... the site of the *abdominal cavity*."—Todd and Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 266.

**Abdominal regions:** Certain regions on the external surface of the abdomen formed by the tracing upon it of imaginary lines. A line is drawn horizontally from the extreme of the last rib on one side to the same point on the other. A second line is then drawn parallel to the first between the anterior superior processes of the seventh rib and the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These two lines necessarily divide the abdomen into three horizontal bands or zones. The first or highest one is called the epigastric [EPICASTIC]; the second, the middle one, the umbilical region [UMBILICAL]; and the third or lowest the hypogastric [HYPOGASTRIC]. Two vertical lines are then drawn on each side from the axilla to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These necessarily intersect the three horizontal lines, dividing each of them into three parts so as to make nine in all. The central division of the epigastric constitutes the epigastric region, properly so called, or the *central* region. The right and left hypochondria [HYPOCHONDRIA]. The central portion of the umbilical region is the umbilical region, properly so called; whilst the compartments on either side are named the right and

left lumbar regions. The hypogastric region is similarly divided into three, the central called the pelvic region, and the two sides, the right and left iliac regions.

**Abdominal ring or inguinal ring:** One of two oblong tendinous openings or "rings" existing in either groin. Through these rings pass the spermatic cord in the one sex, and the circular ligament of the uterus in the other. The spermatic fibres which form the immediate boundaries of the two openings are called the pillars of the ring. One of these is superior, internal or anterior, and the other inferior, external and posterior.



The Abdominal and Thoracic Regions.

**ABDOMINAL REGIONS.**  
1. Epigastric. 10. Iliac.  
2. Umbilical. 11. Inguinal.  
3. Hypogastric. 12. Inferior dorsal.  
4. Hypochondric. 13. Lumbar.

**THORACIC REGIONS.**  
1. Mammary. 12. Respirar.  
2. Axillary. 13. Intercapular.  
3. Sub-axillary or lateral. 14. Superior dorsal or sub-scapular.

**ab-dōm-in-ā-l, ab-dōm-in-ā-l-g, s.** [Lat. *abdominales*.] [ABDOMEN.] The full term is *Malacocephalus abdominalis* (broad-bellied). An order of fishes having the ventral fins suspended to the under part of the abdomen behind the pectorals, without being attached to the humeral bone. It is the most numerous in species of the soft-rayed orders, and contains the greater number of the fresh-water fishes. It is divided into five families: the Cyprinidae, or Carps; the Esocidae, or Pike; the Siluridae, or Siluri; the Salmonidae, or Salmon; and the Clupeidae, or Herrings. [MALACOTRACHOT.]

**ab-dōm-in-ā-s-cō-py, a.** [Lat. *abdominalis*; Gr. *scopus*=look at or after, to look carefully.]

*Med.*: An examination of the external surface of the abdomen with a view of detecting symptoms of internal disease.

**ab-dōm-in-ō-s, a.** [Lat. *abdomen*; Eng. suff. -ous=Lat. -osus=full of.]

1. Pertaining to the abdomen.  
2. With a large abdomen.

"Gorgonias sits, *abdominous* and wan,  
Like a tall squab upon a Chinese fan."  
Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

**ab-dō-p, v. t.** [Lat. *abducere*=to lead away.]

1. *Gen.*: To lead away.

"From the which opinion I could not *abduct* them with all my endeavor."—State Papers, Hen. VIII., l. 567.

2. *As a tr.*: To draw from one part to a different one; to withdraw one part from another.

"If we *abduct* the eye into either corner, the object will duplicate."—Air T. Brown: *Visual Errors*, lib. chap. 22.

**ab-dū-ēt, a.** [ABDUCT.] [Lat. *abducens*=drawing from.] Drawing from, drawing back.

*Anat.*: The term applied to several muscles, the function of which is to fall back, withdraw, or open the parts to which they belong. The adductor or adductor muscles are opposed to their action to the adductor or adductor muscles. [ABDUCTOR.]

**ab-dū-t, v. t.** [Lat. *abducere*, pa. par. *abducere*.] To take away by rule, or forcibly to carry off; as, to *abduct* a man's wife, or his children, or a ward or heiress; or to kidnap human beings









3. To cast down, to deject.

It abjected his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick.—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

**ab-jec-t'ed, pa. par. & a.** [ABJECT, v. t.]

**ab-jec-t'ed-nēss, a.** [ABJECT, v. t.]

1. The state of an abject; existence in the condition of a social outcast.

"Our Saviour . . . sank Himself to the bottom of abjection to assuage our condition to the contrary extreme."—*Boyle.*

2. The servile spirit which such want of position and regard is apt to produce; baseness, vileness.

**ab-jec-t'ed-ly, pr. par.** [ABJECT, v. t.]

**ab-jec-t'ion, a.** [ABJECT, v. t.] [In Fr. *abjection*, from Lat. *abjectio*.]

1. The act of casting away.

The sanctae and bolds speech of Daniel signifieth the abjection of the tyrage and his realm.—*Josephus, Exposition of Daniel, c. 8.*

II. The state of being cast away.

1. The state of a social outcast.

2. That meanness of spirit which such a state is apt to induce.

"That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible?"—*Locke.*

III. An abjection.

"For they must take in hands To preche and to withstande All manner of abjections."—*Skelton, l. 348.*

**ab-jec-t'ly, adv.** [ABJECT, v. t.] In a mean, contemptible, or servile way.

"He . . . abjectly implored the intercession of Darimouth."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. v.*

**ab-jec-t'ness, a.** [ABJECT, v. t.]

1. The state of a social outcast; a low, servile condition.

2. The character which is likely to be produced in a social outcast, servility, meanness of spirit, debasement.

"Servility and abjection of honor is implicitly involved in the charge of lying."—*Groc. of the Tongue.*

**ab-jec-t'ed-cōte, v. t.** [Lat. *abjicere* to take away by a judgment or sentence: *ab-jec-tio*, from *judicare* to judge.] To give to take away, or to transfer, by a judicial sentence.

**ab-jec-t'ed-ā-lā, pa. par.** [ABJUDICATE.]

**ab-jec-t'ed-ā-lā, pr. par.** [ABJUDICATE.]

**ab-jec-t'ed-ch-tion, a.** [ABJUDICATE.] The act of taking away by a judicial sentence; rejection.

*Spec.* A legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to belong to his creditor.

**ab-jec-t'g-ate, v. t.** [Lat. *abjugo* to unyoke: *ab-jugum* to bind to rail or generally, to join; *jugo*=a yoke.] To unyoke.

**ab-jur-ā-tion, a.** [In Fr. *abjuration*; Sp. *abjuración*; Lat. *abjurare* to deny on oath, to abjure: *ab-jur-* from *jurare* to swear.]

1. The act of swearing, abjuring, or renouncing upon oath; a denial upon oath, a renunciation upon oath. (Chiefly a law term, and used in the following sense.)

1. An abjuration of the realm. During the Middle Ages the right of sanctuary was conceded to criminals. A person fleeing to a church or fortress was permitted permanently to escape trial, if, after confessing himself guilty before the promoter, he took an oath abjuring the kingdom, i. e. promising forthwith to embark at an assigned port, for a foreign land, and never to return unless by the king's permission. By this abjuration the blood of the criminal was atoned, and he forfeited all his goods and chattels.

2. *Spec.* An abjuration or renunciation of all imagined allegiance to the Jacobite line of rulers, after the English nation had given its verdict in favor of William and Mary.

"An Abjuration Bill of extreme severity was brought into the House of Commons."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. v.*

The oath of abjuration was fixed by 19 Wm. III., c. 18. By the 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48, one form of oath was substituted for the oath of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. For this form another was substituted by the Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 75, s. 5. This has in turn been superseded by the Promissory Oath Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, by which a new form of the oath of allegiance is provided.

3. An abjuration, renunciation, or retraction of real or imagined heresy or false doctrine. Thus the new abolished 25 *Chas. II.*, c. 2, enacted that certain articles of the Thirty-nine Articles should be solemnly renounced. This is sometimes called an Abjuration Act, but the term is more appropriately confined to the mentioned 25 *Chas. II.*

4. In a popular sense: A more or less formal giving up.

II. The state of being abjured.

III. The document containing a solemn renunciation on oath of a person or doctrine.

"As it was, he was committed to the Fleet on the charge of having used heretical language. An abjuration was drawn up by Wolsey, which he signed."—*Fraser, Hist. Boswell.*

**ab-jur-ā-tō-r'y, a.** [In Fr. *abjuratoire*; fr. Lat. *abjuratio*.] Intended to imitate abjuration.

**ab-jur-re, v. t. & c.** [Lat. *abjurare* to deny on oath; Fr. *abjurer*; Ital. *Fort. abjurar*.]

I. A transitive:

1. To renounce, recant, retract, or abrogate anything upon oath.

*Law:* Especially (1) to abjure the kingdom; that is, to swear that one will leave the kingdom and never return. [ABJURATION (2).]

" . . . if required so to do by four justices, must abjure and renounce the realm."—*Blackstone, Comm. bk. iv. ch. 8.*

(2) To renounce a pretender. *Spec.* To renounce allegiance to James II. and his successors, after England had pronounced in favor of William and Mary. [ABJURATION (2).]

"Nay, is it not well known that some of these persons haughtily affirmed that, if they had not abjured him, they never would have restored him."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. xv.*

II. Solemnly to renounce, e. g., one's faith or principles, or society; or to act like one who has done so.

" . . . unless they specially abjure this practical heresy."—*Gibbon, Decl. and Fall, chap. xix.*

"To abjure forever the society of man."—*Shakspeare, Midw. Night's Dream, l. 1.*

"The servile crowd must purchase their safety by abjuring their character, religion and language."—*Gibbon, Decl. and Fall, chap. xix.*

B. Intransitive: To take an oath of abjuration.

"An ancient man who had abjured in the year 1806."—*By. Burnett, Hist. Ref.*

**ab-jur-re, pa. par.** [ABJURE.]

**ab-jur-re-mēt, a.** [ABJURE.] Solemn renunciation.

"Each sins as these are vent in youth, especially if applied with timely abjuration."—*John Hall, Preface to Doct. and Fall, chap. xix.*

**ab-jur-ē, a.** [ABJURE.] One who abjures; one who solemnly renounces.

**ab-jur-ing, pr. par.** [ABJURE.]

**ab-jur-ing, v. t.** [Lat. *abjicere* to wear: *ab-jec-tio* to suckle; *lactam* milk.] To wean.

**ab-lā-t'ion, a.** [From Lat. *ablatus* to wean.]

1. Med.: The weaning of a child from the mother's milk.

2. *Lat. Hort.*: Grafting by approach or inarching. [GRAFTING.]

**ab-lā-di-um, a.** [Med. Lat.]

1. In Old Records: Cut corn.

2. A particular method of grafting where the scion is, as it were, weaned by degrees from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united to the stock on which it is grafted. [Dictionary Rusticum, 1728.]

**ab-blānd, pa. par.** [A.S. *Blind*.] [ABLENDE.]

"The walsen has the abbend."—*Serge, Saga, 242.*

**ab-lā-quē-tū, v. t.** [Lat. *ablatum* to disentangle, or turn up the earth round the roots of a tree to form a trench: *ab-lan-* from *laqueus*=a snare or snarl.]

*Hortic.*: To lay bare the roots of trees; to expose them to air and water.

**ab-lā-quē-tion, a.** [ABLAQUEATE.]

1. *Hortic.*: The act or process of laying bare the roots of a tree to expose them to the air and to moisture.

"Uncover as yet roots of trees where *ablation* is requisite."—*Encyclop. Catal. Hort.*

2. The state of being laid bare.

**ab-bla-tē, a.** [A. N.] [Lat. *ablatus*=a cross-bow, or a more powerful engine for the propulsion of arrows.] A crossbow. [ARBALEST.]

**ab-blast-ē, v. t.** To blast. [BLAST.]

"Venin and fir to girdle he blast."—*Scott, R. Bruce, l. 111.*

**ab-lā-tion, a.** [Lat. *ablatus*=a taking away; *ablatus*=taken away; *ab-away*; *latus*, pa. par. of *to-lare*=to take, to remove.]

1. The act or process of carrying away.

2. In general sense:

"And this prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation*, or detaining of rights."—*Jeremy Bentham, l. 11.*

"Wonderful *ablation* of vermin, if it be the offence of the master, but not otherwise, coincides with universal abolition of mastership if it be the offence of a stran-

ger, it involves in it *ablation* of mastership, which, in as far as the mastership is a beneficial thing, is wrongful."—*Jeremy Bentham.*

2. Med.: The carrying away from the body of anything liable to be lost.

3. Chem.: The act of removing whatever is no longer necessary.

II. The state of being carried away.

**ab-lā-tiō, c. & s.** [Lat. *ablatus*; Ger. *ablativ*; Fr. *ablatif*; Ital. *ablativo*.] [ABLATION.]

I. As adjective:

1. Gen.: (from lit. sense of the word): Pertaining to *ablation*, i. e., the act of taking away.

"Where the letters forestalled with misappellations, *ablative* directions are found needful to untie error."—*Pop. Hall, Sermon.*

2. *Spec.*:

(a) The sixth and last case in the Latin language. An extant fragment of Julius Cæsar's *De Analogia* informs us that he was the inventor of the term in Latin. He found time to introduce it during his Gallic War. The *ablative* case expresses a variety of relations, such as separation, instrumentality, position in time and place, and those we express in English by the prepositions *from, by, with, in, at, &c.*

(b) Pertaining to the sixth case in the Latin language.

"The word is, no doubt, originally an adjective, as in Latin; but as in that language there is frequently an ellipsis of the substantive *casus*, so in English we find *ablative* standing by itself, and it is thus used."

II. As a substantive:

"The *ablative* denotes the moving cause."—*Schmitt, Lat. Gram. § 241.*

"The *ablative absolute* is a mode of expression in Latin by which, in a subordinate clause detached from the rest, the subject is put in the *ablative*, and the verb is changed into a participle, and made to agree with it; as, *Reluctante natura ingruit labor* (with exertion is useless, nature being against it, i. e., when nature is against it).

"There is an *ablative* in the Chinese as well as the Latin language. (See Max Müller.)

**ab-blāw'w, c. & s.** [Prof. a=on; blaze.] On fire, in a blaze, blazing.

"All ablaze with crimson and gold."—*Longfellow, Golden Legend.*

*-able*, in compo., a suffix=able (q. v.), implying that which may do or be done; as *perishable*=which may perish; *capable*=which may be capable; &c.

**ab-bā-l, a.** [O. Fr. *habile*; Norm. *abile*, *habile*, *habster*=enable; fr. Lat. *habilitas*=that may be easily handled; *habere* to have or hold.]

I. Old Eng. & Scotch (in the etymological sense): Fit, proper.

"James Erie of Mortown his guidcheir, and thereby made able to succeed to him."—*Acts James VI., 1861.*

II. Liable, in danger of.

"Finding yourself able to drooze, ye wold wraie agane to the boit."—*Bannantine, Trane, p. 139.*

III. Having sufficient physical, mental, moral, or spiritual power, or acquired skill, or sufficient pecuniary and other resources to do something indicated.

"He was wounded them, that they were not able to rise."—*Ps. lviii., 20.*

"And no man was able to answer him a word."—*Matt. xxiii., 46.*

"God faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able."—*1 Cor. x. 13.*

" . . . able to read."—*Statenman's Year Book (1877).*

"Every man shall give as he is able."—*Deut. xvi. 17.*

An able man: A man of intellect.

"Peave, the *ablest* man in the English Admiralty."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. iii.*

3. Rarely of things: Sufficient, enough.

" . . . their gold shall not be able to deliver them."

IV. Having legal permission, or possessed of legal competence, to do anything stated.

able-bodied, a.

1. Having a body sufficiently strong to permit of one's doing an average amount of manual labor.

"For the *ablest* man it is no secret, that the old English laws had no mercy."—*Fraser, Hist. Eng. ch. l.*

2. Naut.: Applied to a sailor possessing some experience of the work on shipboard. Often contracted into A. R. (q. v.).

able-minded, a. Talented, clever, possessed of intellect.

ste, st, fīre, amidst, whāt, fīll, fāther; wē, wēt, hūre, camel, hē, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; g, pōt, er, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cōr, rūle, fūll; try, Spīrian, m, a=ē; ey=a. qu=kw



"What strange ominous abodings and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approach-  
ing evils, wherewithal threat; there is no visible appear-  
ance."—*Sp. Dist. Works*, II. 409.

**ab-ôfe, ab-ôfe, adv.** [ABOVE.]

"Woe God, for his modere life,  
Byng coyns as weyns abôf  
I were out of their ayre."

Cambridge MS. 11th Cent., B. v. 96, 56. (Halliwell.)

**ab-ôgh-ê, ab-ôgh-t-ên, pret. of v.** [ABOVE.]  
**ab-ô-gi-ên, v. t.** [pret. of *ab-ô-gi-ên*, *par. abogén*.]

[*ab-ô-gén*, *abogén*.] To bow. (*Baillet-Latour*, *Dict. 30*.)

"Wei cœrtelî thanen aboghe abe."—*Halliwell*, *Dict. 30*.  
**ab-ôhite, or ab-ôgh-t** (pret. sing. of *ABIE*; pl. *aboghten*). Atoned for; paid for; expiated.

"Marie he ther wreith  
As hysnald hit aboght."—*Knyght* (1627).

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô, or Lat. abollit-ûs** Old, obsolete. (*Skeff.*)

To practice such obolite scien."—*Station*, *Work*, II. 68.  
**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô, v. t.** [*Fr. abolir*; *Sp. abolir*; *Ital. abolire*; *Fr. Lat. abolere* to grow out of use, to abolish; *ab-ô-ô-ô-ô*, *desoluto*, grow.]

1. To do away with; to abrogate, annul, disannul, cancel or revoke. Used especially of laws, customs, institutions, or offices.

"We were therefore impossible to abolish kingly govern-  
ment."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. I.

2. (*Phys. sense*). To destroy.  
And the idols he said utterly abolish."—*Isa. li. 18*.

"... our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."—*1 Tim. II. 10*.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô, v. t.** [*Fr. abolissable*.] [*Abol-*]. Able to be abolished; that may be abolished, abrogated, repealed, annulled, or destroyed.

"Not abolishable, not abolissable."—*Carlyle*, *French Revolution*.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô, pa. par. & a.** [ABOLISH.]  
**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-er, s.** [ABOLISH.] One who abolishes.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-ig, pr. par.** [ABOLISH.]

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-ing, s.** [ABOLISH.] A repealing, an annulling, an abrogating, a destroying. (Nearly obsolete, its place being taken by *ABOLITION*.)

"The abolishing of deities, heretics."—*Henry VIII.* Quoted by *Fraser*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-mēt, s.** [*Fr. abolissement*.] The act of abolishing, the act of repealing, annulling, or abolishing.

"... a golly act was made [in 1530] for the abol-  
ishment of diversity of opinion concerning the Christian religion."—*Fraser*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi, p. 86.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-tion, s.** [*Fr. abolition*; *Ital. abol-  
itione*; *Fr. Lat. abollitio*.] [ABOLISH.]

I. The act of abolishing.  
The act of annulling, erasing, effacing, destroying, or sweeping out of existence.

"... he would willingly consent to the entire aboli-  
tion of the tax."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. The state of being abolished.  
**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-tion-ism, s.** [ABOLITION.] The views entertained by an abolitionist.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-tion-ist, s.** [ABOLITIONIST.] [*Fr. aboli-  
tionist*; *Fr. abolitionniste*.] One who entertains views in favor of "abolition," meaning the abolition of slavery.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-ia, s.** [*Lat. Fr. Gr. ambola* = mantle.]

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans:

A thick woollen mantle or cloak, worn principally by military men, and thus was opposed to the toga, which was especially the habil-  
ment of peace. (To *ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-ia* its use was, however, not confined to military excursions, but it was also worn with-  
in the city. It was also used by the Stoic philosophers as a home as a distinctive dress.)

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-ia, s.** [*Local* (Gila-  
name).] A large and formidable American snake, called also the ringed bea-  
st. It is the *Epicratis Crotchena*. Anciently it was worshiped by the Mexicans.



Abolla.

**ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-s, ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-s, s.** [*Lat. ab-ô-ô-ô-ô-s, a Latin or Gaelic word signifying the stomach of a bullock*.] The fourth

in a diminishing series. Its sides are wrinkled, and it is the true organ of digestion. An-  
alogous to the simple stomach of other mammals.

ôte, ôte, ôre, smidst, whât, fâil, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; ô, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; môte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, ôrylan, s, a; e; e; y; e; q; u; k; w

**ab-ô-m-in-a-b-ô-s, a.** [*In Fr. abominable*; *Ital. abominabile*; *Fr. Lat. abominabilis*—worthy of imprecation, execrable; *Fr. abominare*—to deprecate anything unpropitious.] [ABOMINATE.] Very loath-  
some, hateful, or odious; whether (1) as being of-  
fensive to the physical senses—

"And I will cast abominable filth upon thee."—*Nahum* III. 6.

(2) (in Scripture) as being ceremonially un-  
clean—

"Any unclean beast or any abominable unclean thing."—*Leviticus* vii. 21.

(3) as being offensive to the moral sense—

"And the scant measure that is abominable."—*Mish-  
nah* vi. 10.

¶ It may be used of persons as well as things:  
"We shall not make ourselves abominable with any  
creeping thing that creepeth."—*Lev. xi. 43*.

"... in works they deny him, being abominable."—*1 Tim. ii. 16*.

**ab-ô-m-in-a-b-ô-n-ess, s.** [ABOMINABLE.] The quality or state of being physically or morally loath-  
some (abominableness of their principles).—*Bradley*, *serm.*

**ab-ô-m-in-a-b-ô-y, adv.** [ABOMINABLY.] In a  
very loathsome manner, whether physically or  
morally.

1. *Phys.* As in the sentence, "Decaying tangles  
smell abominably."

2. *Morally*:  
"And he did very abominably in following idols."—*1 Kings* xxi. 26.

**ab-ô-m-in-a-t-ê, v. t.** [*In Sp. abominar*; *Ital. com-  
miserare*; *Lat. abominari* = to depreciate as be-  
ing of evil omen; hence, to detest; *ab-ô-m-en*, *omin-*  
ous; as if it had been said, *ab-ô-m-en* = may the  
omen depart, God forbid that the omen should  
come to pass.] To loathe, to detest, to hate exorci-  
ngly.

"He preferred both to abominate and despise all my-  
steries, idolatry, and idolatry."—*Swift*.

**ab-ô-m-in-a-t-ê-d, pa. par.** [ABOMINATE.]

**ab-ô-m-in-a-t-ê-d-ig, pr. par.** [ABOMINATE.]

**ab-ô-m-in-a-t-ê-ion, s.** [ABOMINATE.]

I. The act of doing something hateful.  
"... every abomination to the Lord, which he  
hath hated."

"... because of the abominations which ye have  
committed."—*Jer. xlv. 22*.

II. The state of being greatly hated or loathed.  
"Philistines."—*Israel* also had been in abomination with the  
Philistines.

"Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented  
smoke was held in abomination."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. of Eng.*

III. Objectively: An object of extreme hatred,  
loathing, or aversion. An object loathed on ac-  
count—

(1) Of its offensiveness to the senses.  
(2) Of its ceremonial impurity:  
"... eating swine's flesh, and the abomination, and the  
manner."—*Isa. lvi. 17*.

(3) Of its moral offensiveness:  
"... wickedness is an abomination to my lips."—*Prov. vii. 7*.

In this sense the word is often used in Scripture  
for an idol:  
"... Milcom, the abomination of the Ammonites."—*1 Kings* x. 1.

Of some other cause than those now men-  
tioned:  
"... for every shepherd is an abomination unto the  
Keritians."—*Gen. xvi. 8*.

**ab-ô-m-in-a, v. t.** The same as ABOMINATE.

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**ab-ô-m-in-a, v. t.** The same as ABOMINATE.

**ab-ô-rd, adv.** [*Fr. bord* = border.] From the  
bank. (*Spenser*.)

"... men in summer fairs pass the foord,  
Which is a winter lord of all the plains,  
And with his tampling streamers doth bare aboard  
The piousness of his and shepherd's labour  
vaine."—*Spenser*, *Rivers of Home* (1587).

**ab-ô-bot, pa. par.** Beaten down. (*Skinner*.)

**ab-ô-bot, adv.** [ABOTE.] To boot, the odds paid  
in a bargain. (*Karlsruhe*.)

**ab-ô-bor, s.** [*Fr. abord*.] First appearance, manner of  
address, accosting. (*Chambers*.)

**ab-ô-bor, v. t.** [*Fr. abord* = to approach.] To  
approach, to accost. (*Spenser*.)

**ab-ô-bor, adv.** [*Fr. bord* = shore.] Across;  
from shore to shore. (*Spenser*.)

**ab-ô-bor, s.** [*Fr. bord* = shore.] A border; to  
board.] The act of boarding a ship.

"The master further galle of the ship taken by him  
and his company, the best cattle and anchor for his  
abridge."—*Bulwer*, *Front*, p. 640.

**ab-ô-bor, pa. par.** Born. [*BEAR*.]

"At Tauntonland I was above and abroad."—*MS. Ashmole*, 26, l. 112. (*Halliwell*.)

**ab-ô-s-ig-ig-ig, s.** [*Lat. ab-ô-s-ig-ig*; *Fr. origi-*  
ne, the origin; *Fr. origi*, to rise, to rise from.]

I. As adjective:  
1. Original.  
"And mantled'er with aboriginal turf  
And overlying flowers."

"On a sudden, the aboriginal population rose on the  
colonia."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

2. Primitive, simple, unspiculated.  
"... these are doubtless many aboriginal minds,  
by which no other conclusion is conceivable."—*Herbert*  
*Spencer*.

II. As substantive:  
1. A man or woman belonging to the oldest known  
race inhabiting a country.

"I have selected for comparison these extreme spec-  
imens of skulls characteristic of race, one of an aboriginal  
of Van Diemen's Land."—*Osborn*, *Mammalia*.

2. An animal or plant species brought into being  
within the area where it is now found.

"... hence it may be well doubted whether this  
frog is an aboriginal of these islands."—*Darwin*, *Voyage*  
*Recorder*.

**ab-ô-ri-g-in-a-l-ly, adv.** [ABORIGINAL.] From its  
origin, beginning or commencement; at first, at  
the outset.

"We have evidence that the barren island of Ascension  
originally possessed under half-a-dozen towering  
plants."—*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, ch. xii.

**ab-ô-ri-g-in-a, s.** [*Lat. Aborigines*.] (1) An  
old-time inhabiting land; (2) the earliest known  
inhabitants of any other land. [ABORIGINAL.]

"The earliest known inhabitants of any conti-  
nent, country, or district.

"In South Africa the aborigines wander over the moss  
and plains."—*Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch.  
xvi, p. 231.

2. *Spec.* The Latin term mentioned above.  
"When Aeneas arrived in Italy, they were given by him to  
Latius, king of the Aborigines, as hostages for the  
observance of the compact entered into with the natives."—*Long*, *Æneid*.

**ab-ô-r-m-ent, s.** As abortion. (*Topsell*.) Prob-  
ably a misprint for abortment.

**ab-ô-r-se-ment, s.** Miscarriage, abortion.

"... to give any such expelling and destructive  
medicine with a direct intention to work an abortion!"—*Early*, *Law*, p. 1.

**ab-ô-r-t, v. t. & i.** [*Lat. abortio*, old form of abortio  
to drop out.]

1. Transitive. To render abortive.  
"... the all-glad is quite abortive."—*Darwin*,  
*Orig. of Species*, ch. I, p. 22.

"Although the eyes of the cirripeds are more or less  
absent in their mature state."—*Osborn*, *Comp. Anat.*

2. Intransitive. To miscarry. (*Lord Herbert of*  
*Cherbury*.)

**ab-ô-r-t, s.** [ABORTION.] An abortion.  
"... dying of an abort in childhood."—*Belgian*  
*Woolton*, p. 441.

**ab-ô-r-t-ê-d, pa. par.** [ABORT, v. t.] Rendered  
abortive.

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, s.** [ABORT, v. t.] From *Lat. abor-*  
*tio*, *par. of abortio*.]  
*Bot.*: barren, sterile.

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, pr. par.** [ABORT, v. t.]

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, s.** [ABORT, v. t.]

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, s.** [ABORT, v. t.]

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, s.** [ABORT, v. t.]

**ab-ô-r-t-ig-ig, s.** [ABORT, v. t.]



**above-cited, above-described, above-mentioned, above-named, above-specified, above-signifies** in the immediately preceding portion of the book, but not necessarily on the same part of the same page. The use of these terms carries us back to the time when books were written on long continuous scrolls, and a previous part of the composition was really above that to which the writer had come.

"... the above-cited mammalian genera of the Old World."—*Quenst.* *Fossil Mammals*.

"Sometimes it is employed almost like a substantive. It then signifies—

(1) The higher part, the upper part.  
"... the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above."—*Josh. iii. 18.*

(2) Heaven, the place of bliss.  
"Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above)."—*Rom. x. 6.*

**above-board, adv.**

**Lit.** Above the board or table, in open sight, so as to forbid the possibility, or at least the likelihood of fraud, trick, or deception. In a way opposed to the procedure of the gamewaster who puts his hands under the table to shuffle the cards.

1. In open sight, without trickery.  
"It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board and without trick."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.*

2. Openly, without the effort at concealment which a proper feeling of shame would induce.  
"New-a-days they [villains] are owed above-board."—*Scott, Armistice*.

"Used more frequently in colloquial language than by our best English classics.

**above-deck, a.**

1. **Naut.**—On the deck of a vessel, not in the cabin or other parts below.

2. **Fig.**—(Like **ABOVE-BOARD**, q. v.) Without artifice.

**above-ground, a.** Alive, unburied.

"I'll have 'em, and they be above-ground."  
—*Beaumont & Fletcher, The Chances*.

**\*a-bōw, prep. & adv.** Old form of **ABOVE**.  
"And specially above every thing."  
—*Chaucer, Sermones Tale, 7, 396.*

**\*a-bōw, v. [A.V.]** To maintain, to stow. (*Arthur & Merlin*, p. 193.)

**\*a-bōw, v. t. & t. [A.S. abugon.]**

1. **Intrans.** To bow.  
"To Reland then sche gan above  
Almost dead til his hande stoude  
—*MS. Ashmole, 26, p. 171. (Halliwell).*

2. **Trans.** To daunt, to put to shame. (*Cockburn*.)

**\*a-bōw-e (O. Eng.)** **\*a-bōw-en (O. Eng. & Scotch)** **\*a-bōw-ne** and **\*a-bōw-yns** (both O. Scotch), **prep. & adv.**

1. **As prep.** Above.  
"... above all other."—*Chaucer, Morte d'Arthur, p. 18.*

2. **As adv.** Above.  
"Kepe thy tharow with temperat heve adowne,  
Fell forty dayes, tyll thy we be black adowne."  
—*Chaucer, Troilus & Criseyde, i. 171.*

**\*a-bōw-ed, pa. par.** [A.V. *abowē*, v.]

**\*a-bōw-ed, q. s. pi.** [A. N.] Probably for *aboues* or *ococles* = patron saints. (*Halliwell and Wright*.)

"Gods and Seinte marie and Seins Denis also  
And alle the aboues of this church, he is we ich  
—*Robert of Gloucester, p. 478.*

**\*abowht, \*a-bōw-tyne, prep. & adv.** [A.V. *abowht*]  
About.  
"About the body."—*Turner of Portugal, p. 9.*

"And made thyre abowhtyng."—*MS. Ashmole, 61, f. 8. (Halliwell)*

**Abp.** A contraction for **ARCHBISHOP**.

**Ab-ra-ca-dab-ra, or Ab-as-a-dab-ra, the Ar-a-ca-ika of the Jews.**

1. A Syrian deity.

2. A magical collocation of letters placed as in the figure below—

ABRACADABRA  
ABRACADABR  
ABRACADAB  
ABRACADAB  
ABRACAD  
ABRACA  
ABRA  
ABR  
A

It will be observed that the name *abracadabra* can be read not only on the uppermost horizontal line, but on any of the lines below it, with a continuation, slanting upward, on the right-hand side of the triangle. So can it also on that right-hand line, or any one parallel to it, the continuation in the

latter case being on the uppermost line toward the right hand. A paper inscribed in such a fashion, and hung around the neck, was supposed to be a lucky invocation of the deity, deity mentioned above, and was recommended by the sapient Serapion as an antidote against fever and various other diseases. Wharton's *History*, A. D. 1568, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from acute much worse, by insisting that he must wear the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

"... A little afore his fit was at hand he called unto the wife of the patient to bring him an apple of the largest size, and then with a penne wrote on the rinde of the apple *Abra-cad-a-br*, and presented him to take it presently. Wharton's *History*, A. D. 1568, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from acute much worse, by insisting that he must wear the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

**\*a-brād, pa. par.** [A. S. *abrecean* to bruise, break, destroy, kill, frustrate.] Withered (*Halliwell*). Killed, destroyed (*Wright*).  
"Fair-ice and fair-leaved,  
But the olda tre was abrad."—*The Scrymgeour, 618.*

**Ab-rā-de, v. t.** [Lat. *abradere* to scrape away, to rub off; *abrāto*, away, and *radere* to scrape off, to touch in passing, to graze.] To rub down, to crumble or wear away by friction.  
1. To rub away rocks by water, frost, or similar agencies.  
"Stones which lie underneath the glacier and are the largest size, and then with a penne wrote on the rinde of the apple *Abra-cad-a-br*, and presented him to take it presently. Wharton's *History*, A. D. 1568, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from acute much worse, by insisting that he must wear the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

2. **Naut.**—Also **Abt.**, &c.: To rub or wear away by friction.

**Ab-rad.** To produce a superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small shreds, in the mucous membranes of the intestines; to tear off or fret the skin.

"Instead of scorching, it stimulates, abrades, and carries away part of the solids."—*Miscellaneous (1762).*

4. **Fig.** To wear away.

"Nor deem it strange that rolling years abrade  
—*Shakespeare, Romeo, p. 1.*

**\*a-brā-de, adv.** [A.V. *abradē*.]

**Ab-rā-dēd, pa. par. & a.** [A.V. *abrade*.]  
"The abraded summits of the grinding teeth."—*Quenst.* *Fossil Mammals & Birds (1846).*

**\*a-brā-diāg, pr. par. & a.** [A.V. *abrade*.]  
As *pr. par.* (See the verb.)

**As substantive:**

1. **Geol.** The rubbing down of rocks by frost or similar causes.

2. **Agric.** The abrading of earth is the causing it to crumble away through the action of frost.

**\*a-brā-din, v. t.** [M. H. Ger. *abreiben*.] To dilute. (*Strassman*.)

**\*a-brā-hām, a-brām** (Lat. *Abrahamus*. Sept Gr. *Abrahām*; tr. Heb. *Abraham*=father of a multitude; the second and original form (Abrah) is from Gr. *Abrahām*; Heb. *Abraham*=father of elevation.) An ancient patriarch, father and founder of the Jewish nation. (See *Gen. xii. xxi.*)

3. **In compounds:** Derived from, connected, or pretending to be connected with the patriarch Abraham.

**Abraham-man.** Tom of Bedlam, or Bedlam Beggar; a sturdy beggar. The Abraham-men formerly roamed through England, begging and pilfering: they were well known in Shakespeare's time, and to the period of the Civil War.

"An Abraham-man is he that walsh bare-headed and bare-legged, and farneth himself mad, and carth a pack of woe, or a styck with baken on it, or such lyke toys, and nameth hymself poor."—*Turner of Portugal, p. 10.*

"And these what name or title they bear  
—*Arctian, or Patriarch, Craque, or Clapped-dread, Frater, or Abram-man, I speak to all*  
—*MS. Ashmole, 26, p. 171.*

"The phrase 'to sham Abraham' still common among sailors, and meaning to feign sickness, is probably founded on the hypocritical pretenses of the Abraham-men.

**Abraham Newland.** A name formerly given to Bank of England notes, owing to their bearing the signature of Abraham Newland, who was chief cashier for many years. Dublin alludes to him in the lines—

"Sham Abraham you may,  
But you muen't sham Abraham Newland."  
—*Arctian, or Patriarch, Craque, or Clapped-dread, Frater, or Abram-man, I speak to all*  
—*MS. Ashmole, 26, p. 171.*

**\*a-brāsh, v. t.** According to Cockerham, a like pepper. Bullock (1641) says that it was used as a charm to preserve chastity. (See *Halliwell's Dict. of the Eng.*)

**\*Abraham's eye, s.** A magical charm, the application of which was supposed to deprive a thief, who refused to confess his crime, of sight. (*MS. on Magic, 16th Cent.*)

**\*abrahām, \*abrahā, o. & z.** Catachrestic for **ABURN**.

"Our heads are some brown, some black, some abrahām, some z."—*Bartholomew, of Antioch, p. 171.*

"The fall of 1863 altered it to *aburn*. (*Halliwell*.)

**Abrahām-colored, abrahām-colored = auburn-colored.**

"A goodly long, thick, abrahām-colored beard."—*Bartholomew, of Antioch, p. 171.*

**\*Abrahām-ites, s. pl.** [A.V. *Abrahām*.]

**Church History:** 1. A sect of Paulicians who arose toward the end of the eighth century, and were suppressed by Cyrus, Patriarch of Antioch. Their leader was Abraham, a native of Antioch.

2. An order of monks who practiced idolatry, and were in consequence extirpated by Theophilus in the ninth century.

3. A Bohemian sect, nominally followers of John Huss, who, in 1525, avowed themselves as holding what they alleged was the true Abraham's creed before his circumcision. They believed in the unity of God, but at the same time they accepted some of the tenets of the Law of Moses. In 1525 John Emperor Joseph II. expelled them from Bohemia.

**\*Abrahām-it-ic, Abrahām-it-ic-al, a.** Pertaining to or in some way related to the patriarch Abraham.

**\*a-brāid, \*a-brāide, \*a-brīy, \*a-brīd, \*a-brāyde, \*a-brāy-en, \*a-brēde, v. t. & t. [A.S. *abredan*.]**

1. **Transitive:** To arise. To arouse, to awaken another person or one's self.

2. To excite, to stir up.

"For they cometh to *abredan* ap pride."  
—*Apocryphal, p. 171.*

"Reflectively: To stir up one's self to do something."  
1. *abredan*, I enforce me to do a thing. —*Palgrave.*

2. **Trans.** To arise.

"Booke present fell gan *abredan*  
To *abredan*, and even then he sayde."  
—*MS. Ashmole, 26, p. 171. (Halliwell).*

4. **More fig.** To draw a sword from a scabbard.

II. **Intransitive:** To arise. To awake, or to return to conscious action after a reverie.

"This man out of his sleep for *abredan*.  
—*Chaucer, House of Fame, p. 16, 494.*

"But when as I did out of sleeping arise,  
I found her not where I her left to lye."  
—*Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi. 36.*

"But by his study he is last *abredan*,  
Call'd by the hermit odd, who to him said."  
—*Fairfax, Tasso, xli. 60.*

2. To start up, to become roused to exertion, to speech, or to passion.  
"Impedson with that *abredan*,  
And to the kynge thus he sayde."  
—*Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi. 36.*

3. To cry out, to shout, to speak with a loud voice.  
"As a man all varished with gladness  
—*Abredan* with a loud voice."  
—*Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi. 36.*

4. To arise in the stomach with a sense of nausea. (*Abredan*.)

**Ab-ra-sia, s.** (Or, *abrahama*, genit. *abrahama* fish found in the sea and in the Nile; possibly the bream.) A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and belonging to the family Cyprinidae. All the species are inhabitants of fresh water. (*Brit. Mus.*)

**\*a-brān-chī-a, s.** (Gr. *αβρανχια*, and *branchia*=gills of fishes; pi. of *branchia* a fin, a gill.) Cuvier's third order of the class *Aspidia*. As its name implies *Branchia* imports, they have no apparent fins. The order includes two families—the Lambricide, or Earthworms, and the Hirudinidae, or Leeches.

**\*a-brān-chī-an, adj.** (generally used as substantive), A species of the order *Branchia*. (*ABRANCHIA*.)

**\*a-brān-chī-ate, a.** [*ABRANCHIA*.]

**Zool.** Destitute of gills.

**\*a-brash, s.** [Pers.] A distinguishing feature or mark. The *abrahams* of a rug, for instance, are certain stripes or bands running partially or entirely across the pile, often mistaken by the uninformed for defects, when in fact they are proofs that the rug is a genuine article of some valuable Persian make.



\**ab-rō-dī-tī-cal*, a. [Gr. *abrodictos*: fr. *abro*=several, delicate, luxurious; *dicta*=mode of life.] (*Dict.*) Feeling daintily, delicate, luxurious. (*Monach*: *Guide into Tongues*, A. D. 1627.) (*Bright*.)

\**ab-rō-s-bile*, a. [ABROGATE.] Able to be abrogated; that may be abrogated.

"The intrinsic abrogation by no power less than divine."—*Dr. H. More*: Letter till, at the end of his life by R. Ward, p. 238.

\**ab-rō-gāte*, v. t. [In Fr. *abroger*; Sp. *abrogar*; from Lat. *abrogare*, to put of abrogate to repeal (a law); *rog*, *rogare* to ask; (*spec.*) to propose a bill.]

1. To annul; to repeal as a law, either by formally abolishing it, or by passing another act which supersedes the first.

"... statutes regularly passed, and not yet regularly abrogated."—*Monach*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

2. More general sense: To put an end to.

"... so it shall place you to abrogate security."—*Shakep.*, *Love's Labor's Lost*, II. 2.

\**ab-rō-gāte*, a. [ABROGATE, v. t.] Abrogated.

"... whether any of those abrogate days have been kept on holidays."—*King Hist.*, VI., *Johnston*.

\**ab-rō-gāt-ēd*, *pa. par.* & c. [ABROGATE, v. t.]

\**ab-rō-gāt-īng*, *pr. par.* & c. [ABROGATE, v. t.]

\**ab-rō-gā-tion*, a. [ABROGATE, v. t.] [In Fr. *abrogation*; fr. Lat. *abrogatio*.] The act of abrogating. The repeal by the legislature of a law previously binding.

It is different from *REOAGTION*, *DEROGATION*, *SEDEROGATION*, *DISPENSATION*, and *ANTIQUECTION*, all which see.

"The principle of abrogation annuls all those sentences of the Korean which speak in a milder tone of abrogation."—*Milman*: *Hist. Lat. Christ.*, ch. 16, ch. 1.

\**ab-rō-tē*, \**ab-rō-tēn*, *pa. par.* & c. [ABROGATE, v. t.]

1. Gen.: Broken.

2. Spec.: Having a rupture. (*Kennet*: *M. S. Glossary*.) (*Hallivell*.)

3. Broken out; escaped.

"But devils broken out of balls."—*Dr. Fordham*: *M. S.* (*Hallivell*.)

\**ab-rō-ma*, a. [In Ger. *abromen*; Fr. *abromer*; Gr. *abrom*, *abroma* = food—unit for food.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rytinaceae, or Rytinaceae. They are small trees with hairy, lobed leaves, clusters of yellow or purple flowers, and five-lobed winged capsules. *A. augusta*, or the smooth-stalked, and *A. fastosa*, or the prickly-stalked abroma, are cultivated in stores in Britain: the latter is from New South Wales; the former—the Woolf comf, or *Wulf comf* of the Bengales—is from the East Indies, where the fibres are made into cordage. It is a handsome tree, with drooping leafy flowers.

\**ab-rōn*, a. Auburn.

"With auburn locks."—*Wall*: *Satire*, III. 8.

\**ab-rō-ni*, a. [Gr. *abromen*; Lat. *abromen*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rytinaceae, or Rytinaceae. The *A. umbellata*, or umbellated abronia, is a small plant, with flowers surrounded by an involucre of a fine rose color.

\**ab-rō-d*, adv. [Eng. *abron*; broad (v. v.).] In the act or process of brooding.

"... he sits abroad on apple eggs."—*Clobery*: *Divine Gleanings*.

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## I. Literally:

1. The quality of ending in a broken-looking or truncated end.

"... which abscissa is caused by its being broken off from the said stone."—*Woodward*: *Nat. Hist.*

2. Precipitousness.

"In the Cordillera I have seen ... mountains on a few grassy peaks, but for abscissa nothing at all comparable with this."—*Abney*: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

II. Fig.: Applied to speech, style of writing, action, &c.

"But yet let not my humble self offend By its abscissa."—*Shakep.*: *Macbeth*, III. 4.

"... in which we may even proceed, without putting to short steps by sudden abscissa, or passed by frequent turnings and transpositions."—*Pope*: *Hamlet*, *Postscript*.

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\**ab-scī-sa*, a. [In Sp. *abscisa*



The *abscissa* of the axis are the segments into which the major axis is divided by one of its own ordinates.

In a hyperbola, the abscissa of any diameter are the segments into which, when produced, it is divided by one of its own ordinates and its vertex, in the opposite hyperbolas A B C and D E G (Fig. 4), E, H and H are the abscissa of the diameter A E, corresponding to the point D.

Fig. 4.

**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *abscisio* (*scis*) a breaking off in the middle of a discourse.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Specialty:*

1. *Surg.*: The act of cutting off, cutting away, or simply cutting.

2. *Med.*: Not to be cured without the abscission of a member, without the cutting off a hand or leg. —*Taylor's Sermons*, vol. II, *Serm.* 13.

3. *Old Med.*: The termination of a disease in death before it has its natural course. (*Hopper; Med. Diet.*)

4. *Met.*: A breaking off abruptly in the middle of a discourse.

4. The act of annulling or abrogating.

"... this designation of His [of Jesus] in submit-ting to himself to the bodily constraint of crucifixion, which was a just and express abscission of it was an act of glorious humility." —*Jeremy Taylor's Great Exemplar*, p. 1.

"II. The state of being out off."

"By cessation of envious with Misanthropy we may understand the intercession not abscission or consummation dissolution." —*Brewster's Fugate Error*.

**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *abscisio*.] A dark lantern holding a very light, used in the choir to read the abscissions and benedictions at matins, and the chapter and psalter at lauds.

**Ab-scind**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *abscindere* to put away or hide from; *ab-scind*, and *con-scind* to hide; *Sp. con-scind*, *v. t. & i.* to hide; *Ital. abscondere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To put away with the view of hiding.

2. To conceal, to obscure.

"Do not abscond and conceal your sin." —*Brewst. Sermons*, I. (London.)

"Nothing discoverable on the linear surface is ever covered and absconded from us by the interposition of air, but such as arise from our own guilt." —*Bentley's Roman*, viii.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. Used of men:

1. *Gen.*: To vanish from public view and take refuge in some hidden place, or in some foreign country, to avoid unpleasant consequences which might arise by remaining at one's post.

"But if he absconds, and it is thought proper to pursue him to an evil city, then a greater execution is necessary." —*Blackstone's Comm.*, lib. IV, c. 24.

2. *More special*: To desert one's post.

"... that very hemispherical which, in regular wisdom, drives us many mortals to abscond at the risk of stripes and of death." —*Manning's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Law*: To go out of the jurisdiction of a court, or to abscond one's self, to avoid having a process served upon one.

"II. Used of animals: To lie concealed, to hybernate."

"The marmoset, or *Mus aethiops*, which absconds all winter, lives on its own fat." —*Bayly, On the Creation*.

**Ab-scind**-*ed*, *pa. par.* [ABSCOND.]

**Ab-scind**-*ing*, *pr. par.* [ABSCOND.] In concealment, in hiding.

"... of the Roman priest that then lived abscondedly in Ozon." —*Wood's Athena Oxoniensis*, I, 631.

**Ab-scind**-*ence*, *s.* [ABSCOND.] Concealment.

**Ab-scind**-*er*, *s.* [ABSCOND.] One who absconds, one who vanishes from his post from consciousness of crime, fear, or other cause.

"The notion of several such absconders may be entirely lost." —*Life of Kettner* (1719), p. 88.

**Ab-scind**-*ing*, *pr. par.* & *s.* [ABSCOND (B).]

**Ab-scind**-*ing*, *s.* [ABSCOND.] Concealment.

"... endures flight or absconding to save themselves." —*Hicks's Sermons on the 30th of January*.

**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [ABSCOND (B).]

**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [ABSCOND (B).] Concealment.

**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [In *Fr. abscess*; *Ital. abscessa*; *Lat. abscessus*; *Fr. abscess*, *pr. par.* of *abscessum* to be away, to be absent.]

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**Ab-scis-sion**, *s.* [In *Fr. abscess*; *Ital. abscessa*; *Lat. abscessus*; *Fr. abscess*, *pr. par.* of *abscessum* to be away, to be absent.]

1. The state of being away from a place in which one has formerly resided, or from people with whom one has previously been.

"Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence." —*Coloss.*, II, 12.

3. Used of things as well as persons.

"We should hold day with the Antiochians."

*Quotation*: *Merchandise of Trade*, v. 1.

2. Want, of destitution, of not implying any previous presence.

"... the absence of medullary canal in the long bones in the alotha." —*Owen's Classification of Mammalia*.

3. *Law*: Failure to put in an appearance when cited to a court of law.

4. Intention to things present. Often a person charged with "absence of mind" has his mind intensely present in some imagined scene or train of thought quite different from that with which the rest of the company are occupied. From their point of view, therefore, he manifests "absence of mind." In other cases the absent person is not particularly attending to anything, but is simply in a lethargic mood, in the same way we speak of an "absence of all thought."

**Ab-sent**, *a.* [Lat. *absens*, *pr. par.* of *absens* (absens) = to be away.]

1. Not present, away, implying previous presence. It may be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord. —2 Cor. v. 8.

2. Not present now, or ever having been so before. "The clearest is rudimentary or absent." —*Owen's Classification of Mammalia*.

3. Intention to what is passing around, generally with the words "in mind" appended. [ABSENCE, 4.]

"I distinguish a man that is absent, because he thinks of something." —*Budget's Spectator*, No. 77.

*A. Substantive*: One who is not present. "Let us enjoy the right Christian absence, to pray for one another." —*Sp. Morals*, To Archib. Usher, Letters (1629).

**Ab-sent**, *v. t.* [In *Fr. absenter*, *pr. Lat. absens*, *v. t.* to cause to be absent. To make absent; to cause to leave, withdraw, or depart.

At first not always with the reflexive pronoun. "... or what chance Absents thee, or what chance detainest?"

*Quotation*: *Sp. Morals*, To Archib. Usher, Letters (1629).

7. Now always with the reflexive pronoun. "Some of those whom he had summoned absented themselves." —*Manning's Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**Ab-sent**-*ed*, *pa. par.* [ABSENT, 6.] Relating to absence; being ordinarily absent.

**Ab-sent**-*ing*, *s.* [From ABSENT, 6.] The act or state of absenting one's self.

"Your absention from the House is a measure which always had my entire concurrence." —*Walsley's Letter to C. J. Fox* (A. D. 1800).

**Ab-sent**-*ed*, *pa. par.* [ABSENT, 6.]

**Ab-sent**-*er*, *s.* [From ABSENT, 6.] One who habitually lives in another district or country from that in which, if a landed proprietor, his estate lies, or from which he derives his revenues.

It is especially used of those owners of Irish estates who spend the revenues derived from them in England, rarely visiting, and never for any length of time, in the country from which their income is drawn.

"The personal estates of absentees above the age of seven years were transferred to the king." —*Manning's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Used as adjective: Habitually residing away from the country or district whence one's support is drawn.

"... pronounced confiscated the estates of all absentees proprietors." —*Act of Absentees*, A. D. 1838. (*Fraser's Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii, note.)

**Ab-sent**-*ing*, *s.* [From ABSENT, 6.] The practice of habitually absenting one's self from the country or district whence one's support is derived. (See Macleod, *Diet. of Pol. Econ.*, p. 2.)

**Ab-sent**-*er*, *s.* [From ABSENT, 6.] One who absents himself.

**Ab-sent**-*ing*, *pr. par.* [ABSENT, 6.]

**Ab-sent**-*ing*, *s.* [From ABSENT, 6.] The state of being absent.

"A pergrination or absention from the body." —*Barnes's Rom. Ep.*, ch. viii, note.

**Ab-sent**-*er*, *s.* [A B C.] A primer.

"And then comes to answer like an abey-book." —*Shakespeare*, *King John*, I, 1.

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**Ab-sinth**, *s.* [Lat. *absinthium*; *Gr. apsinthion*, also *apsinthos*; *Forss. & E. Aram. absinthium*.]

1. Wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*.

"... absinth and person be my sustenance."

The *Passenger of Beeverton* (1615).

2. A strong spirituous liquor flavored with wormwood and other plants containing the bitter principle termed *absinthin*. Indigo and even sulphate of copper are believed to be occasionally used as coloring matters in it. It is prepared chiefly in Switzerland, and consumed in France and America.

**Ab-sinth**-*ate*, *s.* [ABSENTH.]

*Chem.*: A salt formed along with water, by the union of wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*.

**Ab-sinth**-*ate*, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wormwood.

2. Bitters.

**Ab-sinth**-*ate*, *s.* [From *absinth* (q. v.), Of the nature of absinthium (wormwood); relating to wormwood; wormwood-like.

"Best physic they, when gall with sugar melts, Temp'ring my absinthian bittersome with sweets." —*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, p. 60.

**Ab-sinth**-*ate*, *s.* [From *absinth* (q. v.), Tinged or impregnated with absinthium.

**Ab-sinth**-*ate*, *s.* [From *absinthium* (q. v.), Pertaining to absinthium (wormwood).]

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2. According to J. S. Mill, it is incorrect to regard non-confessive and absolute as synonymous terms. He considers absolute to mean *not*, *not* *relative*, and to be opposed to relative. It implies that the object is to be considered as a whole, without reference to anything of which it is a part, or to any other object distinguished from it. Thus *man* is an absolute term, but *father* is not, for *father* implies the existence of sons, and is therefore relative. (J. S. Mill, *Logic*, bk. I, ch. ii.)

III. *Metaph.*: Existing independently of any other cause.

1. This asserts to man's knowledge of the unconditioned, the absolute and infinite. — Sir W. Hamilton: *Discussions*, &c., App. 2.

IV. *Gram.*: A grammatical case consisting essentially of a substantive and a participle, which form a clause not agreeing with or governed by any form in the remainder of the sentence. In Greek, the absolute case is the genitive; in Latin, the ablative; in English, it is considered to be the nominative.

In Latin, the words *adstante* in the expression, *adstante statu restant* ("the earth turns round, the sun standing still") — that is, whilst the sun is standing still — are in the *absolute* ablative.

In English, *his landing*, in the words —  
"I shall not lag behind *her* or *her*"  
The way, *thus leading* ("Nelson")

are in the *nominative absolute*. So also are *I rest* in the line —

"And, I all rest in this," ("Come out," he said.)  
Tennyson: *Princess*, prol. 80.

V. *Law*: Personal rights are divided into *absolute* and *relative*. *Absolute* rights are those which are *absolute* and *relative*, which are incident to those as members of society, standing in various relations to each other. The three chief rights of an absolute king are the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property. (Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. I, ch. I.) Similarly there are *absolute* and *relative* duties. Public sobriety is a relative duty, whilst sobriety, apart when no one can see, is an *absolute* duty. (Ibid.) Property in a man's possession is described under two categories, *absolute* and *qualified* property. His claim to slaves, ancient horses, cows, &c., are his *absolute* property; while the time qualified property is applied to the wild animals on his estate.

An *absolute decision* is one which can at once be enforced. It is opposed to a *rule nisi*, which cannot be acted on until a certain time has expired, in which the opposite party fail to appear.

*Absolute law*: The true and proper law of nature. *Absolute warfare*: Warfare with complete success. A war of annihilation or assuring against all mankind.

VI. *Nat. Philosophy*: *Absolute* is generally opposed to *relative*. As this relatively may be of many kinds, various shades of meaning arise. Thus —

1. *Absolute* or *real expansion* of a liquid, as opposed to its apparent expansion, the expansion which would arise when the liquid is heated in the vessel containing it did not itself expand. (See Atkinson: *General Physics*, bk. IV, ch. iii.)

2. *Absolute gravity* is the gravity of a body viewed apart from all modifying influences, as, for instance, of the atmosphere. To ascertain its amount, therefore, the body must be weighed *in vacuo*.

3. *Absolute motion* is the change of place on a body produced by the motion so designated, viewed apart from the modifying influence arising from disturbing elements of another kind.

4. *Absolute space* is space considered apart from the material bodies in it.

5. *Absolute time* is time viewed apart from events or any other subjects of mental conception with which it may be associated.

6. *Absolute force of a center*: Strength of a center (q. v.).

VII. *Astron.*: The *absolute equallion* is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. [EQUATIONS, OPTIC, ECCENTRIC.]

VIII. *Algebra*: *Absolute numbers* are those which stand in an equation with *relative* numbers, or letters combined with them. Thus, in the following equation —

$2x + 9 = 17$ ,

9 and 17 are absolute numbers, but 2 is not so.

IX. *Chem.*: *Absolute alcohol* is alcohol free from water.

X. *Term.*: *Absolute zero*. See ZERO 2.

abs-ōl-ute, āb-sōl. [ABSOLUTE, &c.]

I. With no restriction as to amount; completely. — "how generous was his nature, and how ready his family may be transmitted." — Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. I, p. 1, ch. I, p. 20.

1. Without restriction as to power; independently. — "The manner of a peep of independent power; positively, prepotently, without leaving liberty of refusal in the person commanded."

state, fāt, fārs, amidst, whāt, fāl, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, came, hēr, there; plān, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōr, wōrk, wōb, sōn; mōte, cūb, cūre, unīta, cūr, rēle, fāl; trī, Sīrīan, m, o = ē; ey = ā; qū, kw.

3. As if decreed by absolute power; indispensably.

"It was absolutely necessary that he should quit London." — *Scott*: *Ant. &c.*, ch. 41.

4. Wholly, completely.

"... the anomalous prerogative which had caused so many fierce disputes was absolutely and for ever taken from the king." — *Scott*: *Ant. &c.*, ch. 41.

"Assuredly the one [doctrine] is true, and the other absolutely false." — J. S. Mill: *Logic*.

II. Without restriction as to relation or condition.

"Without close relation to anything similar. Opposed to relatively."

"... the entities were both absolutely and relatively longer in the great extinct species." — Owen: *Fossil Bones and Birds* (1845), p. 10.

2. Unconditionally, without condition or qualification.

"Absolutely we cannot discountenance, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or readiness to die." — Hooker, v.

abs-ōl-ute nēs, s. [Eng. I.] absolute (q. v.),

and (2) suff. *ness* = the quality or state of.

1. The quality or state of being unlimited.

I. In a general sense:

"The absolute and illimitable of his commission was much spoken of." — Lord: *Lawrence*, viii.

Specifically in power: Despotism.

"They drew up power with all the splendor and temptation absolute can add to it." — Locke.

II. The quality or state of being unconditional.

"... the absolute of God's decrees and purposes." — South: *Sermons*, viii, 21.

abs-ōl-ū-tion, s. [Fr. *absolution*; Ital. *assoluzione*; fr. Lat. *absolutio* = acquittal, properly a loosing absolute = loosing from; ab = from; solvo = to loosen, untie.] [ABSOLVE.]

I. In a civil sense:

1. In a general sense: Acquittal in a court of law.

2. In a civil law: Absolution in the civil law imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law.

II. In an ecclesiastical sense:

1. In the Roman Catholic Church: Forgiveness of sins as if absolved by the authority of the pope. Power has been claimed since the date of the Fourth Lateran Council, A. D. 1215; the formula prescribed in the canon of the Council is: "Christus absolvit te," having then been exchanged for "Ego absolvo te."

"He bowed by the bed, listened to the confession, pronounced the absolution, and administered extreme unction." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In the Church of England: The remission of sins as if absolved by the officiating priest to the people of God being penitent. (Liturg. Morning Prayer.)

3. In some other churches: Removal of a sentence of excommunication.

"After prayer the sentence of *absolution* is to be pronounced in three or like words. I pronounce and declare thee absolved from the sentence of excommunication formerly denounced against thee, and do receive thee into the communion of the Church." — *Compendium of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1820), bk. IV, p. 420.

III. *Ord. Lang.*: F. Finish.

"Then the words are chosen, their sound simple, the competition soft, the observation pleasant, and poured out in grave, slow, and strong." — B. Jonson: *Discourses*, &c., p. 10.

abs-ōl-ū-tion, s. [ABSOLUTE.]

1. Arbitrary government, despotism.

"... those political convulsions of 1848, which shook absolute all over the Continent." — Times, Oct. 21, 1878.

2. In a civil law. [ABSOLUTE.] One who is in favor of arbitrary government; an advocate for despotism.

3. In a civil law: Pertaining to absolutism.

"... the same absolute footing." — Times: *Correspondence from Hungary*, 1851.

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Eng. I.] absolute, and (2) suff. -ry = relating to; in Ger. *absolutist*; Fr. *absolutiste*; Lat. *absolutus* = pertaining to acquittal. Pertaining to acquittal; absolving; that absolves.

"Though an *absolutary* sentence should be pronounced." — Asplund: *Parergon Juris* canonici.

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Eng. I.] absolute, (2) suff. -ry = making. Having power to absolve, intuiting or intuiting absolution. [ABSOLVE.] (Cogn. *absolve*.)

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Lat. *absolutus* = 1. to loosen from, to disengage, (2) to free from, (3) *is* *law* to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to complete or finish; ab = from, and solvo = to loosen, to untie; Fr. *absoudre*; Ital. *assolvere*.]

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Lat. *absolutus* = to swallow up, to devour, either sweet and mild as in *hush* and *absolvent*; — *Foerster*: *Altkatholische*, p. 216.

2. Not in harmony with; remote from being agreeable to, discordant with or to.

"... is somewhat remote from our faculties, yet most *absolvent* to our reason." — *Guicciardi*: *Reposit* (1664), ch. iv.

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Lat. *absolutus* = to swallow up, to devour, either sweet and mild as in *hush* and *absolvent*; — *Foerster*: *Altkatholische*, p. 216.

3. Little water flows from the mountains, and it soon becomes absorbed by the dry and porous soil." — *Jarvis*: *Excursion*, p. 10.

"The fact that some of exercise are, that it both absorb and attenuate the moisture of the body." — Bacon.

1. To loosen, to set free; to release from, in whatever way.

2. To free from (1) by the accusative of the person, and from preceding the thing:

"What is the legal effect of the words which have caused the subject of his blood to be released." — *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x, or (2) by the accusative of the thing.

"... to absolve their promises." — Gibbon: *Decl.*, and *Fall*, ch. xii.

3. It is used similarly in senses Nos. 2, 3, & 4.

4. To acquit, to pronounce not guilty of a charge.

"The committee divided, and Haller was absolved by a majority of his colleagues." — *Scott*: *Ant. &c.*, xiv.

3. *Theol.*: To pardon a sinner or his sin.

"They merit imputed, shall absolve them who renounce Their one both righteous and unrighteous deeds, And live in Time transfigured." — Byron: *Scots of Corin*, 21.

"That doom shall half absolve thy sin." — Byron: *Scots of Corin*, 21.

4. *Eccles. Lang.*: To declare by Church authority that men's sins are forgiven. To declare forgiveness to one who is penitent; to restore an excommunicated person to the communion of the Church. [ABSOLUTION, 11, 12, 3.]

"Son of the Church, by faith now justified, Complete by sacrifice, even as thou wilt; The Church absolves thy conscience from all guilt." — Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

5. To complete, to finish, to bring to an end. (From one of the uses of the Latin verb *solvo*.)

"They prayed, they preached, they absolved, they inflamed, they conspired." — Gibbon: *Decl.*, and *Fall*, ch. xii.

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. par. & a. [ABSOLUTE.]

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. [Eng. I.] absolute, and (2) = one who. One who absolves; one who intimates the remission of sins.

"The public feeling was strongly against the three *absolvers*." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

abs-ōl-ū-tō-rī, s. par. & a. [ABSOLUTE.]

"For when one near display of his power." — Byron: *Scots of Corin*, 21.

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balls that fulsome of sweat to which they are then subject."—*Burton: Anat. of Menstruation*, p. 238.

**Abstér-gent**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *abstergent*; fr. Lat. *absterger*, *ver.* par. of *absterge*.] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.

**Abstér**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterge*, as the berries of Saphodius. (*Log.* par. of *absterge*.)] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.

**Abstér-gif**, *v. t.* [In Lat. *abstergeré* to wipe off.] To cleanse.

"Especially when we would *absterge*."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

**Abstér-se**, *v. t.* [In Lat. *abstergeré* to wipe away, *par.* of *absterge* to wipe away.] To wipe, to cleanse.

"... an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterge* and shave the scurvy parts thereof."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

**Abstér-sion**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*; Ital. *absterzione*; Lat. *absterge*.] Wiping away, *par.* of *absterge*.]

1. The act of wiping clean, a cleansing or clearing away foulness in the body by medicine.

"Abster-sion is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humors, and making the humors more solid, and cutting between the parts, as is found in situous water, which scouring lines cloth speedily from the foulness."—*Hist.*, § 42.

2. The state of being so cleansed.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [Eng. *absterge*; Fr. *absterger*; Ital. *absterger*; fr. Lat. *absterger*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cleansing.

"And let *absterger* signify the hard rease."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ix.

2. Purgative, having the power of removing obstructions.

"... for certainly, though it would not be so *absterger*, and opening, and solative a drink as mind."—*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive: That which effects abster-sion, cleanses, or purges away.

"Abster-sives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and oil-salt."—*Phys. Pract.*, *Regel*, *cap.* 230.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*.] The quality of being abster-sive.

"Indeed, simple waters have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the abster-siveness of the water [Epsom] keeping a sound clean, till the balance of nature doth recover it."—*Fisher: Worthies, Survey*.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Lat. *absterger* to wipe from anything.] [ABSTAIN.]

1. *Lat.*: A voluntary refraining from, a holding back from.

"... the Gaul refused to fulfill their engagement, and asserted that the money was the price of their abstinence from engaging Euria."—*Lucan: Civil War*, bk. xii.

2. *Spec.* and more frequent usage: A refraining, generally voluntary, from some indulgence of the appetite, or the gratification of the ordinary propensities of nature.

(a) From food.

"But after long abstinence, Paul stood forth in the midst of them."—*Acts* xxvii.

(b) From intoxicating liquor, especially in the phrase "total abstinence." [See ABSTAIN.]

(c) From undue indulgence in the appetites.

"The precept that enjoins him abstinence."—*Cyprian: Progress of Error*, 236.

(d) From fighting during a stipulated interval: a truce, a temporary cessation of arms. (*His. Scotch*.)

"It was the 27th of September, some days before the expiring of the abstinence, that the boldness did meet [as was expected] to counsel it upon the means of a perfect peace."—*Spenser: Hist.*, p. 263.

"This signification occurs also in French and Medieval Latin."

3. *Med.*: Partial or total privation of food, in most cases involuntary, or nearly so. It may be the result of calumny, or of famine or hunger; it may be necessitated by disease of body, as inflammation of the esophagus, or produced by mental frenzy or monomania; it may be prescribed by a physician as a remedy in certain diseases. When one has suffered from severe abstinence food should be administered in very sparing quantities.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Lat. *absterger*.] [ABSTAIN.] Abstinence.

"Were our rewards for abstinences or woe of the present life."—*Hammond on Fundamentals*.

Now nearly superseded by ABSTINENCE.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Lat. *absterger*.] [ABSTAIN.] Abstinence.

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**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*; Ital. *absterger*; Lat. *absterger*.] [ABSTAIN.] Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in food and liquor; abstinence.

"Seldom have you seen one continent that is not abster-sive."—*Lucan: Civil War*, bk. xii.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

"If those hadst ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, and abster-sively would have waited by that tree."—*Dante: Divine Comedy*, p. 623.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

**Church Hist.**: A sect which appeared in France and abster-sively the end of the third century. They were against marriage and the use of animal food, and are said to have regarded the Holy Spirit as a created being.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [Latin *absterger* to twist; *tor-tus* = twisted, *par.* of *torquere* = to twist.] Twisted away, forced away by violence.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*; Fr. *absterger*; Ital. *absterger*; fr. Lat. *absterger*.] *par.* of *absterge* to drag or pull away; *absterge* = from, and *trahere* = to draw.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drag or pull away; especially to take away surreptitiously, as when a thief abstracts a purse from some one's pocket.

2. To separate physically, without dragging away.

1. Chem.: To separate by distillation.

"Having deplighted spirit of salt, and greatly abstracted the whole spirit, these remaineth in the residuum a stiptical substance."—*Boyle*.

2. Writing: To make an epitome of a book or discourse.

"... let us abstract them into brief concepts."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind*.

III. To separate the mind from thinking on a subject.

"Minerva fixed her mind on views remote."

"And from the present binds abstracts her thought."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xii, 550.

IV. To separate morally.

"That space the Evil One abstracted soul from his own evil, and for the time remained stupidly good."—*Miller: P. L.*, bk. 103.

B. Intransitive: To perform the operation of abstraction; to distinguish logically; to attend to the position of an object separately. (Followed by *from*.)

"Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose these innocent, it would be too light to be so."—*Locke: Essay*, bk. ii, ch. xxi.

**Abstér-ive**, *a. g.* [In Fr. *absterger*; Fr. *absterger*; Ital. *absterger*; fr. Lat. *absterger*.] *par.* of *absterge* to drag or pull away.] [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*]

A. Used as an adjective:

I. In Ordinary Language and Poetry:

1. Gen.: Abstracted, separated, viewed apart from.

(a) From other persons or things of a similar kind.

"... the considering things in themselves, abstract from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them."—*Locke*.

(b) From reference to an individual.

"Love's not as pure and abstract as they use to say."

"Which have no mixture but their name."—*Dante: Purg.*, 27.

2. Poet.: For abstracted; about in mind, like one in a trance.

"Abstract, as in a trance, methought I saw, Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape."

"—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, Act iii, sc. 4.

3. Separate; existing in the mind only; hence with the sense of difficult, abstruse.

II. Logic and Grammar:

1. In a strict sense: Expressing a particular idea, which may be divided, the idea being in other properties which constitute him or it. Thus depth is an abstract term. Used of the sea, it is divided into the deep and the shallow; being in other properties which constitute him or it. Thus depth is viewed apart from the other properties of the ocean. So is *abstractness* an abstract word.

In this strict sense, the word is not used. This use of the term was introduced by the Schoolmen, and was highly approved by Mr. John Stuart Mill.

In this sense, the word is not used in any other sense than "Logic."

**Abstract nouns**: The last of the five classes into which nouns may be divided, the idea being in other properties which constitute him or it. Thus depth is viewed apart from the other properties of the ocean. So is *abstractness* an abstract word.

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**Ac-a-dém-1-cal, a. & s.** [ACADEMIC.]

**A. A. ad.** [The same as ACADEMIC (q. v.).]

**Ac. As. subst. (Pl.)** An academical dress; a cap and gown.

**Ac-a-dém-1-cal-ly, adv.** [ACADEMIC, a.] In an academical manner.

"These doctrines I propose academically, and for experiment's sake."—*Coleridge* (1802), p. 11.

**Ac-a-dém-1-glan, a.** [Fr. *académicien*.] A person belonging to an academy, i. e., to an association designed for the promotion of science, literature, or art.

"Within the last century academicians of St. Petersburg and good naturalists have described. . . .—*Owen on the Geology of the Mammoth*, p. 61.

**Royal Academicians** of whom, excluding Honorary Retired and Honorary Foreign Members, there are forty-two, are members of the Royal Academy, and constitute the élite of British painters.

The word *academicians* is frequently used also to designate a member of the celebrated French Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. [ACADEMY.]

**Académie** (pron. *Ac-a-dé-mi*), a. [Fr.] An academy. [ACADEMY.]

Hubb's 'Académie' sight'd in silent awe.

—*Byron*, *xxiii*.

**Ac-a-dém-1-ism, a.** [ACADEMY.] The tenets of the Academic Philosophy.

"This is the great principle of *academism* and *acception*, that truth consists of the unperceived."—*Baile*, *Enquiry into Nature of the Soul*, i. 25.

**Ac-a-dém-1-ist, a.** [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy.

"It is observed by the Parolan *academists* that some amphibious quadruped, particularly the sea-eel or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large."—*Ray on the Creation*.

**Ac-a-dé-mûs, a.** [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. An academy, in Latin, is *academia*, and in Greek *akadēmia*.] [ACADEMY.]

1. The academy where Plato taught.

2. Any academy of the modern type.

"My man of morals, nurtured in the shades

Of darkness, is still false or true."

—*Conquer*, *Tash*, book II.

**Ac-a-dé-mûs, a.** [In Ger. *akademie*; Fr. *académie*; Sp. *academia*; It. *accademia*; Lat. *academia*; Gr. *akadēmia* = the gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens in which Plato taught, and so called after a hero, by name *Academos*, to whom it was said to have originally belonged.]

1. The gymnasium just described, which was about three quarters of a mile from Athens, and at which Plato was identified with groves and walk shaded by umbrageous trees. The spot is still called *Academia*. For the doctrines there taught, see *ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHY*.

"But for the *Academy*, or the *Peripatetic*, to own such a paradox, this, as the apostle says, was without excuse."—*Scott*, *Scriptures*, i. 246.

II. A high school designed for the technical or other instruction of those who have already acquired the rudiments of knowledge; also a university.

**I. Ancient:** There were two public *academies*: one at Rome, founded by Adrian, in which all the sciences were taught, but especially jurisprudence; the other at Byzantium, Phoenicia, in which jurists were principally educated. (Murdoch: *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.*, Cent. II. pt. ii.)

**2. Modern:** The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Sometimes used also for a private school.

III. A society or an association of artists linked together for the promotion of art, or of scientific men similarly united for the advancement of science, or of persons united for any more or less analogous object. Thus the French possess the celebrated Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. The use of the word *academy*, different from the ancient one, is believed to have arisen first in Italy at the revival of letters in the fifteenth century. The nearest approach to these institutions in America is the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

IV. The building where the pupils of a high school meet, or where such an association for the promotion of science and art as those just mentioned is held; i. e., "the academy, which was one of the ornaments of the town, caught fire, and was in danger of being burnt down."

**Ac-a-dé-mi-ite, s.** [Named from *Acadina*, the Latin form of *Acadē*, the old French name for Nova Scotia.] A native of Acadia, or Nova Scotia. [CANADIAN.]

**Ac-a-dé-mi-ite, s.** [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. A native of Acadia, or Nova Scotia.] A native of Acadia, or Nova Scotia. [CANADIAN.]

**Ac-a-dé-mi-ite, s.** [Gr. *akadēma* = a thorn, prick, or gad; *akē* = point, an edge.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sanguifloraceæ, or Sanguifloræ. The species are small herbs, often with woody stems, unequally pinnate leaves, and small white flowers. They are found in South America, Australia, &c. *A. arida*, an Australian or Tasmanian weed, has a bristly fruit, which sticks to the animal to which it clings. *A. angustior*, the Piri Piri of New Zealand, is there used as tea and as a medicine.

**Ac-a-jod, s.** [In Fr. *acajou*.]

1. A name given to the cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*), and to a gummy substance derived from it.

2. A gum and resin obtained from the mahogany-tree.

**Ac-a-dé-mi-ite, s.** [Fr. & v. t. (pa. part. *acceded*).] *A. S.* *accedid*; *O. H. Ger.* *accesit*. *v. i.* To grow cold. *v. t.* To make cold. (*Stralman*.)

**Ac-a-lé-ph, or Ac-a-lé-ph-a, s.** [From the class *Aculephæ*.] [ACULEPH.]

"the vascular system of the *Rhinoceros aculephæ*."

—*T. Sponer*, *Notes*, *Græc.*, *Univ.*, &c. c. vi.

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Acanthaceae Plant.

or two to many seeds. There are often large leafy bracts. The Acanthaceæ are mostly tropical plants, many of them being succulent. They are distinguished by an affinity to the Scrophulariaceæ of this family, but are distinguishable at once in being prickly and spinous. In 1746 Lindley estimated the known species at 750; but it is believed that as many as 1500 are now in herbariums. The acanthus, so well known in architectural sculpture, is the type of the order. [ACANTHUS.]

The Acanthaceæ are divided into the following sections, tribes, or families: 1. Thunbergiæ; 2. Solanum; 3. Hydnoraceæ; 4. Ruellie; 5. Barleria; 6. Acanthaceæ; 7. Aphelandræ; 8. Gleditsia; 9. Eranthis; 10. Dipterocarpaceæ; and 11, Andromedaceæ.

**Ac-a-nth-á-cé-ous, a.** [ACANTHUS.] (1) Pertaining to one of the Acanthaceæ; (2) more or less closely resembling the acanthus; (3) pertaining to prickly plants in general.

**Ac-a-nth-é-m, a.** [ACANTHUS.]

**Bot.** A section of the order Acanthaceæ (q. v.).

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Fr. *acanthé* = a spine or thorn.] A genus of hemipterous insects. The species consist of bugs with spinous thoraxes, whence the generic name.

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Fr. *acanthé* = (1) a prickly thing; (2) a kind of arch.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Scaphirhamphæ. It contains the piked dog-fish (*A. vulgaris*), so much detested by fishermen.

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Lat. *Acanthaceæ* = mastiche; Gr. *akanthos* = mastiche; *akanthos* = thorny.] [ACANTHUS.] The name given by the ancient naturalists to gum mastic. [GUM.]

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Lat. *Acanthaceæ* = a family of hemipterous insects. The typical genus is *Acanthis* (q. v.).]

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Lat. *Acanthaceæ*; Gr. *akanthos* = thorny.] [ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the acanthus plant.

**Ac-a-nth-é-s, a.** [Lat. *Acanthaceæ* = a family of hemipterous insects. The typical genus is *Acanthis* (q. v.).]

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*Bot.*: Growing nominally without a stem. Sometimes stemless, though in reality a short stem is in all cases present, as in the case of the cowlip.

*Ac-cab-bis*, *v.* [*r.* accubare to overburden, to oppress.] To weigh down, to oppress.

"... thankfulness which does not rather rack men's spirits than accubate them or oppress them down."—*Bacon*, *v.* 272.

*Ac-cl-dl-an*, *a.* [*From Heb.*

*akkad*, in the Septuagint archad, a "city" in the land of Shinar grouped with Babel, Erech, and Calneh (Gen. x. 10).] A language preceding that of the proper Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. It is believed to have been of Turanian origin. Many Assyrian proper names and other words were derived from this language. It is now throwing much light on the early history of Western Asia.

"The principal dialect spoken by the latter [the primitive inhabitants of Babelonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing] was the *accadian*, in which the brick-words of the earliest kings are inscribed, and of which we possess grammars, dictionaries, and reading books with Assyrian translations annexed."—*Dr. H. Rawlinson*, *Ac.*, vol. iii., p. 42. (1871), pp. 465-6.

*Ac-cap-litr-ā*, *v.* [*ACCAPITUM*.] To pay money to the lord of a manor upon becoming his vassal.

*Ac-cap-litr-ā*, *s.* [*Lat. ad = to; caput = head.*] Money paid by a vassal to the lord of a manor on being admitted to a fief.

*Ac-cē-dās dūr-lām*, [*Lat. (lit.) to you may approach the court.*]

*Law*: A writ nominally emanating from the royal authority, and designed to remove a trial which is not proceeding satisfactorily in an inferior court to a court of greater dignity.

*Ac-cē-dē*, *v.* [*In Fr. acceller, Ital. accelerare; Lat. accedo = to go to, to approach; also to assent to; from ad = to, edo = go; also, among other meanings, to yield.*]

1. To assent to a proposal or to an opinion.

"To this request he *acceded*."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 8.

"I entirely assent to Dr. Buckland's explanation."—*Owen*, *Brit. Fossil Bones*, and *Birds*, p. 239.

2. To become a party to a treaty; appending a signature to it, even though it may have been negotiated by others.

"the treaty of Henevor, in 1728, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

3. To succeed, as a king does to the throne.

"King Edward IV., who *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461."—*Warren*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 106.

*Ac-cē-dē*, *a.* Old spelling of ACCIDENT.

"Learning first the accident, he the grammar."—*Milton*: *Accidence commenced Grammar*.

*Ac-cē-dēs*, *s.* [*Lat. accedere, or Medieval Lat. accidentis = eacerta = enchain (DuRoi).*] A term used of rent in money. (*Scott*.)

"Of the first accidents that cum in the Den [Dean] of gilds hand."—*Abbot*, *Eng. xvi.*, p. 225, *M.S.* (*Suppl. de Jancinet*)'s *accident* (*Scott*).

*Ac-cē-dīg*, *pr. par.* [*ACCEDERE*.]

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *dō*, [*Lat.*]

*Music*: An accelerating of the time in a tune. It is opposed to *rallentando*, the term for retarding it.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *v.* [*In Fr. accellerer; Ital. accelerare = to hasten; ad = to; celero = to hasten; celus = quick; tir, kele = a riding-horse, a courier; bello = to drive on; from the root kel; in Sansc. kal, kaladān = to drive or urge. Possibly remotely connected with the Heb. Aram., and Eth. gal = to be light in weight, to be swift.*] (*Scott*.)

1. *Lat.*: To cause a moving body, a planet for example, to move more rapidly.

"... a disturbing force which to the line joining the moon and earth, which in some situations acts to *accelerate*, in others to retard or bring about actual motion."—*Herschel*, *Astron.*, 3d edit., § 415.

2. *In the Natural World*: To quicken development, e. g., the growth of a plant or animal.

3. To hasten processes in the mind, to hasten a body, or to precipitate the coming of an event by removing the causes which delay its approach.

"... could it not be proved, to precipitate the proceedings of the Congress."—*Manumy*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *pa. par. & a.* [*ACCELERATE*.]

"... has proceeded, during the sixteenth with accelerated velocity."—*Bacon*, *Sci. Adv.*, ch. lii.

*Nat. Phil.*: Accelerated motion is that of which the velocity is continually becoming greater and greater. If the increase of speed is equal in equal times, it is called *uniformly accelerated motion*; but if unequal, then it is denominated *variably accelerated motion*. The fall of a stone to the ground is an example of *uniformly accelerated motion*.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *pr. par. & s.* [*ACCELERATE*.]

1. *As a participle*: The gravity of the accelerating force ceases to act.—*Gregory*, *Hist. Nat. Phil.*, p. 31.

*Mech.*: The accelerating force is the force which produces accelerated motion. In the fall of a stone to the ground it is the gravitating power of the earth, not the motion produced by dividing the motion or absolute force by the weight of the body moved.

2. *As a substantive*: Hastening.

"... said, it may be, in the spring, the *accelerating* would have been the *speedier*."—*Lord Bacon*, *Works* (1756), vol. i.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *v.* [*In Fr. accellerer; fr. Lat. accelerare*.] [*ACCELERATE*.]

1. & II. The act of accelerating, quickening, or hastening motion, energy, or development; or the state of being so accelerated, quickened, or hastened.

1. To a material body in motion.

"The acceleration of motion produced by gravity."—*Gregory*, *Hist. Nat. Phil.*, p. 49.

"... moderate acceleration and retardation, accountable for by the ellipticity of their orbits, being all that is remarked."—*Herschel*, *Astron.*, 3d edit., § 436.

2. *Phys. & Path.*: To the quickening of the movement of the circulating fluid and increase of action in other portions of the body.

3. To increased rapidity of development in animals or plants.

"Considering the language ensuing that action is some, and the visible acceleration it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think verily much abridges our days."—*Brown*.

III. The amount of the quickening, hastening, or development.

*Phys. & Pathology*: The rate of increase of velocity per unit of time.

The C. G. S. unit of acceleration is the acceleration by which a body moves a velocity increase of one centimetre per second. (Everett. C. G. S. System of Units, p. 157.)

The unit of acceleration: That acceleration with which a unit of velocity would be gained in a unit of time. (Everett.) It varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the square of the unit of time. The numerical value of a given acceleration varies inversely as the number of length, and directly as the square of the unit of time. (*Ibid.*, ch. i., pp. 2, 3.)

If T stands for time, then angular acceleration is  $\frac{1}{T^2}$  (*Ibid.*). "If L stands for length, and T for time, then acceleration is  $\frac{1}{T^2}$  (*Ibid.*)

2. *Astronomy*: The secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion: An increase of about eleven seconds per century in the time of the moon's mean motion.

It was discovered by Halley and explained by Laplace.

*Acceleration of the fixed stars*: The measure of the rate at which the fixed stars daily carry on the sun on passing the meridian. A star passes the meridian 31 min. 50.9 sec. earlier each day; not that the star's motion is really accelerated—it is that the sun's progress is retarded, as in addition to his apparent diurnal motion through the heavens, he is actually moving away to the east at the rate of 59 min. 5.2 sec. a day.

*Acceleration of a planet*: The increased velocity with which it advances from the perigee to the apogee of its orbit.

3. *Hydrology*: Acceleration of the tides: The amount by which from certain causes, high or low water occurs before its calculated time.

4. *Phys. & Path.*: The extent to which in certain parts of the system gain increased activity.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *pr. par. & s.* [*ACCELERATE*.] Producing increased velocity, quickening motion.

"It will very rarely vary—almost instant, its acceleration."—*Dr. H. Rawlinson*, *Ac.*, vol. iii., p. 42. (1871), p. 465-6.

*Accelerative force*. [*ACCELERATING*.]

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *pr. par. & s.* [*ACCELERATE*.] That which accelerates.

1. A quickener of motion.

2. A cannon with several powder chambers, whose chambers are exploded consecutively, in order to give a constantly increasing rate of progression to the projectile as it passes along the bore.

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *v.* [*ACCEDERE*.] Accelerating, as adapted to accelerate motion.

*Ac-cē-dīg*, *v.* [*Lat. accedendo* to set on fire.] [*ACCENDERE*, *ACCENDERE*.]

1. To set on fire.

"Our devotion, if sufficiently accended, would, as theirs burn up innumerable books of this sort."—*Dr. H. More*, *Christiani*, p. 107.

2. To light up.

"While the dark world the sun's bright beams accendeth."—*Shakespeare*, *Shakespeare* (1677).

*Ac-cē-dīg*, *pa. par. & a.* [*ACCENDERE*.]

*Ac-cē-dīg-ān*, *pl.* [*Lat. accendentes, pl. of accendens, pr. par. of accendens* to set on fire.]

*Eccl.*: An order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries in the Church of Rome, whose offices is to light, snuff, and trim the tapers. They are not very different from the acolytes. [*ACCENSORES*.]

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *v.* [*ACCENDERE*.] Combustible—capable of being set on fire or burnt.

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *a.* [*ACCENDERE*.] Capable of being set on fire or burnt, combustible.

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *pr. par.* [*ACCENDERE*.]

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *pl.* [*Lat. imper. of accendens* to kindle. A liturgical term signifying the ceremony observed in many Roman Catholic churches in lighting the candles on solemn festivals.

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *v.* [*ACCENDERE*.] To kindle (literally or figuratively) to incense.

"Basilius being greatly accended, and burning with desire of revenge, invaded the kingdom of Cesar."—*Eden*.

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *s.* [*Lat. accensus*—kindled, *pa. par. of accendo*.] The act of setting on fire, or the state of being set on fire.

"... a feeling desire will take fire at a candle or other flame, and upon its accension give a crack or report like the discharge of a gun."—*Eden*, *Nat. Hist.*

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *v.* [*ACCENDERE*.] To accend, to accend.

*Ac-cē-dīg-bill*, *s.* [*In Ger. & Fr. accend; Ital. accendito*.] *Lat. accensus*—(1) the accentuation of a word, a kind of liturgical term signifying the ceremony of cantu-tion, melody, or singing; *accendo* to sing; *root can*; Sansc. *can* = to shine; Welsh *can* = bright, *accendo* = to sing; *accendo* = to sing; *accendo* = to sing; *accendo* = to sing. [*ACCENDERE*.]

1. *Primarily*, it signified the same as the Greek *accendo*, *accendo*, a musical intonation used by the Greeks in reading, and speaking.

II. *Now (in general language)*:

1. The laying of particular stress upon a certain syllable or certain syllables in a word; or an inflection of the voice which gives to each syllable of a word its due pitch with respect to its height or lowness. In a dissyllable there is but one accent, as *o-bect*; but in a polysyllable there are more than one. In translation there are properly three—*trans-sub-stan-tia-ā-tion*. On the three, however, there is a certain analogy between accent and emphasis, emphasis doing for whole words or clauses of sentences what accent does for single syllables.

2. *Peculiarly*, in the case of accents, as French accents, foreign accents.

3. Certain diacritical marks borrowed from the Greeks to regulate the force of the voice in the pronunciation or for other uses. They are three in number: the acute accent (´), designed to note that the voice should be raised; the grave accent (`), that it should be depressed; and the circumflex (ˆ), which properly combines the effects of the two accents already named, and that the voice should be first raised and then depressed.

The acute and grave accents are much used in French, but to discriminate sounds, as *été*, *éte*, *crème*; and the circumflex of the form *é* is frequently employed in Latin to discriminate the ablative of the accusative, as *peccat*, *peccat*, *peccat*, *peccat*.

4. Accents and other diacritical marks occur also in English. Sometimes the former are employed to regulate the stress of the voice; sometimes, again, they are employed for other purposes.

*Specifically*:

(a) *Geom. & Alg.*: Letters, whether capital or small, are sometimes accented, to denote that there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, *a* and *b* are accented, to denote that the line *a* is, and the quantity *x* with *x*.

(b) *Geom. & Alg.*: Letters, whether capital or small, are sometimes accented, to denote that there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, *a* and *b* are accented, to denote that the line *a* is, and the quantity *x* with *x*.

(c) *Geom. & Alg.*: Letters, whether capital or small, are sometimes accented, to denote that there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, *a* and *b* are accented, to denote that the line *a* is, and the quantity *x* with *x*.

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**ac-cēss**, **\*ac-cēssē** (formerly pron. **ac-cēssā**: see the examples from Milton, Shakespeare, Pope, &c.). [*In Fr. access, Ital. accessio, Fr. Lat. accessus* = a going to, a coming to; also, a fit, the sudden attack of a disease: *accedo* = to go to, to come to.]

I. The act, process, or movement of going forward, in contradistinction to going back.

"... were it not for the variations of the *accesses* and recesses of the sun, which call forth and put back."—*Bacon: In Calves of Frigore.*

Hence, II. Increase, addition.

1. *Generally*:

"A stream which, from the fountain of the heart, issuing, however feebly, flows forth Without access of unexpected strength."—*Wormsley: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. *Medicine*:

(a) The return of a periodical disease, such as intermittent fever, madness, &c. An *access* and *paroxysm* are different. *Access* is the commencement of the new invasion made by the disease, while the *paroxysm* is its height. (See *Moon*.)

"And from access of frenzy lock'd the brain."—*Pope: Epitaph on Mrs. Wadsworth*, bk. xii. 213.

Hence, (b) formerly used for a fever itself. (*Chambers*.)

"A water lily, which ditht remedy In hot access as boken *specy*."—*Roche*, bk. l. c. 13.

¶ The word is still used in the same sense for the ague. (*Hallivell: Dict.*) *Access*.

III. Liberty, means or opportunity of approach.

1. *Gen*: Liberty of approach, as to God, to a great man, or to anything; approach.

"I, in the day of my distress, Will call on Thee for thy aid, For Thou wilt graciously *access*, And answer what I pray."—*Milton: Ps. lxxvi.*

"Who was wrong'd and would unfold no griefs, We denied access unto his person."—*Shakespeare: A. Henry IV., Part II.*, iv. 1.

"On, let the languent part of my way With jealous eyes thy close access survey."—*Shakespeare: A. Henry IV., Part II.*, iv. 1.

"... they were neither contemporary witnesses, nor had personal access to the evidence of contemporary witnesses."—*Leavis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

2. *Spec.*: Opportunity of sexual intercourse.

"... If the husband be out of the kingdom of England, ... so that no access to his wife can be presumed."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. l. c. 16.

3. Means of approach.

(a) *Generally*:

"The access of the town was only by a neck of land."—*Bacon*.

(b) *Arch.*: A passage, such as a corridor, between the several apartments in a building.

**ac-cēs-sar-i-lŷ**, adv. [*ACCESSORILY*.]

**ac-cēs-sar-i-nēs**, a. [*ACCESSORINESS*.]

**ac-cēs-sar-y**, s. & o. [*ACCESSORY*.]

**ac-cēs-si**, (Fr.) Old spelling of *ACCESS*.

**ac-cēs-si-bl-i-lŷ**, s. [*ACCESSIBILITIES*.]

Approachable.

"... to place the Scriptures in a position of accessibility to the mass of the community."—*Quintanilla: State of Religion in the Church*, ch. vii.

**ac-cēs-si-bi-lē**, a. [*In Fr. accessible*, fr. Lat. *accessibilis*.]

I. Able to be approached, approachable:

1. As a place with a path or road leading to it.

"Conspicuous far, winding with no ascent, Accessible from earth, one entrance *hath*."—*Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. iv.

2. As a person of courteous manners, affable.

3. As God, in the capacity of Healer of Prayer.

"May ariel and if offended Heaven be still Accessible, and prayer prevail, she will."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, Act II.

4. *More fig.*: As a mind by reason.

"... whose testimony would have satisfied all minds accessible to reason."—*Keats: Hyperion*, bk. i. c. viii.

II. Obtainable, procurable.

"It appears from the best information which is at present accessible ... that the ... *access* ... is ..."

"No authentic record of the migrations or acts of the Pelagian people appears to have been accessible to the historians of antiquity."—*Leavis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

**ac-cēs-si-blŷ**, adv. [*ACCESSIBLY*.] In such a situation or of such a character as to be approachable.

ate, fāt, fāre, smidst, whāt, fāl, father; wēt, here, camel, fēll; there; pine, pit, sire, sir; marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fāl; try; *Syllab.* a, o = ē; ey = ā; o = kw

**ac-cēs-siōn**, s. [*In Fr. accession*: fr. Lat. *accessio* = a going or coming to; *accedo* to go or come; *addo*; *cedo* to go or come.]

I. Lit.: The act of going to.

*Specialty*:

1. The act of a king or queen in coming to or reaching the throne when it has become vacant by the death or removal of the former occupant.

"The bill ... received the royal assent on the tenth day after the accession of William and Mary."—*Mackintosh: History of England*, bk. vi.

2. The act of acceding to, adhering to, engaging or joining in a project, enterprise, treaty, or anything similar.

"Hence, what wise objections he prepares Against my late accession to the wars."—*Dryden: Fables*.

3. Accession to, complicity with, or in.

"I am free from any accession, by knowledge, counsel, or any other way, to his late Majesty's death."—*Marquis of Argyll: Speech on the Scaffold*.

II. That which goes or comes to another thing, that which is added to anything.

1. *Gen*: Increase, addition.

"... an enormous accession of gain would probably induce the improver to save a part."—*J. & M. Mill: Political Economy*.

"... a great accession of strength."—*Mannings: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"Nor could all the king's bonuses, nor his own large accounts, make a fortune to his heir."—*Carver*.

2. *Med*: The coming on of the paroxysm of periodical disease; as, for instance, of intermittent fever.

"Quintana, having an interval of twenty-four hours, the accession of the paroxysm being early in the morning."—*Coley: of Fevers*, bk. i.

3. *Law*: An addition to property produced by natural growth or by artistic labor upon the raw materials. The increase of a flock of sheep by the birth of lambs is, in law, an accession to the property.

**ac-cēs-siōn-al**, a. [*ACCESSION*.] Pertaining to accession, additional.

"The accidental preponderance is rather an appearance than reality."—*St. Simon: Utique*.

**ac-cēs-siō**, o. [*Eng. access*; -ive.]

1. Contributor.

"His own necessities and excessive wickedness."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 278.

2. Additional.

**ac-cēs-siō-lŷ**, adv. [*Eng. accessive*; -ly.] By his own seeking (*Hallivell*); accessorially; as, by the commission of a felony.

**ac-cēs-si-lal**, o. [*ACCESSORY*.] Pertaining to an accessory. [*ACCESSORY, o.*]

**ac-cēs-si-lŷ**, adv. [*ACCESSORILY*.] Pertaining to an accessory. [*ACCESSORY, o.*]

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B. Of things:

1. *Gen*: That which helps something else.

"... the consideration constitutes an accessory to the principal, and is not a part of it."—*Marquise Comte's Philosophie*, Introduct. ch. i.

2. *Painting*: Accessories are whatever representations are introduced into a painting apart from the principal figures. In literary composition &c., the word has an analogous meaning.

"... who seek only to embody in language the substance of the fact, and who disregard all accessories, ornaments, and all conjectures."—*Leavis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

3. *Biol.*: Something added to the usual number of organs of an organism. (*London: Hist. of the Human Body*, bk. i. c. 13.)

"The swim-bladder has also been worked in as an accessory to the auditory organs of certain fish."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*.

**ac-cēs-siōn-y**, **ac-cēs-siōn-y**, a. [*In Fr. accessoire*.]

I. Of persons: According to, contributing or contributing to, partially responsible for.

"... he would rather suffer than than be accessory to their sufferings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

II. In the earlier edition of Macaulay the spelling adopted is *accessory*, in the later ones *accessory*.

II. Of things: Contributing, aiding in a secondary way.

1. *Generally*:

"... imply a whole train of accessory and explanatory local legends."—*Order: Hist. of Greece*.

2. *And*: *Accessory nerves* (*paracervical*, *littoral*, or *paracervical*). A pair of nerves which pursue a very devious course in the body frame. Arising by several filaments from the *acella apicalis* of the neck, they advance to the first vertebra, and thence through the foramen of the *occipital* to the ninth and tenth pairs they pass out close to the eighth, and terminate finally in the trapezius.

"The eighth pair (of nerves, according to Willaue's arrangement) includes the *acella-pharyngeal*, the *pneumo-gastric*, and the *spinal accessory*."—*Todd & Bowman: Anat.*, vol. ii. ch. xi.

3. *And*: *Accessory teeth* (in teeth). Those super-added to the more normal ones, and contributing to their efficiency.

"The tooth of the fossil in question differs in the shape of the crown from the *acella-pharyngeal*."—*Order: British Fossil Mammals* (1845), p. 72.

*Accessory valves* (in the shells of the mollusca genera *Volva*, *Pholidia*, and *Xylophaga*): Small valves which are added to the two large ones naturally occurring in those "bivalve" shells. They protect their dorsal margins. They are well seen in the common *acella-pharyngeal*.

4. *Painting*: Pertaining to the unessential parts of a picture, introduced either for the purpose of illustrating the main subject, or for ornament's sake.

5. *And*: *Accessory actions* are those which are subservient to others, or designed to prepare the way for them; as, for instance, an action for the recovery of lost goods.

"(An accessory obligation is an obligation arising from another one which is antecedent and primary) to it. This obligation may be at interest, the repayment of the principal is the primary, and the regular liquidation of the interest the accessory."—*Order: British Fossil Mammals* (1845), p. 72.

**ac-cēs-siō**, (Lat. *accessus*). A term in canon law, signifying a method of voting at the election of a bishop, generally known as an election by acclamation.

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## I. Of occurrences:

1. *Grav.*: An occurrence or event of whatever kind.

\*And yet whose lights, that admonish me,  
And give me signs of future events? (Shander, *yr*  
Shander; *King Henry IV., Part II., v. 2.*)

2. *Specialty*:

(a) Something unperposed or unintentional, an occurrence not planned beforehand by man.

\*And, . . . Do it at once,  
Or thy precedent errors are all  
But accidents unpurposed. (Shakspeare, *Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.*)

"And more by accident than choice,  
I listened to that single voice." (Longfellow, *Golden Legend, iv.*)

(b) An unforeseen occurrence, particularly if it be of a calamitous character. This is the most common use of the word.

"An unhappy accident," he told them, had forced him to make them in writing a communication which he would gladly have made from the throne. (Macaulay; *Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*)

"The old ones seem generally to die from accidents, as from falling down precipices. (Dumas; *L'opéra comique de la Force, v.*)

(c) The state of a betrayed girl.

## II. Of unessentialities:

1. *Logic*:

(a) Whatever does not really constitute an essential part of a person or thing; as the clothes one wears, the saddle on a horse, &c.

(b) The qualities or attributes of a person or thing, as opposed to the substance. Thus *bitterness*, *kindness*, &c., are attributes, and not part of the substance in which they inhere.

(c) That which may be absent from anything, leaving its essence still unimpaired. Thus a rose might be white without its ceasing to be a rose, because color in the flowers of that genus is not essential to their character.

\*Accidental, in Logic, are of two kinds—separable and inseparable. If walking be the accident of a particular man, it is a separable one, for he will not cease to be that man though he stood still; while on the contrary, if Spaniard be the accident connected with him, it is an inseparable one, since he cannot cease to be ethnologically considered, what he was born. (Whately; *Logic, bk. ii., chap. v., § 4.*)

From these significations have found their way into ordinary English literature.

"And torn substance into accident." (Chaucer; *Parson's Tale, 13, 134.*)

"The accident of his birth . . . had played him a part for which he was altogether unfitted." (Macaulay; *Hist. Eng., ch. v.*)

2. *Gram.*: A property attached to a word which nevertheless does not enter into its essential definition. Each species of word has its accidents; thus those of the noun substantive are gender, declension, and number. Comparison in an adjective is also an accident.

"[T]he grammar also belongs, as an appendix, the consideration of the accidents of words, which are measure, sound, and elevation or accent, and the sweetness and harshness of them." (Boson; *Advance of Learning, bk. ii.*)

3. *Her.*: An additional note or mark on a coat of armor, which may be omitted or retained without altering its essential character.

\*Herd; A symptom of a disease. (Rider.)

\**Acci-dént-al*, a. [Fr. *accidental*.]

1. Occurring suddenly, unexpectedly, and from a cause immediately discoverable, or as some of the unphilosophic and irreligious believe, "by chance."

\*"shall you hear  
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters." (Shakspeare; *Hamlet, v. 2.*)

2. Advantages: produced not from the natural qualities of the agent or agency left to itself, but by the influence of something foreign to it.

"By such a minister as wold to fire,  
That adds an accidental barrenness to  
The natural fertility." (Shakspeare; *Joseph, v.*)

3. Not essential to, which might be dispensed with, and yet leave the thing to which it pertains, as in which it inheres, unimpaired.

"He determined that all the species occurring in this country are not identical in essential characters with their accidental variations, with the same species now existing in Yorkshire." (Owen; *British Fossil Mus., &c., p. 36.*)

3. *Specialty*:

(a) In Logic, an accidental definition is one which assigns the properties of a species or the "accidents" of an individual. Besides accidental, there are also physical and logical definitions. (Whately;

(b) *Perip.*: An accidental point is the point in which a straight line drawn from the eye parallel to another given straight line intersects the plane of the picture. Thus, in the accompanying figure, a is in the line parallel to C D, the line given in perspective. A cuts the plane a p in the point a.

(c) *Musical*: Accidental colors, called also *accidental spectra*, are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye, and which are not essential to the color, and which imply a change of key, or modulation different from that in which the piece begins. For instance, in the key of C natural major, an accidental sharp preceding F implies the key of G major, and a flat placed before B implies the key of F major or D minor.

(d) *Optical*: Accidental colors, called also *accidental spectra*, are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye, and which are not essential to the color, and which imply a change of key, or modulation different from that in which the piece begins. For instance, in the key of C natural major, an accidental sharp preceding F implies the key of G major, and a flat placed before B implies the key of F major or D minor.

(e) *Painting*: Accidental lights: Secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight. (Fairholt.)

\**Acci-dént-al*, a. [From the adjective.]

1. Logic and Ord. Lang.: A property which is not essential; that is, one which may be dispensed with without greatly altering the character of that of which it is a property.

\*Often in the plural.

"Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, and then, before you consider its accidents." (Watts; *Logic.*)

"This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature, partly in accidents, or the likeness in figure or affection." (Pearson; *The Creed, Art. 1.*)

2. Painting [plural]: Those fortuitous effects produced by accident, partly in particular objects, so that portions of them stand forth in abnormal brightness, and other portions are cast into the shadow and greatly dimmed.

3. Music [plural]: A sharp or flat prefixed to certain notes in a movement. (See the adjective.)

\**Acci-dént-al*, i. [From accidental, a.] The quality of being accidental.

" . . . to take from history its accidentalities, and from science its fatalism." (Coleridge; *Table Talk.*)

\**Acci-dént-al*, i. [From accidental, a.] The quality of being accidental, fortuitousness.

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"De accide . . . (i. e., need) maketh him berry, thought." (Chaucer; *Parson's Tale, v. 2.*)

" . . . thence is accide the anguish of a trouble here." (Chaucer; *Parson's Tale, v. 2.*)

\**Acci-pi*, i. [From accipere, a.] To receive, to take. (Lat. *accipere*, pr. par. of *accipio* = to receive; *ad* = to; and *capio* to take.) A receiver, one who receives.

\**Acci-pi*, i. [From *accipere* = a bird of prey, especially (1) the goshawk, and (2) the sparrow hawk.]

1. A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Accipitridae. From this genus that the whole order is frequently called Accipitres.

Formerly the genus *Raptores* is now more frequently called Accipitres, as among the ancient Romans, both the sparrow-hawk and the goshawk, but now only the former is retained in it, the genus *Accipiter* being the name of *Accipiter* palmarum (Accipiter).

2. A bandage applied over the eye of a sparrow-hawk (Accipiter Nisus), none; so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk. (Dunglison.)

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differed from *plausus* (applause) in this respect, that the former, as its etymology (classical call out) suggests, meant applause uttered with the voice; whilst *plausus*, from *plaudere* to strike, clap, or beat, meant clapping of hands.

1. Approbation of a person or thing expressed by clapping of hands.  
Used (1) when the applause is given simply to express feeling.

"The inhabitants of the town crowded the main street, and greeted him with loud acclamations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

(2) When it is designed formally to carry a motion.

"When they [the Senators] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of acclamation than by the exercise of a deliberative voice or a regular assent or negative."—*Bush: Alignment of Eng. Hist.*, li. 2.

2. Among Antiquaries: Acclamation Medals are medals which represent the people as in the act of expressing acclamation.

II. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech used by rhetoricians, and called by the Greeks, and after them by the Romans, *epithroa*.

Ac-clim-a-tôr-y, *n.* Expressing approval by acclamation.

Ac-clim-a-tô-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Acclimatization (q. v.).

"The acclimation (or, as we term it, acclimatization) Society of Paris was founded in 1864."—*Nature*, vol. i. (1869).

Ac-climate, *v. t.* [Pref. *ac-* Lat. *ad-* to, and Eng. *climare*, Fr. *climater*.] Gradually to adapt the body to the peculiarities of a climate other than its own, so that it may be uninjured by the diseases incidental to that climate; to inure or habituate to a climate; to acclimatize. [CLIMATE.]

Ac-clim-a-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.] The native inhabitants and acclimated Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect."—*Crawford: Reminiscences of Rome*.

Ac-clim-a-tion, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization.

Ac-clim-a-tion, *pa. par.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization (q. v.).

"... the means of acclimation and culture."—*London: Burge's of Agriculture*.

Ac-clim-a-tion, *v. t.* [ACCLIMATE.]

Ac-clim-a-tion, *v. t.* [ACCLIMATE.] To produce such a change in the constitution of a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, as to adapt it to endure the climate of a country not its own.

1. The process of inuring a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, to a foreign climate.

"The acclimation and agricultural societies [in the South Wales] are busy directing their attention to the subject."—*Nature*, vol. i. p. 473.

2. The state of being so inured.

"The races differ also in constitution, in acclimation, and in liability to certain diseases."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. pt. i. ch. vii.

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"... in the case of some few plants, of their becoming, in a certain extent, naturally habituated to different temperatures, or becoming acclimated."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. p. 140.

Sometimes it is placed before the climate to which the constitution is adapted:

"These men are so thoroughly acclimated to their cold and lofty abodes."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. pt. i. ch. vii.

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I. *Forl.*: The talus of a rampart. [TALUS.]

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I. Transitive:

1. To fit, to adjust to.

"... and their servile labors accommodated the old system of the state and views of despotism."—*Obituary: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

"... the art of accommodating his language and deportment to the society in which he found himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

2. Spec.: To make up or adjust differences.

"... every attempt that was made to accommodate one dispute ended by producing another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

3. To furnish with anything useful or convenient.

"Heaven speed the canvas gallantly unfurled! To furnish and accommodate a world; To give the pole the produce of the north."

4. Comm.: To lend with the view of suiting the convenience of the borrower.

"Is the former the borrower was obliged to restore the same individual thing with which he had been accommodated for the temporary supply of his want?"—*Obituary: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

5. Theol.: To fit the language of a prophecy to an event which it typifies or illustrates rather than directly predicts; to use the sacred accommodations of the Roman Church.

"It is usual to see the passages of Scripture,"—*Trinity: Theol. on the Hebrews*, li. 20.

6. II. Intransitive: To be conformable to; to agree with.

"How little the constance and duration of many of them seems to accommodate and be explicable by the proposed notion."—*Boyle's Sermons*, ch. xlv.

7. In Shakspere's *Titus Andronicus*, Ben Jonson's days accommodate was a very fashionable word, or, as the latter expresses it, one of "the performed words of the time."—*Shakspere's Works*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8. Ac-com-mo-dâ-tion, *s.* [See the verb.] Suitable to, fit for, adapted to.

"He was condescended to it, as most accommodated to their present state."—*Boyle's Sermons*, ch. xlv.

9. Ac-com-mo-dâ-tion, *s.* [See the verb.] Suitable to, fit for, adapted to.

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## A. To grant, to bestow, to yield.

"Accord, good air, the light  
Of your experience, to dissipate this gloom."  
Wordsworth, *Excurs.*, bk. v.

¶ This is now the most common use of the verb transitively.

## II. Intransitive:

1. Of persons, or their thoughts, feelings, words, or actions:

(a) To concur in opinion, followed by *with*.  
"The wrangler, rather than *accord* with you,  
Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it, too."  
— Pope, *Conversations*.

(b) To assent to a proposition or agree to a proposal: followed by *to*.  
"... whereunto the king *accorded*."—*Paget to Prince Rosta Papers*, vol. xi, p. 114.

## 2. Of things:

(a) Gen.: To correspond, to agree; now followed by *with*, formerly also by *to*.  
"Thy actions to thy words *accord*."  
— Milton, *Paradise Regained*, bk. iii.

"The love of fame with this can ill *accord*."  
— Byron, *Hours of Idleness*.

"The development of successive parts in the individual generally seem to represent and *accord* with the development of successive beings in the same line of descent."  
— Darwin, *Descent of Man*, pt. i, ch. vi, p. 209.

(b) Music: To chord with, to make melody or harmony with, especially the latter.  
Laterally and figuratively:  
"The *accompanying* music of a well-met *accord*."  
— Tennyson, *Idylls*.

**ac-cord'**, s. [Fr. *accord*; Ital. *accordo*.] [*ACCORD*, v.]

## 1. The state of being in agreement with.

Reconciliation of hearts which or persons who before were alienated.

"So Pollux spoke, the mandate from above  
The king obeyed. The virgin used of Jove,  
In Mentor's form confirmed the full accord,  
And willing nations knew their lawful lord."  
— Pope, *Rome's declining year*, 800.

2. Agreement between independent minds, harmonious feeling or action, concurrence in sentiment or in action prompted by one common impulse. In this case it is not implied that there was previous alienation.

"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place."  
— Acts ii, 1.

## 3. Of things:

(a) Gen.: Agreement, fitness, just correspondence of things one to the other.

"Beauty is nothing more but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, attended by a beautiful constitution."  
— Dryden, *Discourse*, *Tracts*, *Discourse*, "Art of Judgment."

## (b) Poet.: Accordance.

"... in accord  
With their belief."  
— Wordsworth, *Excurs.*, bk. iii.

(c) Permission, leave. (*Welder*.)

(d) Music: Concord, concert, harmony of musical sounds.

"Now in music it is one of the ordinarist flowers to fall from a discord, or hard tune, upon a sweet accord."  
— Lord Bacon, *Interpret. of Nature*, ch. viii.

(e) Painting: The harmony prevailing among the lights and shades of a picture.

(f) Oratory: Action in speaking corresponding with the words. (*Minahan*.)

## II. The act of agreeing; consent, assent.

"... you must say that peace  
With full accord to all our just demands."  
— Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, v. 2.

III. That which procures, or is fitted to produce, an agreement, or itself agrees with anything.

*Spec. Laws*: Satisfaction tendered to an injured party for the wrong done. If he accept it an action for the wrong is barred. The process is called *accord and satisfaction*. There are cases in which an action is barred by sufficient redress being offered, even though the tender made may have been rejected.

¶ The phrase "of his own accord," or "of her own accord," means that he or she has acted spontaneously, without a command or even a suggestion from others.

"... but being more forward, of his own accord he went into you."  
— 2 Cor. viii, 11.

"Of its own accord" means spontaneously, by the operation of natural law.

"That which growth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt reap."  
— Lev. xiv, 5.

**"ac-cord-a-ble**, a. [From *accord*, v.]

1. Lf.: Able to be accorded, "easy to be agreed." (*Minahan*.)

fate, fat, färe, amidst, what, fall, father; wät, here, camel, here; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pö, or, wör, wolf, wörk, wöh, sön; mötö, öb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, fäll; trö, sryäna, a, ö, s; öy, ä, qu, kw.

2. Fig.: Consonant with, agreeable to, in accordance with.

"It is not disadmirable  
To use my words, but *accordable*."  
— Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, bk. v.

**ac-cord'-ance**, **ac-cord'-an-ty**, s. [From *accord*, v.] Agreement, harmony, or conformity with.

"And what had been done that was not in strict accordance with the law of Perilousness?"—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

"This mention of alms and offerings certainly betrays the narrative in the Acts nearer to an *accordance* with the apostle."  
— Polak, *History of the Church*, bk. i.

**ac-cord'-ant**, **pr. par.**, a. [From *accord*, v.] Agreeing.

"For the reason of his name was *ac-cordant* with the Godhead for to day."  
— MS. *Old. Rom.*, 10, f. 30.

**ac-cord'-ant**, a. [From *accord*, v.] Making melody or harmony with.

Used (1) of the concordant strings of the voice.  
"... the *ac-cordant* strings of Michael's melodious  
Siddle."  
— Longfellow, *Evangelist*.

"And now his voice, *accordant* to the string,  
Prepares our monarch's violence to sing."  
— Goldsmith, *An Ode to Mr. Goldsmith*.

(2) Fig.: Of the feelings, of hearts, or generally of anything in consonance or agreement with something else. Formerly followed by *to*, now by *with*.

"His dyets was *accordant* to his estate."  
— Chaucer, *C. T.*, 3, 1222.

"Subjects that exult  
Feelings with those *accordant*."  
— Wordsworth, *Excurs.*, bk. vi.

"Strictly *accordant* with true morality."  
— Darwin, *Descent of Man*, vol. i, pt. i, ch. iii.

"The doctrine which furnishes accurate solutions on the various leading questions of polity."  
— Martineau, *Cooperation*, bk. i, ch. i, p. 6.

**ac-cord'-ant ly**, **ad.**, [From *accord*, v.] In accordance with, agreeably to or with. (*Deight*.)

**ac-cord'-a-ty**, s. [Ital.] A particular method of using a stringed instrument.

**ac-cord'-sunt**, a. [From *accord*, v.] In accord or agreement.

"Accordant to his words was his cheer."  
— Chaucer, *C. T.*, 10, 117.

**ac-cord'-e**, s. [From *accord*, v.]  
To take him for his husband and his lord."  
— Chaucer, *C. T.*, 11, 1003.

**ac-cord'-e**, v. t. & i. [From *accord*, v.]  
"Associate you that ye accord with your addresses."  
— Bacon, *Letter to Sir Thomas*.

**ac-cord'-ed**, **pa. par.**, [From *accord*, v.]

**ac-cord'-er**, s. [From *accord*, v.] One who assents to or bestows anything.

"An *ac-corder* with an assenter unto another; an assistant, helper, favorer."  
— Culver, *Ac-corder*.

**ac-cord'-lög**, **pr. par.**, a. & **ad.**, [From *accord*, v.]

1. *As pr. par.*: In the senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As ad.*: Sounding in unison or in harmony.  
"According *chöre* rose."  
— Scott, *Marmion*, li. 11.

3. *As adverb*:  
(1) According as (followed by a nominative and a verb): Just, precisely, the same, agreeably.  
"I have done *ac-cording* as thou biddest me."  
— Gen. xiv, 19.

(2) According to:  
"According to his words, every person was to be bought."  
— Macaulay, *History of England*, bk. i, ch. 11.

"The Gospel according to St. Matthew."  
— New Test.

(b) Of things: In harmony with, conformably with, in relation to, arranged under.

"According to this definition, we should regard all labor as superfluous which is employed in creating permanent utilities."  
— J. & Mill, *Princ. Econ.*, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 11, § 3, p. 10.

"God forbid that the servants should do according to this thing."  
— Gen. xiv, 7.

"Let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls, every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb."  
— Exod. xii, 4.

"... and he measured the south gate according to these measures."  
— Ezek. iv, 28.

"... Christ did for our sins according to the Scriptures."  
— 1 Cor. xv, 3.

"... was first used as a general term for history written according to years, and lastly for any history."  
— Lewis, *Credibility of Early Roman*, ch. iii.

There are other minute shades of meaning besides these.

**ac-cord'-lög-ly**, **ad.**, [From *accord*, v.] Conforming with nothing which has before been stated in consequence.

"Which trust *ac-cordingly* kind citizens."  
— Shakespeare, *King John*, li. 1.

"The ranks were according to the number of persons superior in station and education to the multitude."  
— Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

**ac-cord'-lön**, s. A well-known keyed instrument with metal reeds. The sounds are produced by the vibration of the several metallic tongues which are of different sizes, air being made meanwhile supply by the movement of the opposite sides of the instrument, so as to constitute a bellows. The *accordion* was introduced into America from Germany about A. D. 1828. Improvements have been made on it in the flutina, the organ-*accordion*, and the concertina. [*FLUTINA*, *ORGAN-ACCORDION*, and *CONCERTINA*.]

"Wind instruments: organ, siren, piper, apfelmus, *accordion*, seraphina, &c."  
— Kugel, *Thesaurus*, p. 411.

**accordion-stand**. A stand for an *accordion*. One of an ingenious character has been invented by Faulkner.

**ac-cord'-yng**, [From *accord*, v.]  
"Tyrus on the day it passed through his throat,  
From word to word *ac-cording* with the note."  
— Chaucer, *Proverbes*, 14, 1658.

**ac-cor'-por-äte**, **rt.**, [Lat. *accorporo* = to incorporate: ad + to; *corpore* = to fashion into a body; *corpore* = body.] To incorporate. [*INCORPORATE*, *Idylls*.]

**ac-cor'-por-a-ted**, **pa. par.** & a. [From *ac-corporate*, v.]

**ac-cor'-por-a-tion**, **pr. par.**, [From *ac-corporate*, v.]

**ac-cor'-ti**, s. [In Fr. *accort* = civil, courteous.] Heedful, wary, prudent. (*Minahan*.)

**ac-cöst**, **ac-cöste**, **ac-cöst**, **rt.** & **ad.**, [Fr. *accoster* = to join side by side; *co* = to, and *cö* (formerly *cote* = side; also *cote* = rib, bill, comb); *st*, *acost*; Ital. *acostare*, from Lat. *co* = a rib, a side, [*COAST*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Of countries or places: To reach, to be conformable with.

"Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English."  
— Fuller, *Worthies*, *Idylls*.

2. Of persons: To stand side by side, or to be side by side.

(a) Generally:  
"We should do so that we accost another by joining side by side."  
— Gen. ii, 12, 1001.

(b) Heavily. (See the past participle.)

3. To approach, to draw near to. (*Minahan*.)  
"I went and accosted one that was  
With ruder greeting than a father's kiss."  
— Spenser, *Shep. l.*, li. 1.

4. To try one, to attempt to take liberties with. (*Minahan*.) (See *halliwell*, *Dict.*.)

5. To appropriate. (*Minahan*.)

6. To address before being addressed, to speak to first. This is now by far the most common meaning of the word.

"... impatient to accost  
The stranger."  
— Wordsworth, *The Brothers*.

B. Intransitive:

**Falconry**: To approach the ground, to fly low.

"Whether high towering or accosting low."  
— Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi, li. 12.

**ac-cöst**, a. [From *ac-cöste*, v.] Address, manner.

**ac-cöst-a-ble**, a. [From *ac-cöste*, v.] Able to be accosted; addressable; easy of approach.

"They were both of sweet and accostable nature."  
— Watson.

**ac-cöst'-ed**, **ac-cöst'-ed**, **pa. par.**, [From *ac-cöste*, v.]

1. *First*, *Long*: (See the verb.)

2. *Here*: A term applied (1) to a charge supported on both sides by other charges, as a pale carried by six mules; (2) to two animals proceeding side by side. (*Minahan*.) [*COAST*, *Idylls*.]

**ac-cöst'-lög**, **ac-cöst'-lög**, **pr. par.**, [From *ac-cöste*, v.]

**accouchement** (pron. a-kösh-mang or a-kösh-mäng), s. [Fr. from *accoucher* = to deliver; *couch* = to lie down.] 1. Confinement, lying-in, delivery.

"... her approaching *accouchement*."  
— Agnes Strickland, *History of Henry the Fourth*.

**accoucher** (pron. a-kösh-ry), s. [Fr.] 1. A doctor who assists women at child-birth.









**I. Fig.** To bring together, to amass without its being implied that each new addition is mechanically heaped upon the mass of its predecessors.  
 "In the seventeenth century, a statesman who was at the head of affairs might amass, without giving waste, accumulate in no long time an estate ample enough to support a dukedom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

"Sometimes, though really transitive, it has an intransitive application, the accumulative being instead of expressing."  
 "... the average strength of the desire to accumulate is short of that which, under circumstances of any tolerable security, reason and sober calculation would approve."—*J. Mill: Polit. Econ., bk. i, ch. xi.*

**II. Intransitive:** To grow up into a great mass or grow generally or figuratively.  
 "... in such water it is obviously impossible that strata of great thickness can accumulate."—*Darwin: Voy. round the World, ch. xvi.*

"As their observations accumulate and as their experience extends."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization in Eng., l. i.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tē, a.** [See the verb.] Collected into a mass or quantity, now generally written ACCUMULATED.

"Grossness of relief accumulates in one place both rather and a surcharge of poor."—*Bacon: Salus's Estate.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōd, pa. par. & a.** [ACCUMULATIVE, v.]  
 "With accumulated usury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tīg, pr. par. & a.** [ACCUMULATING, v.]  
 "There are many circumstances which, in England, give a peculiar force to the accumulating propensity."—*J. Mill: Polit. Econ., bk. i, ch. xi, § 4.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *accumulatio*.] [ACCUMULATE, v.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of accumulating, heaping up, or heaping.  
 1. **Cat.** The act of heaping up, as stones on a hill, or a wreath, or monument on a previously formed geological stratum.

2. "... the earliest energetic reputation of the earth may be placed beyond the influence of sedimentary accumulation."—*Nathaniel: Ritzler, ch. i.*

**Fig.** The act or process of amassing anything, such as influence, honor, and so on, by degrees. *ac-cum-ū-lā-tion*. These are not literally piled one above another of the same kind in heaps, but may still be viewed as if they were a single aggregate of mass.

"Our accumulation is a lifeless mass."  
 For quick accumulation of renown."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, III. i.*

**II. The state of being or of having been accumulated, heaped up, or amassed.**  
 "... very long after their accumulation as marine shells."—*Nathaniel: Ritzler, ch. ii.*

**III. That of which the accumulation is made or takes place.**

"... partly an accumulation of snow, increased by lateral glaciers."—*Hooker: Himalayas Journal, ch. xxi.*

**B. Technically:**

1. **Mech.** Accumulation of power is the motion which exists in some machines after intervals of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been continually increased.

1. **Med.** The concurrent effect of medicines of which the first dose seems powerless, but of which some dose or other in the series operates not simply with the intensity which might have been expected from its own magnitude, but also with that of all those which have preceded it.

1. **Polit. Econ.** The adding of one sum saved to another with the view of producing capital.

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive, a.** [ACCUMULATIVE, v.] Accumulating, accumulative, relating to accumulation, having a tendency to accumulate.

"The activity of thought and vivacity of the accumulative memory."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

"When a variation is of the slightest as to a being, we cannot tell how much of it to attribute to the accumulative action of natural selection."—*Darwin's Origin of Species, ch. v, p. 188.*

**Law:**  
 An accumulative judgment is one in which two punishments are prescribed to a criminal for two distinct breaches of the law, the second penalty to commence when the first expires.

In accumulative legacy is the term used when more legacies than one are given by successive wills emanating from the same testator, or by successive codicils to the same will.

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ly, adv.** [ACCUMULATIVELY, v.] In an accumulative manner; in literal heaps, or in what may be figuratively considered as heaps.

"Heart is put here accumulatively, as that whose destination must be added to the perity of accumulation."—*Alastair: Sermons, II. 20.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ness, s.** [ACCUMULATIVENESS, v.]

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ness, s.** [ACCUMULATIVENESS, v.]

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ness, s.** [ACCUMULATIVENESS, v.]

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ness, s.** [ACCUMULATIVENESS, v.]

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tive-ness, s.** [ACCUMULATIVENESS, v.]

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [Fr. *accumulateur*.] One who or that which accumulates.

"... broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of inhuman."—*Dr. H. More: Deeds of Christian Piety.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** A secondary or storage battery, where electricity has been converted into potential energy, which in turn is reconverted into electricity, where the battery is used for power or lighting purposes.

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [In Ital. *accumulatore*, fr. Lat. *accumulo*.] It occurs to bestow care upon; add to; curio to take care of; cura; care.

1. Exactness, freedom from mistake, this exemption arising from the care with which every step in a process has been carried out; conformity to truth, even in minute particulars.

"... directing its task with the greatest accuracy."—*Wheatley: Hist. of Social Ideas, bk. i, ch. v, 28.*

"... two works of undoubted accuracy."—*Darwin: Voy. round the World, ch. xvi.*

2. Precision of fit.  
 "The efficiency of the instrument will also depend upon the accuracy with which the piston fits the bottom and sides of the barrel."—*Lardner: Pneumatics, ch. v.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [Lat. *accumulatio*, pa. par. of *accumulo*.] To take pains with; *ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr*, and *ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr*. [ACCURATE, v.]

"... directing its task with the greatest accuracy."—*Wheatley: Hist. of Social Ideas, bk. i, ch. v, 28.*

"For his knowledge, though not always accurate, was of immense value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

2. Determinate, exactly fixed.  
 "Those conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate (inasmuch upon these things below than indeed they have but to grow)."—*Lardner: Pneumatics, ch. v.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, adv.** [ACCURATELY, v.]

1. In an accurate manner; exactly, precisely, without mistake.

"The stipulations of the treaty of Dover were accurately kept."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

2. Closely; so as to fit exactly.

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [ACCURATELY, v.] Accuracy, exactness, precision, nicety.

"Suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accuracy, I repeated the experiment."—*Nathaniel: Ritzler, ch. i.*

**ac-cum-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [ACCURATELY, v.]  
 "The *verb* *accumulo*: To devote to God, without permission that the person or thing thus devoted should afterward be redeemed with money; hence, to devote to utter destruction.

"And the city shall be accused, even it, and all that are therein, to the Lord: only Rahab the harlot shall live."—*Jeremiah: Jer. i, 17.*

2. **New Test.** To separate from the church, or to exclude from eternal salvation. It is doubtful in some cases which of the two is meant.

"If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accused."—*Gal. i, 9.*

"For I could with that myself were accused from Christ for my blasphemy, my kinship according to the flesh."—*Rom. ix, 3.*

3. **Eccles. Lang.** To communicate.

"And Hildbrand accused and cast down from his throne Henry the Fourth, King of Germany."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

**Ordinary Language:**  
 (a) To curse, (in imprecate evil upon a person because of his wickedness or his excessive hatred.

"For ye are accused in misanthropic life is he who brags 'mid song and wine.'"—*Longfellow: Rymington.*

(b) To separate from the society of men.  
 "No one is so accused by fate, No one so utterly desolate, No one so utterly unknown, Responds unto his own."—*Longfellow: Rymington.*

(c) [Used of things:] To curse, to execrate, to regard with excessive hatred.

"Which is it that you Lord In all have accused?"—*Pierre: Flow, p. 373.*

"Had Lara from that night, to him accused?"—*Byron: Lara, canto ii, 9.*

**ac-curs-ed, ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]

"... the accused thing."—*Josh. xli, 20.*

"... the Phœnician accused rite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons, II. 20.*

"Where the wild's demon held his feast accused."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh.*

**ac-curs-ed, ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]

**ac-curs-ed, ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]

**ac-curs-ed, ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]

**As substantive:** Used in senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**Spec:** Accommunication.  
 "Anathematization, accommunication, and excommunication are synonymous."—*Compend. Laws, Church of Scotland (1850), p. xxv.*

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 "That man is accused, liable to be charged with a crime or fault."

"Nature's imprecision were justly accountable if..."—*Brown: Popular Errors.*

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 "Adm. Cuts [clear those with this horrible account."—*Byron: Cuts, III. i.*

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 One who accuses.

"... the account must hold him to the proof of the charge."—*By. Hall: Remains, Lyr., p. 331.*

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 "The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquency."

"... if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."—*Luke xii, 6.*

2. The state of being accused.  
 "What can secure him at last against false accusation?"—*Adventurer, No. 62.*

3. That of which one is accused; the charge itself.  
 "Plutarch went out into them, and said, 'What accusation bring ye against this man?'"—*John xviii, 28.*

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 "The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquency."

1. **An adjective:**  
 1. Pertaining to accusation, prone to bring forward charges against persons or institutions.

"This hath been a very accusative age, yet have I not heard any superlatives (much less idiosyncrasy) charged upon the several bishops of the present century."—*Chambers: ... &c.—Sir R. Dering: Speeches, p. 112.*

2. The case defined under No. 11, or pertaining to it.

"Relation of the Nominative and Accusative Case."—*Schmidt: Lat. Gram., xlii.*

"The German language marks, so early as the Gothic age, the distinction between substantives entirely."—*Boyle: Compend. Gram., p. 10.*

**II. As substantive:** The name given by the Latins to the fourth of the six cases used in the declension of nouns. It is mostly respects agree with the objective case in English, which, in consequence, is often called the accusative.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

2. With relation to the accusative case.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
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 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

**ac-curs't, pa. par. & a.** [ACCURSED, v.]  
 1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

**\*ac-cūs-mēt, a.** [ACCUSAT.] Accusation.

"... and sometimes at the only promotion and accusament of their summoes and apparitors."—*Petition of the Commons to the King, 1535.*

**\*ac-cūs-gēr, a.** [ACCUSAT., v.] One who accuses; one who brings a charge against another person, or more loosely, against a class, an institution, &c.

"... before that he is accused, have this accusers face to face!"—*deu. xiv. 16.*

**\*ac-cūs-gīng, pr. par. & a.** [ACCUSE, v.]

"As school-boys, finding their mistake too late, Draw a wet sponge across the accusant's plate."

**\*ac-cūs-tōm, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *accusator*, from Low Lat. *accusatum*, from Lat. *ad*, and *consuetudine*, accus., of *consuetudo*=custom; Ital. *accusare*.] [CUSTOM.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To create a custom or habit by practicing the same act a number of times; to habituate; to inure.

"Man were accustomed to redress their wrongs by the strong hand."—*Maccanus; Hist. Eng. ch. l.*

2. To frequent.

"A well-accustomed house."—*Mod. Centurie; Bold Brother, l. 1.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. Gen.: To be habituated, to be used or wont to anything.

"Which most living things *accustom*."—*Cervus.*

2. Spec.: To cohabit.

"We with the best men *accustom* openly."—*Milton; Sat. Epig. iii.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm, s.** [ACCUSAT., v.] Custom.

"Individual *accusation* of life."—*Milton; Tetrachordon.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-a-bie, a.** [ACCUSAT., v.] Of long custom; very habitual.

"By *accusation* sendance in one *elime*."—*Sir M. Bale; Origin of Mankind.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-a-bly, adv.** [ACCUSAT., v.] According to custom.

"Touching the king's fines *accusationally* paid."—*Bacon; Attorneys.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-ance, s.** [ACCUSAT., v.] Custom, practice.

"Through *accusation* and negligence, and perhaps some other cause, we neither feel it in our own blood, nor take notice of it in others."—*Boyle.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-ar-y-lī, adv.** [ACCUSAT., v.] According to custom.

"The greatest *accusation* which you *accusationally* marshal before logic."—*Cleveland.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-a-ry, a.** [ACCUSAT., v.] Customary, usual. [CUSTOMARY.]

"The ordinary *accusation* swearing then is one among the Jews."—*Fauly; Dipper, pt. 180.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-ed, pa. par. & a.** [ACCUSAT., v. t.]

1. As *pa. par.*: As in the verb.

2. As *adj.*: Usual.

"I revel o'er many a hill and many a dale With my accustomed load."—*Wordsworth; Excursion, bk. l.*

**3. Frequented.**

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-ed-nēss, s.** [ACCUSAT., v.] The state of being habituated to; familiarity.

"*Accusation* to sin hardens the heart."—*Pierce; Hermon, p. 220.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

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**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

2. As a common noun: A field of blood. *Spec.*, a field of battle just after a sanguinary contest has terminated.

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

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**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

piercing; obs. root *ac-naphar*. This occurs in *Lat. acer, acer, &c.*; in the Fr. *agrie*; and in Eng. *agrie, eager, &c.*

**\*ac-cūs-tōm-lāg, pr. par.** [ACCUSAT., v.]

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Leaves, Blossom, and Seed-Vessel of Maple (Acer Pseudo-Platanus).

maple, sycamore, or plane-tree, is thoroughly naturalized. [STAMORE.] It is wild in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, &c. *acer* is common in the sugar-maple of North America. [SUGAR-MAPLE.] *A. striatum*, also from the New World, has a slender and white striped bark, and furnishes a white wood much used for inlaying in cabinet-work. The bark of *A. rubrum*, the red or swamp-maple of Pennsylvania, dyest blue, and is used for making a good black ink.

There is a large variety of maples in America, as hard-maple, soft-maple, hick-maple, and curled maple. These are used largely for cabinet-work and building purposes. The leaves of the soft-maple constitute one of the chief elements of the splendor of our woods in the Indian summer season.

"The leaf is growing old, And wears in green of duty done, The gold and scarlet of the sun."—*Agnes E. Sangster; A Maple Leaf.*

**\*acer-a (1).** [ACCUSE.]

**\*acer-a (2).** *a. pl.* [Gr. *akratos*=without horns; *a. priv*; *keras*=a horn.]

**Zoology:**

1. A species of mollusks, of the family Bullidae.

2. Insects "without antennae," or, more accurately, the antennae "which are minute. Some apterous, and the Hippoboscidae among the Diptera, have this character.

**\*acer-a (3).** [Lindley, &c.] **\*acer-in-a (2)** (De Candolle.) **\*acer-a (Jussieu).** [Lat. *acer*=maple.] A natural order of polypetalous exoous plants, consisting of trees with simple leaves; flowers with eight stamens; a samaroid, two-celled fruit; and the influence in axillary cones or racemes. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at sixty. They are spread over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere.

**\*acer-a (4).** [ACEA (2).] An insect with minute antennae.

**\*acer-ās, a.** [Gr. *a. priv*; *keras*=a horn. So called from its being without a spur on the labellum.] Man-O'-War, a common aquatic plant, related to the order Orchidaceae, or Orchids. *Aceris anthrophora*, the green man-orchis, is wild in parts of England; and *aceris*, the lizard-orchis, is from Continental Europe.

**\*acer-ēb, s.** [Lat. *acerbus*=(1) unripe, (2) bitter, sour; Fr. *acide*; Ital. *acervo*.] Possessing sourness. [Applied to unripe fruits, &c.] [Owing.]

**\*acer-ēb, v. t.** [Lat. *acerbus*, *pa. par.* of *acerbo*.] To make sour or sharpen. [ACEB.]

"This is, 'acid,' 'ba,' that acerbates my soul."—*Bilting; Brachy-Aerology (MS.), p. 8.*

**\*acer-ēb-tād, pa. par. & a.** [ACERBATE.]

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**fatē, fāt, fāre, amāst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wāt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; plne, pīt, sīre, slr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mātē, cāt, cūre, unīte, cūr, rālē, fālī; try, sīrīan, m, o = ē; ey = a. qu = kv**



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instruments when the latter are blown. The vibrations of a solid are best communicated to another solid, hence a tuning fork being applied to a table, and violin-strings are placed in contact with a hollow wooden box, which imparts to their sound a greater intensity than if transmission to the ear were entrusted to the air alone.

Noise is a single blow given to the ear, whilst *Acoustics* is caused by a series of blows following one another at regular intervals. [METRIC, HARMONY, SOUND.]

Some writers have divided *Acoustics* into *Diacoustics*, which treats of those sounds which pass directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *Catacoustics*, which investigates the production of reflected sounds. Another division is into *Acoustics proper*, or the science of hearing, and *Phonetics*, or the science of sound; the latter word being from Gr. *phônê*-sound.

\**ac-côv-ër*, v. t. [O. Fr. *côvrir*, *couver*, from Lat. *coopervus* to cover.] To uncover.

"Beliant, withouten leving,  
Uncoverd and undeck her eyen."  
Arthur and Merlin, p. 113.

\**ac-côv-ërd*, *pa. par.* [ACCOVER.]

\**ac-côv-ër-lage*, [ACCOVER.] Recovery.

\**ac-côv-ëre*, v. t. [O. Fr. *accointer* to make known.] To make acquaintance.

"Hoo here knowen anon; and bloemen frende gode  
Bothe for aces here pven as to lod,  
Robert of Glouc, p. 113.

\**ac-côv-ëgias*, a. [ACCOVER.] Accusing, an accusation.

"He is forth brought, and the kyng  
Giveth him accoupyng."  
King Alphonso, 1373.

\**ac-quai-nt*, v. t. & t. [Fr. *acquaint* to become intimate; Prov. *acquaint* to make known; O. Fr. *con*-informed of a thing, from Low Lat. *ad*-cognito to make known, from Lat. *ad*-to, and *cognitus*, *pa. par.* of *cognosco* to know.] [KNOW.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Not reflexively*: To inform, to communicate an item of intelligence.

"The person introduced in the accusative, and the intelligence is introduced by *of*, *with*, or the clause of a sentence commencing with *that*."

"Wife, go you to her are you go to bed,  
Acquaint her here of my lord's love."  
Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet, III. 4.

"Breves acquainted the people with the door and manner of the vile deed."  
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, Argument.

"I must acquaint you that I have received  
New dated letters from Norwiche."  
Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV., IV. 1.

2. *Reflexively*: To make (one's self) familiar with a being or person, either by a social procedure.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him (God), and be at peace."  
Job xli. 21.

3. *Intrans.*: To be cognisant of anything, to be observant of what passes, or in taking place at the time; to be or become familiar with.

"Though the Chateaux will not acquaint with you."  
Walpole, Letters, 1803.

\**ac-quâ-nt* (in Scotch prose, *ac-quâ-nt*, *ac-quâ-nt*), *pa. par.* & a. [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Now altogether superseded by ACQUAINTED (q. v.).

"Thou also must entirely art  
Acquainted with all my ways."  
Bacon, Essays, Of the Advancement of Learning, 2.

"He is well acquaint w't the scriptures, theorems, and beauties about Edinburgh."  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, 1.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ë-ble*, a. [ACQUAINT.] Easy to gain the acquaintance of; easy of access; sociable.

"Wherefore be wise and acquainable."  
Bacon, Of the Dignity of Man, 2113.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ance*, s. & a. [ACQUAINT.]

A. *As substantives*:

1. The act of gaining a greater or less amount of knowledge of any person or thing.

II. The state of becoming known to a person.

"As I'll myself disgrace: knowing thy will,  
I will acquiesce in this abject strange."  
Shakspeare, Sonnets, 55.

"For goodness sake, consider what you do;  
How you may grow acquainted with this carriage."  
Shakspeare, King Henry VIII., III. 1.

"... from a familiar acquaintance with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures."  
Hir, G. Lewis: Influence of Authority, ch. 11.

¶ A friend.

"It was it was, a man mine acquaintance, my guide and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked into the house of God in company."  
Job, 15, 15, 16.

2. (a) *Really singular*: A person whom one knows but slightly, or who, if he has been long known, has lately, for some reason or other, been kept outside the circle of one's closest and trusted friends.

"Montgomery was an old acquaintance of Ferguson."  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

(b) *Collectively*: People whom one knows.

"... they sought him among their kindred and acquaintances."  
Luke ix. 4.

¶ Sometimes applied figuratively to inferior animals or to things.

B. *As adjective* (highly vulgar): Acquainted.

"Rouse... Give her this letter; for it is a woman that altogether's acquainted with Mistress Anne's sin."  
Shakspeare, Merry Wives, I. 2.

¶ It should never be used in this sense.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ance-ship*, a. [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted. [Chalmers.]

\**ac-quâ-nt-ant*, a. An acquaintance.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ant*, a. An acquaintance and a friend of Edmund Spenser. —I. Walton.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ëd*, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Used in the same sense as the verb, with rarely the special sense of well-known.

"... as things acquainted and familiar to us."  
Shakspeare, Henry IV., Part II., v. 2.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ëd-ness*, a. [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted.

\**ac-quâ-nt-ëd*, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

\**ac-quâ-nt-ëd-ship*, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

\**ac-quâ-nt-ëd-ness*, a. [ACQUAINT.]

¶ For here acquaintance was not some of news; They were his acquaintances privately.  
Shakspeare, Romeo, Act 4, 394-5.

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**actin-ô-rin-ite**, *a.* [ACTINOCRINITES.] An animal of the genus *Actinocrinites* (q. v.).

**actin-ô-rin-i-tê**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *krinô* = ally; and Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*.] A genus of the family *Actinidae*. Its bodies are formed of several rays of angular laminae. All are fossil.

**actin-ô-rj-clus**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *clûs*, genit. *clûs*.] *kyklos* = a circle.

**Act.** A genus of diatomaceous plants, resembling minute round shells. They are found in the ocean, and also occasionally in Fervian guano.

**actin-ô-gast-ra**, *a.* pl. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *gaster*, genit. *gasteros*, contr. of *gastros* = belly, the stomach; *ast*, genit. *astros*, the stars of the class of Star-fishes, which he calls *Asteria*, or *Sea-stars*. It consists of "Sea-stars" as a related stomach. (Haeckel: *Sea-stars of Cretaceous*, ii. 106.)

**actin-ô-graph**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *graphe* = delineate, to write down.] An instrument invented by Mr. Fraunhofer for registering the variations of chemical influence on the solar rays. It is described in *Brit. Assoc. Reports* for 1845 and 1848.

**actin-ô-lite**, *actin-ô-lite* (Incorrect spelling). *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray, and *lithos* = stone.] The radiation of the German *actinolith* = radiated stone.

**Act.** A variety of Amphibole (q. v.). It is the *Actin* of Hedy. Its affinity with *Actinolite* is indicated by Dana's compound name for it—*Magnesian-Lime Iron Amphibole*. It is bright green or greenish-green, and grows in color being imparted by the iron it contains. It occurs crystallized, columnar, fibrous, or massive. Sp. gr. 3 to 3.2. There are three distinct sub-species, namely: *Actinolite*, which occurs in lens, bright green crystals; *Asbestiform Actinolite*, and *Radiated Actinolite*.

**actinolite-schist**, *a.* A slaty foliated rock, of metamorphic origin, and composed chiefly of actinolite, with a small admixture of feldspar, quartz, or mica. [Linné: *Elementa de Geol.*]

**actin-ô-lit-ic**, *a.* [ACTINOLITE.] Pertaining to actinolite, composed in whole or in part, of resembling actinolite.

**actin-ô-lit-ba**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *lithos* = stone.]

**actin-ô-m-ô-ô-r**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray, and *metron* = measure, *lithos* = measure of solar rays.] An instrument devised by Sir John Herschel for measuring the intensity of the solar rays. It consists of a thermometer with a large bulb filled with a dark-blue fluid, and enclosed in a box, the sides of which are blackened and covered with glass. It is placed for a minute in the shade, then a minute in the sun, and then once more in the shade. The intensity of the solar rays in the shade is then subtracted from that in the sun, and the result measures the influence due to the solar rays.

"By direct measurement with the actinometer . . . I find that out of 1,000 calorific solar rays, 886 penetrate a sheet of plate glass 1/2 inch thick; and that of 1,000 rays which have passed through one such plate, 886 are capable of passing through another."—*Note in Herschel's "Actinometer," 8th ed.* (1868.)

**actin-ô-m-ô-ô-ric**, *a.* [ACTINOMETER.] Pertaining to or belonging to an actinometer.

**actin-ô-ph-rj-ia**, *a.* pl. [ACTINOPHYTES.]

**Zool.** A family of Radiolarian Rhizopoda. Some have shells, which consist of hexagonal plates.

**actin-ô-ph-rj-ia**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray, and *ophrys* = the eyebrow.]

**Zool.** A genus of Rhizopoda, the type of the family *Actinophrynia*. They are found both in fresh and salt water.

**actin-ô-ph-rj-lim**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray, and *phrynia* = lim.] A genus of Rhizopoda belonging to the order *Actinophrynia*, or *Actinophrynia*. An East Indian species, has been discovered, but it is not yet named.

**actin-ô-ô**, *a.* (Name altered without reason by Huxley from *Actinolith* (q. v.)) Amineal. [ACTINOLITE.]

**actin-ô-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *ô-ô-ô* = Umbelliferous plants. A *Actinolith* is the sunflower *Actinotus*, from Australia.]

**actin-ô-ô-ô**, *a.* pl. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *ô-ô-ô* = Umbelliferous plants. A *Actinolith* is the sunflower *Actinotus*, from Australia.]

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**actin-ô-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos* = ray; *ô-ô-ô* = Umbelliferous plants. A *Actinolith* is the sunflower *Actinotus*, from Australia.]

the stomach, which is internal, a character in which the *Actinotus* differ from the *Hydrozoa*, to which they are closely allied.

**actin-ô-ô** (Eng.), *act-toun* (O. Scotch), *a.* [In Ger. action (rhét.); Fr. action; Ital. azione; Fr. Let. action = doing an action; Fr. ago (lit.) = set in motion, to drive, as cattle.]

I. The doing of a deed, the effecting of an operation.

(a) *Of persons or other living being capable of carrying out a purpose:*

1. *Ord. usage:* The doing of a deed, as distinguishing from thinking, feeling, speaking or even writing.

"The men were formed for action, the women for love."—*Scott: Doct. and Phil.* ch. xlii.

"One wise in council, one in action brave."—*Scott: Doct. and Phil.* ch. xlii.

2. *Spec.:* Fighting which, demanding the utmost exertion, is deemed in the last degree worthy of being called action.

"The King gave orders . . . that the Guards should be held ready for action."—*Manning: Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

3. *Mandg.*: The movement of parts of the body; as, a horse has a fine action.

4. *Technically:*

(a) *Mental Phil.*: A volition carried into effect.

"What is action? Not an act, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. The volition or intention to produce the effect is the first; the effect produced therefrom is the second. The intention is another thing; the two together constitute the action."—*J. R. Mill: Logic*, vol. i, ch. iii. § 1, p. 14, 15.

(b) *Physiol.*: The doing of a deed viewed as an expression of the moral sentiments or state of a responsible being.

(c) *Oratory*: The accommodation of a speaker's voice, attitude, and especially his gesture, to the subject on which at the moment he is addressing his audience.

"I can neither will, nor words, nor worth, Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech, To stir man's blood: I only speak right on."—*Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar* act. iii. 2.

"As 'twere encouraging the Greeks to fight, Making such valor action with his hand, That he beguiled action's name of the night."—*Shakespeare: Tarquin and Lucretia*.

(b) *Of things:*

1. *Gen.*: The exertion of force or influence upon; or, the exertion of action in motion.

"Rome little effect may, perhaps, be attributed to the direct action of the external conditions of life."—*Darwin: Origin of Man*, ch. x.

(c) *Technically:*

(a) *Nat. Phil.*: The exertion of a force by one material body upon another. It may be by contact or by percussion. In either case it is met by resistance precisely equal to that produced by itself, or, in philosophical language, action and reaction are equal and contrary; that is, they are equal in force and attitude, but in the action produced by the strokes of their wings produce a contrary reaction on the part of the air, and it is this reaction which carries the bird aloft.

" . . . the frost ruptures their cohesion, and hands them over to the action of gravity."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. x.

"Action and reaction being equal, and in contrary directions."—*Herschel: Astronomie*, 6th ed., § 728.

(b) *Chem.*: The production of a chemical reaction by the action of acid.

*Geol. Spec. of volcanoes*: In action in eruption.

"I was surprised at hearing after that *Actinotus*, *actin-ô-ô*, was a word, and that it was found only in the night."—*Farwell: Journal of Voyages around the World*, ch. xiv. p. 291.

(c) *Art* (of machines), &c.: Operation, movement, consisting similarly produced by external agency of whatever kind (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"At length the new machinery was put in action, and soon from every corner of the realm arrived the news of machine and locomotive failure."—*Encyclopædia Brit.* ch. xlii.

(d) *Law*: Is action. [See No. II., 4.]

(e) *Met. Phil.*: The mechanism of a piano, organ, &c.; the movement or works of a watch or clock.

II. A deed done, an operation effected.

1. *Gen.*: A deed, something done.

"The whole of the world is in motion, in meaning, in action in this sense and an act. Strictly speaking, action is the general word used of deeds, while the word of the reverse; while act is more appropriately applied to a deed of some im-

portance. The examples which follow illustrate the difference, which, however, is not universally observed.

"The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by his actions are weighed."—*Isaiah*, li. 5.

"He has made known his ways unto Moses, His acts unto the children of Israel."—*Ps.* cxi. 7.

"And she said, 'I will be a true report which I heard in mine own land of thine acts, and of thy wisdom.'"—*2 Chron.* li. 5.

"Here perhaps Some advantageous act may be achieved."—*Scott: Doct. and Phil.* ch. xlii.

2. *Spec.*: A battle.

"All this William perfectly understood, and determined to avoid an action as long as possible."—*Manning: Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

3. *Old Scotch*: Affair, business, interest.

"Yit as far as pertains to our action, consider that our enemies are to fight against us, 'quene we aserit offendan with laura.'"—*Beloved: Cron.* ch. i. 10, 11.

4. *Technically:*

(a) *Phys.*: The functions of the body, divided into vital actions, natural actions, and animal actions. [EXERCISES.]

(b) *Painting of Scripture*: Passion or movement more or less correct, or true. The more life-like and spirited the figures represented appear to be, the more action are they said to possess.

(c) *Logic*: A process, or *History*: The leading subject of an epic poem, drama, or history. In the former two it is divided into two portions—the principal fact treated or the style, and the episodes which are introduced to give fullness of detail, the whole being carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. So also there are a leading theme and episodes in history.

"The voyage of *Æneas* from Troy to Italy, and his establishment in Latium (constituting, as it were, the main action of the *Æneid*)."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* ch. ix.

"But these next places, as it were, must be rare, exceptional, brief, and altogether subordinate to what may be called the action, the unfolding of the drama of events."—*Wittm: Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

(d) *Law*:

The form prescribed by law for the recovery of one's due, or the lawful demand of one's right.

"In action. A piece in action is an answering the merits of a complaint; that is, by confirming, confessing and avoiding, or denying it. Property in action is property which a man has not at present in his possession, but which another has consented to give him in return for the performance of the contract, and the property thus recoverable is called, from the French word *chose* = thing, a *chose in action*."

"Chose in action is thus a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but which he has right to demand by action or proceeding, as a debt, a bond, &c."

(e) *Comm.*: In France and some other foreign countries: A certain share of a public company's capital stock. Persons may subscribe for actions in the latter as they do here for shares.

**action-taking**, *a.* Prone to have recourse to law, litigious.

"A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave, a litigious-dog, a universal knave."—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, ii. 2.

**actin-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. action; -able.]

Of a character to provoke and justify an action at law.

"His process was forced; he was not a man of wealth, and he was not a man of action, which was actionable, which was actionable, which was actionable."

**actin-ô-ô**, *a.* [ACTINOLITE.] In a manner to provoke and justify an action at law.

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† Used properly of the mind or spirit of a living being. It is usual to speak of physical causes as active; but when any cause of natural changes is scrutinized, it appears that what at first we called a cause, is itself the effect of some preceding event, and was, in its turn, an effect of a still earlier speaking mind; the only active principle.—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought.*

### 1. Ordinary Language:

(a) *Of animated beings:*  
Active, as opposed to being acted upon. [See example from Donne (B. 1.).]

(b) *Quick in movement, nimble, agile. (Opposed to slow and inert.)*

“As a descripter child took delight  
To see his active child do deeds of youth.”

*Shakespeare, Sonnets, xxviii.*

“Active and nervous was his wit.”

*Burton: North: Euclyptus, bk. 1.*

(c) Continually employed, not idle or capable of idleness. Used of the body, the mind, or their operations. (Opposed to idle or indolent.)

“Speed, Mallus, speed such cause of haste  
Thine active slaves never cease.”

*Beard: Against the steep hill, canto ii., 13.*

“Burst down like torrent from its crest.”

*Scott: Lady of the Lake, canto ii., 13.*

“His zeal, still active for the common weal.”

*Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.*

(d) Given to action rather than to contemplation, scientific meditation, study, or the making of plans which are found in practice to be unworkable. (Opposed to contemplative or speculative.)

“What the engineer is to the mathematician, the active statesman is to the contemplative statesman.”

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

“In active zeal, lost youth and years engage  
Prayer in proper duty of old age.”—*Metast.*

(b) *Of things inanimate:*

1. In continued, rapid, or powerful operation. (Opposed to quiescent or dormant.) [See II. (b).]

“Let active laws supply the place of laws.”

To guard the peace that riot would disturb.”

*Cooper: Talcott, ch. x.*

2. Requiring activity.

(a) *Opposed to tranquil:*

“The richest earth but his hands afford,  
Deserves to be believed, not adored.”

“Not away swiftly to the temple of the sun,  
Collect the scatter’d truth that study gleams.”

Mix with the world, but with his wisest part,  
No longer give an image to the sun.”

*Cooper: Retirement, ch. x.*

(b) *Opposed to sedentary:*

“... shorten his life, or render it unfit for active service.”—*Goldsmith: On Public Learning, ch. x.*

II. Technically:

(a) *Of things animate:*

1. *Physiology:*

(a) *Active life:* In an organized body is a state in which the several functions of life are in activity, as in an ordinary vegetable or plant. It is opposed to dormant life, in which these are quiescent. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, Intro.)

(b) *Active organs of locomotion:* The textures which form the skeleton, and by which its segments are united. They are contradistinguished from the passive organs of locomotion, which are the muscles to which the nerves convey the mandates of the will. (*Ibid.*, i., 167.)

(c) *Active disease:* An acute disease.

“Active congestion,” “active dropsies,” “active hemorrhages.”—*Boissier: Manual of Med.*

2. *Mental Phil.* A division of the powers of the mind. Reid and his followers classified the mental powers in two categories—(1) Intellectual powers, and (2) Active powers.

3. *Mech.* Active or living force. [See VITA.]

(b) *Of things inanimate:*

1. *Gram.* Acting upon something else instead of itself being acted on.

An active verb is *verb active*: One which expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent and an object acted upon. In this classification there are two other descriptions of verbs—*passive* and *neuter verbs*, the former expressing passion, or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and the latter denoting neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being. (Lindley Murray: *Grammar*.) A verb active is now generally called a transitive verb, in that Dictionary marked *t. v.*

A compound active verb (Dr. Campbell) is an active transitive verb (Crombie): One which, when standing alone, is neither active nor transitive, but being followed by a preposition inseparably connected with it, forms with it a compound verb, which is active or transitive. (Crombie: *Gram.*)

Umbrat, and the verb is neuter, or intransitive, as “He laughed.” Insert at, however, and a com-

pound active verb is formed, as “He laughed at them.” They were laughed at.” (Crombie: *Gram.*, *Chap. X.*, 182, p. 1.)

2. *Political Economy and Commerce:*

*Active capital:* Wealth in the readily-available form of money which may without delay be converted into money, and used for any purpose requiring capital.

*Active Commerce:* The commerce of a nation which carries goods to and from its own and other lands in its own ships, and by means of its own sailors, and of its own crews.

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“The mayor was a simple man who had passed his whole life in obscurity, and was bewildered by finding himself at the head of a revolution in a night.”—*Moravian Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

2. *Among civilians:* An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

Ac-tōr, a. [A. N.] A governor, a keeper. (Hefley.)

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¶ It is sometimes used in this sense with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"It lifted up its head, and did address itself to motion, like as it would speak." *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, 1.1.

\*3. To put on; as, To address one's arms.

To direct prayers, vows, or, indeed, oral communications of any kind to a person or being. Followed by the accusative of the vow, petition, or other communication, and to applied to the person or being addressed.

"Away I address thy prayers to Heaven." *Byron: Pervin*, 12.

Specialty:

(1) To make a speech to, followed by the accusative of the public body or other audience addressed.

"He now addressed the House of Peers, for the first time, with characteristic eloquence, sprightliness, and audacity." *Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch.

(2) To present to a superior, and especially to the ruling sovereign, a congratulatory, supplicative, or other formal document in which he figures in the second person. Also to pray or return thanks to God.

"The representatives of the nation in Parliament, and the privy-council, addressed the king to hear it recited." *Swift*.

"Breasts follow'd of acknowledgement address'd To an Authority, whose doors The rosh of sight."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

¶ In this second sense also, it is sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"In vain did she address herself to numerous islands in Greece, the Asiatic coast, and the intermediate places." *Goethe: Hist. of Greece*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch.

5. To write a direction on the back of a letter. [ADDRESS, s., III. 3.]

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: To assign goods to the care of an agent, or, generally, of another.

2. Golf: To aim; as, To address the ball.

3. Infinitive:

1. To prepare.

2. To make a communication, to speak to.

"Young Turpin to the beauteous maid address'd."

*Byrd: The Virgin's Vigil*, act. II, v.

¶ By supposing ellipses of accessories in the two last senses, the intransitive use of the verb will disappear.

**ad-dress, s.** [In Ger. & Fr. address.]

The preparing of one's self for action or a course of conduct.

"His [Christ's] address to judgment shall sufficiently declare his person, and his office, and his proper glory." *J. Taylor: Sermons*.

II. The act of making a verbal or written communication.

Specialty:

1. Manner of speaking, delivery.

"... a. Affectionate in look, And tender in address, as well become A messenger of grace to guilty men." *Compton: Task*, bk. II.

2. Text, skillful management.

"Pious, with much address, and perhaps with the help of a little hypocrisy, completely removed this unfavorable impression." *Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

III. The verbal or written communication made.

"While Westminster was in this state of excitement, the common Council was preparing at Guildhall an address of thanks and congratulation." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

"I have had heard the virgin's soft address, That, as the wound, the poison might increase." *Trout*.

Specialty:

1. A soft speech, or, soft speeches, made to a female with the view of gaining her affections; courtship. Formerly, and in some places, also, plural only; Chiefly in the phrases "to pay one's addresses to," or, more rarely, "to make one's addresses to."

"They often have reveal'd their passion to me; But tell me whose address thou favor'st most? I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, act. II, sc. 5.

"A gentleman, whom I am sure you yourself would have approved, made his addresses to me." *Addison*.

2. The direction on the back of a letter; the inscription on a ribbon card, or other similar, and to what one's full name is and where one resides.

**ad-dress ed, 'ad-dress't, pa. par.** [ADDRESS, v.] Prepared, ready.

**ad-dress-ed, s.** One to whom something is addressed; especially one to whom a letter or package is mailed. The word is used in this sense by the P. O. department of the U. S.

**ad-dress-er, s.** [ADDRESS, s.] One who addresses. "The addresser after their own persons." *Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol*.

**ad-dress-ful, s.** [ADDRESS, s.] Full of address, full of skill. [ADDRESS, s., II. 2.]

**ad-dress-ful, pa. par.** [ADDRESS, v.] Addressed.

**ad-dress-ment, s.** [Eng. address; -ment.] Addressing.

"The most ancient piece of all the Jewish service—I mean the great atonement—was performed under the east, quite contrary to all other manner of addressment in their devotion." *Orford: Hist. Eccles.*

**ad-dress-ment, pa. par.** [ADDRESS, v.] Addressed.

**ad-dress-ment, v.** [Lat. adducere—to lead to, to conduct; ad- to; ducere to lead.]

1. To lead forward or cite a passage, an example, an argument, or decision in favor of a statement or opinion.

"In such cases it would seem to be the simple duty, and the only course for the historian, to relate the facts as recorded, to address his authority, and to abstain from all explanation for which he has no ground." *Wilson: Hist. of Jews*, 3d edit., Preface.

"Numerous examples of this power may be adduced." *Todd & Burton: English Lexicon*, 1. 11.

"Reasons of no great weight were adduced on both sides; for each party ventured to speak out." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

**ad-dug, ed, pa. par.** [ADDUCE.]

**ad-dug-ent, s.** [Lat. adducens, pr. par. of adducere.] [ADDUCE.] Leading or drawing to.

"Addug-ent" a term applied to muscles which draw one portion of the bodily structure toward another.

**adducens muscles** = adductor muscles. [ADDUCTOR.]

**ad-dug-ent, s.** [ADDUCE.] One who adduces or brings forward, or cites for the purpose of argument.

**ad-dug-ent, s.** [Eng. adduce; -able = able.] Which may be adduced or brought forward.

"The adducible testimonies in favor of . . ." *Glendon: His Relation to Church*.

**ad-dug-ent, pa. par.** [ADDUCE.]

**ad-dug-ent, v.** To draw or lead to, to lure.

"... either impelled by least dispositions, or seduced by hope of rewards." *Tristram's Horsehoe*, Ord. 8th.

**ad-dug-ent, s.** [Lat. adducens, supine of adducere.]

1. A. Ordinary Language: I. A 2. The act of leading or drawing to, bringing forward or citing; the state of being led or drawn to, brought forward or cited.

2. Technically:

**Anat.** The drawing together of one part of the frame to another by the action of muscles.

**ad-dug-ent, v.** [In Fr. adductif.] Leading or drawing to; bringing forward; or fitted to do so.

"The adductive motion." *Brissot: Essai sur le Mouvement*, p. 411.

**ad-dug-ent, s.** [In Lat.] (a) That which leads or draws to; (b) leading or drawing to.

**Anat.** A term applied to muscles whose function it is to bring one part of the physical frame towards or in contact with another one, which, as a rule, is larger or more important than the first.

"The muscular impressions [in bivalve shells] are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the siphons and the mantle." *Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 61.

"The adductor impressions are usually simple, although the muscles themselves may be composed of two elements." *Ibid.*, p. 61.

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chips yield a yellow dye, called in the Mahabata country *Bakia-chundum*, or red sandal-wood, which is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

**a-dén-á-form, a.** [Gr. *adén*=(1) an acorn, (2) a gland; *Lat. form*, formation, shape.] Shaped like a gland.

**a-dén-l-tia, s.** [Gr. *adén*=... a gland; suff. *-ia*=inflammation.]

**Med.** Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. It almost always exists with angioedema=inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, and is usually when an open wound of any kind comes in contact with irritating or poisonous matter, generally from a scorpion, though sometimes it is caused within itself. When one with a sore on his hand has to touch a noxious fluid, he should smear the wound with oil or grease to prevent the poisoning of the absorbents.

**a-dén-8.**

**In composition:** Connected with a gland, affected gland.

**Adeno-meningeal fever, s.** A particular kind of fever, believed by Pinet to arise from the disease of the mucous follicles of the intestines, and from that alone. [*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med. art. Fever.*]

**a-dén-6-car-pús, s.** [Gr. *adén*=... a gland; *car-pús*=fruit.]

**Botany:** A genus of papilionaceous plants allied to *Genista*. They have fine yellow flowers, and are found on the mountains of Southern Europe and the regions adjacent.

**a-dén-6-cé-le, s.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland; *kélé*=a tumor.]

**Surgery:** A growth or tumor in the female breast, resembling the tissue of the breast itself. It takes a variety of forms, and has been called *Cancer Mammary Tumor*, *Benign Cancer*, *Mammary Glandular Tumor*, *Hydatid Disease of the Breast*, and *Seroplastic Cancer*. It requires excision.

**a-dén-6-g-r-phý, s.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland, and *phý*, a description; *grapho*=to write.] The department of anatomy which treats of glands.

**a-dén-6-id, a.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland; *eíd*=that which is seen, from; *eíd*=to see.] Having the form of a gland, glandiform.

**a-dén-6-ig-l-cal, a.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland, and *ig-l*, pertaining to the science of anatomy; pertaining to investigations regarding glands.]

**a-dén-6-l-6-g, a.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland; *logos*=a discourse.]

**Anat.** That part of anatomical science which treats of glands, their structure, function, and the manner in which they connect in a diadema.

**a-dén-6-ph-y-ma, s.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland; *phýma* (also *Lat. phýma*)=a growth, a tumor, fr. *phýn* to bring forth.]

**Med.** The swelling of a gland. When the liver is thus affected, the term used is *hepatophýma*; when the groin, then it is *bubo*.

**a-dén-6-s, s.** "Marine cotton," a species of cotton brought from Aleppo.

**a-dén-6-se, a.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland.] Resembling a gland; pertaining to a gland; adenos.

**a-dén-6-t-7-18-m, s. pl.** [Gr. *adén*=... a gland; *tr*, and *Lat. stylus*, a quill, a style for writing with, the style of a pen.]

**Bot.** A sub-tribe or sub-division of Composite plants of the tribe or division *Compositae*. It consists of genera in which the style is covered with long glandular hairs. Examples: *Adeostylis*, *Leptocarpus*, *Linarifolia*. [*Adenotrich*.]

**a-dén-6-t-7-11a, s.** [ADENOTRICH.]

**Bot.** The typical genus of the tribe *Adenostylis* (q. v.). The species are found on the mountains of Southern Europe. *A. plabra* has been used in canals.

**a-dén-6-t-6-m-y, s.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland, and *6-m-y*, from *6-m-y*, to divide.]

**Anat.** The cutting of a gland.

**a-dén-6-ús, a.** [Gr. *adén*=a gland.] The same as *Adénos* (q. v.).

**a-dén-6-v-t, v. t.** To fasten. [*Minshew*.]

**a-dén-6-yd, pa. par.** [ADEN, v.]

**a-d-6-ná, s.** [A Roman goddess.]

number of joints in the tarsi, the Pentamera, or beetles with five joints, will head the list. At the

o m m e a e e ment of 17 the tribe Pentamera is the sub-tribe Aedeptera, consisting of beetles which have two palpi in each jaw, or six in all. All are predatory. They are divided into the Geodephaga, or Land Aedeptera, and the Hydradephaga, or Water Aedeptera. The Geodephaga are the Cicadellidae, Carabidae, &c., and the Hydradephaga the Dytiscidae.

**a-d-6-phá-1-a, a-d-6-phá-1-á, s.** [Gr. *adéphag*=gluttony.] [ADÉPHAGA.]

**Med.** A morbidly voracious appetite for food. [*BRILLIA*.]

**a-d-6-pa, s.** [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adepis*, the soft fat of animals.] Animal fat.

**a-d-6-py, or a-d-6-py, s. & a.** [In Ger. *adep*; Fr. *adep*; fr. Lat. *adeps*, pa. par. obtained; *adeps*, s. man obtaining; *adepiscor*=to come up to, to attain; *ad-6*, and *episcor*=to obtain.]

**A. As a substantiv:**

1. *Alchemy:* One who was supposed to have obtained the elixir and philosopher's stone which enabled him to transmute everything into gold.

2. One completely versed in any science or art.

3. Followed by in that in which the person is skilled.

"An adept next in poorness to the grown." [*Byron: A Sketch*.]

**B. As an adjective:** Thoroughly versed, well skilled.

"If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think that, among their arena, they are the only ones who are not deceived by the appearance of things." [*Byron: A Sketch*.]

4. It may be followed by *in*, or by *without* it.

**a-d-6-py-tion, a-d-6-py-tion, s.** [Lat. *adep*=man obtaining.] An obtaining, acquisition; an acquirement.

"The adeptness and obsequiousness of the guild." [*Richard III.*, 30.]

**a-d-6-py-tion, s.** [ADÉPT.] An adept.

**a-d-6-quá-ty, s.** [Lat. *adéquatus* a making equal, to make equal; *ad-6*, to, and *quá*, equal, =to make level, equal; *adéquatus*=level, equal.] The state or quality of being equal to, on a level with, or in accordance with, commensurate, or suitable to; sufficiency, commensurateness.

**a-d-6-quate, a-d-6-quate, s.** [Lat. *adéquatus*, pa. par. of *adéquatus*=to make equal; Ger. *adéquat*; Fr. *adéquat*; Sp. *adecuado*; Ital. *adeguato*.]

1. Equal to.

"Why did the Lord from Adam Eve create? Because with him she should not 't' adequate. Had she been made of earth, she would have deem'd to overtop his sister, and his equal soon." [*Dr. Cooper: Epigrams* (1877).]

2. Sufficient, proportionate, commensurate, suitable.

*His. Rev.* "... an ambassador of adequate rank." [*Freunde*.]

"Thus by the incessant dissolution of limits we arrive at more or less adequate idea of the infinity of space." [*Freunde*.]

3. It is often followed by *to*.

"Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek, Is more than adequate to all I seek." [*Cooper: Trocetus*.]

**a-d-6-quate, a-d-6-quate, v. t.** [See the adj.] To make even or equal; to equal; to resemble exactly.

"Though it be an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in his eternity." [*Shaford: Discoveries*, p. 271.]

**a-d-6-quate, s.** [ADÉQUATE, v.] In an adequate manner, commensurately, suitably to, in proportion to, in correspondence with, on the level of, or in accordance with the power of the historian, will never adequately bridge." [*Freunde*, *His. Rev.*, ch. i.]

"... an adequately modified form of the mechanism of sound." [*Yonah's Prog. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 138.]

**a-d-6-quate-nés, s.** [ADÉQUATE.] The state or quality of being adequate or in just proportion to.

**a-d-6-qua-tion, s.** [Lat. *adéquatus*=a making equal, as adapting; fr. *adéquatus*=to make equal.] Adequateness. [*Barlow*.]

**a-d-6-r-al-mín, or a-d-6-r-al-mín, s.** [Corrupted from *ad-6*, a star of the first magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.]

**a-d-6-r-6-p, s.** [ATTECTORP.]

**a-d-6-s, s.** [ADDECE.]

**a-d-6-s, s.** [HADES.]

**a-d-6-s-mí, s. & a.** [Gr. *ademas*, *ademas*=unfettered.]

**Bot.** A large genus of papilionaceous plants found in South America. The balsam, *A. balsamifera*, a Chilean species, is highly beneficial as an application to wounds.

**a-d-6-s-mí-1-á-n, s.** [Lat. *ademas*=to be present, influ. of *adamas*.]

**Church Hist.** A sect of Christians in the sixteenth century who held the body of Christ was really in the Eucharist, but rejected the hypothesis of transubstantiation. They had no universally-accepted view of their relation at variance with each other as to whether the Saviour's body was in, about, or under the bread.

**a-d-6-s-14-6-d-16g.** [Lat. *ad-6*.] "Be present, ye faithful." The first words of a Christmas carol, translated "Come, all ye faithful." It is sung to Catholic churches at the Mass on Christmas morning.

**a-d-6-w' (1), pa. par.** [Do.]

**O. Scotch.** Done.

"Dearly to dede that chrysm was adew." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 100, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (2), pa. par. or a.** [ADIEU. (*O. Scotch*).] Gone, departed, fled.

"Annoe is to be his man adew." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (3), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (4), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (5), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (6), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (7), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (8), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (9), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (10), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (11), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

**a-d-6-w' (12), v. t.** To bedew.

"The gracious showers lay repose in abundance Upon my heart's 't' adewes every ray." [*Scottish Ballads*, v. 101, 28. (*Scottish*).]

ad-hér-énce, ad-hér-én-ty, s. [In Fr. *adherence*; Ital. *aderenza*.]

Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act or the state of sticking to by the action of sticking, glutinous, or in any other way, to a material thing.

2. In this sense the much more common word is **ADHESION** (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. Of immaterial things: Power of sticking to, pertinacity in clinging to.

"Vices have a native adherence of veneration."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. Of persons: Firm attachment to one's church, political party, or opinion.

"The firm adherence of the Jews to their religion is an remarkable than their disposition, considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth."—*Adversus*.

ad-hér-ént, a. & s. [In Fr. *adherent*; Ital. *aderente*; fr. Lat. *adherens*, pr. par. of *adherere* to stick to.]

A. An adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Sticking to, as a glutinous substance does to anything with which it is in contact, or as various non-glutinous bodies do in other ways. [See B. 1.]

2. *Fig.*: Tenaciously attached to a person, party, or opinion.

"If a man be attached to the king's enemies in his reward, giving to them as he does to the realm, or elsewhere, he is also declared guilty of high treason."—*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 6.

II. Technically:

1. Botany: [ADHESIVE.]

2. Logic: Of notes; Improper.

"Modes are said to be inherent or adherent; that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, those are adherent modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl or to the boy."—*Watts's Logic*.

B. A substantiver:

1. Of things: Anything adhering to one in whatever way.

"Who they cannot shake the main force, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some provision against his discretion, his humor, his ear; and his extrinsic adherents."—*John Jay's More Government of the Tongue*.

2. Of persons: One attached to another by veneration, affection, or other close bond, so as to be disposed to follow him as a leader; one attached to a church, a political party, or an opinion, so as to be prepared to make sacrifices on its behalf.

"He had consequently a great body of personal adherents."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* ch. ii.

ad-hér-ént-ly, adv. [ADHÉRENT.] In an adherent manner; after the fashion of a thing or of a person adhering to another.

ad-hér-ér, s. [ADHÉRE.] An adherent; one who adheres to.

"We ought to be indignant to tender compliances; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the Established Church."—*Scott*.

ad-hér-ing, pr. par. & a. [ADHÉRE.]

1. *ad-hér-ing*, pr. par. & a. [ADHÉRE.]

ad-hé-sion, s. [In Fr. *adhesion*; Lat. *adhesus*, pr. par. of *adherere* to adhere.] [ADHÉRE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act or state of sticking to.

2. *Fig.*: The act of the adhesion of the several portions to the organized center which invests the fang or fangs of the tooth."—*Green's Classification of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

3. *Fig.*: A sticking to; but when the person is figurative, *adherence* is the word more commonly used.

"... and choose justice with adhesion of the mind."—*Jeremy Taylor's Works* (1699), vol. iii, p. 4.

B. Technically:

1. *Mineralogy*: *Mis. Adhesion*, to the tongue, or failure to do this, is one of the points to be tested when one seeks to identify a mineral. (*Phillips's Mineralogy*, 2d ed., p. xxvii.)

2. *Nat. Phil.*: The molecular attraction exerted between liquids in contact. Its effect is to make the liquids adhere together by the action of the surface of two solids, between a solid and a liquid, or between

a solid and a gas. It acts only at insensible distance. It differs from chemical affinity in this respect, that it acts between surfaces of any size, and without altering the character of the adhering bodies; whereas chemical affinity takes place between the ultimate particles of substances, and governs the aspect of the latter in a remarkable way.

3. *Med.*: The sticking together or uniting of parts of the body, which, in a perfectly healthy subject, remain apart; the reuniting of parts temporarily severed by wounds or bruises.

"The healing of wounds, the adhesion of divided parts, are familiar to every one."—*Foote & Hooper's Physiol. Anat.*, i, 11.

4. *Bot.*: The growing together of two portions of a plant, which, under distinct, and even opposite, the petals in a normally polypetalous plant, &c.

ad-hé-sive, a. [In Fr. *adhésif*, fr. Lat. *adhesum*, saph. of *adherere*.] [ADHÉRE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Sticking to by means of something glutinous; sticky, viscous. [See B.]

2. Sticking or adherent to in some other way.

[ADHÉRE.]

"If so, yet sure, adhesive to the tract, Hot steaming up."—*Thomson*.

"... adhesive cushions."—*Burton's Decent of Man*, vol. 1, pt. ii, ch. 1.

B. Technically:

1. *Pharmacy*: *Adhesive plaster*: Sticking-plaster.

2. *Min.*: A mineral or rock of a slate-gneiss color, which adheres to the tongue. It is found in the stygian formation of Paris, and is the embedding element of the menilite. It was recognized by Phillips as a mineral, but does not figure in more modern books.

3. *Med.*: *Adhesive inflammation*: Inflammation which terminates in adhesion of portions of the body from variously separated.

ad-hé-sive-ly, adv. [ADHÉRE.] In an adhesive manner; in a way stick to.

ad-hé-sive-ness, s. [ADHÉRE.] The power of sticking to, the quality of sticking to; stickiness, tenacity of union.

"We might as well name it (the associating principle) the law of adhesion, mental *adherens* or acquisition."—*Baird's Science and the Intellect*, bk. ii, ch. 1.

ad-hé-sive, s. [Sansk. and Pallava, *su-pramē*.] a. [Sansk. and Pallava, *su-pramē*.]

ad-hé-sive, s. [Sansk. and Pallava, *su-pramē*.]

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ad-hé-sive, s. [Sansk. and Pallava, *su-pramē*.]











## ad-mix-tūre, s. [ADMIX.]

1. The act of mixing. (*Lit. or fig.*)

2. The state of being mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The condition of the Hebrews, since their dispersion, has not been such as to admit of much admixture by the promiscuity of household labor."—*Owen: Classif. of the Semites*, p. 7.

3. That which is mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"... the above admixture varies at different parts of the text."—*Ibid.*, p. 74.

## ad-mōn-īsh, s. [ad-mōn-īsh, s.]

ad-mōn-īsh, v. t. [In Fr. *admonester* to admonish; Ital. *admonitore*, from Lat. *admonere* to put in mind, to admonish, to reprove; from *monere* to remind, to warn, from the root *men* to cause to remember.]

1. To put in mind, to recall to remembrance.

"I, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle; for, *See, said He*, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."—*Exod.* viii, 4.

## II. To reprove, to warn, to caution.

1. Gently to reprove for a fault committed. In this sense it was formerly followed by *of*, referring to the fault; now some such word as *regarding* or *respecting* is used.

"... he of their wicked ways."

Shall them admonish?

Milton: *P. L.* bk. xi.

2. To warn or caution against a future offense or a more or less imminent danger. Followed by *against*, referring to the offense or peril, or by the infinitive.

"... abn also to admonish one another."—*Rom.* xv, 14.

"One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskillful piece of ingenuity."—*Ducy of Vivia*.

"We were therefore admonished to compose all internal dissensions."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

"Me fruitful season and prospects waste  
Alike admonish not to roam."

Shakespeare: *The Sherrybary*.

B. Technical. Ecclesiastical discipline: Kindly, but seriously, to reprove an erring church-member for some fault, to give a character which he has committed. [Admonition.]

ad-mōn-īsh-ed, pa. par. [ADMONISH.]

ad-mōn-īsh-ēr, s. [ADMONISER.] One who admonishes.

"Hence was a mild admonisher; a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus."—*Dryden*.

ad-mōn-īsh-lāg, pr. par. [ADMONISH.]

ad-mōn-īsh-lāg, s. [ADMONISHING.] An admonishing; an admonition.

"But yet be wary in thy studios care."

Flax. The grave admonitions prevail with me.  
Shakespeare: *King Henry VI.* Part I, l. 5.

"... she who then received  
The same admonition, here call'd the plea."  
Wordsworth: *Naming of Places*, etc.

ad-mōn-ī-tion, s. [In Fr. *admonition*; Ital. *admonizione*, fr. Lat. *admonitio*. Admonitio est quasi [velut] obsecratio. (Cicero).] An admonition, i. e., as it were, a somewhat mild reproof. *Admonere* to put in mind, to admonish; ad: *monere* to cause to remember.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Gentle reproof on account of bygone faults.

"Rec'd: Double and treble admonition, and still fastid in the same kind."—*Waller: Poem for Mrs. M.*, etc.

2. Friendly caution against future dangers, especially of a moral nature.

B. Technically:

1. Law: A simple lesson given by a judge, explaining a suspected person, showing that he is observed, and recalling him to his duty by a respectable authority. (Bentham: *Principles of Penal Law*, ch. vi.)

2. Ecclesiastical discipline: Gentle reproof given to an erring church-member, publicly if his offense is of a public and notorious nature, or privately if it is of a private nature. It was the first step of the process which, if it went on to the end, terminated in excommunication.

"... after the first and second admonition reject."—*Titus* iii, 10.

ad-mōn-ī-tion-ēr, s. [ADMONITIONER.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which admonishes.

"... those whose better gifts and inward endowments are inducements to them of the great good they can do."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 24.

Ch. Hist.: The emperor, to certain Puritans who, in 1571, sent an "admonition" to the Parliament, condemning the retention of ceremonies in the Church of England not "commanded in the

Word," and desiring that the Church should be placed in agreement with the doctrine and practice of Geneva. (*Admon. Church Hist.*)

"Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no precept form of prayer at all, but thought it the best to leave it alone, should always be at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like."—*Hamlet*.

ad-mōn-ī-tion-ist, s. [ADMONITIONIST.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as *Admonitioner*, 2.

ad-mōn-ī-tive, s. [Lat. *admonitum*, supine of *admonere*.] [ADMONISHING.] Containing admonition.

"The church suffering always to be at liberty to instructive and admonitive emblem."—*Burrow: Sermons*, li, 70.

ad-mōn-ī-tive-ly, adv. [ADMONITIVE.] In an admonitive manner; by way of admonition.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ēr, s. [Lat. *mon* who admonishes. (The same as *MONITOR*.)

"Conscience is at most times a very faithful and very prudent admonitor."—*Shakespeare*.

ad-mōn-ī-tōr-ī-al, s. [Eng. *admonitory*; -al.] Admonishing.

"Miss Fox has acquired an admonitory tone."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. 11.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ōr-y, s. [Lat. *admonitorius*.] Pertaining to admonition.

"Admonitory tales described the walks."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk.

ad-mōr-mā-tion, s. The settling of lands or tenements in accordance with law.

ad-mōr-mā-tion-er, s. [Lat. *admonere*; ad: to, and *moveo*=to move.] To move to.

ad-mōr-mā-tion-ist, s. [Lat. *admonstrator*, from *admonere* to move to.] A murmuring to another.

ad-nā-ē-ent, s. [Lat. *adnascens*, pr. par. of *adnascere* to be born in addition to; ad: to; nascere=to be born.] Nascent, to growing to or from. [ADNATA.]

"Moss, which is an adnascent plant, is to be rubbed and scorched with some instrument of wood which may not excoriate the tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, li, 7, 8.

ad-nā-ē-er, s. [Lat. *adnata*, fem. sing. and neut. plur. of *adnascent* in addition to; fr. *adnascere*.]

I. Gen. singular:

Anat: One of the coats of the eye, the same that is called also *Atropine*. It lies between the sclerotic and the conjunctiva.

II. Neut. plural:

1. Biol.: Hair, wool, or any similar covering attached to plants or animals. Also excrescences on them, such as fungi, lichens, &c.

2. Gardening: Offsets proceeding from the roots of the lily, the hyacinth, and various plants of similar structure, and which grow up from the roots. Fucius called them also *Adnascents*, or appendices.

ad-nā-ē, s. [From Lat. *adnasus*.] [ADNATA.]

Biol.: Adhering to the face of anything.

Bot.: *Adnate* applied to the anther of a flower implies that it is attached to the filament by its back. Had it been attached by its side it would have been called *inseminate*; and by a single point, *cecidate*. Applied to the lamellæ or gills of an *Acrasius*, it signifies that the ends nearest the stipes, or stalks, are united.

ad-nā-tēm, s. [Lat. sing. of *adnatus*.] [ADNATA.] Richard's name for one of the small bulbs, called by gardeners *cloves*, developing in the axil of a parent bulb, and at last destroying it.

ad-nā-ē-ill, s. [Lat. ad: to; nā: to be born.]

ad-nā-ē-ill, s. [Lat. ad: to; nā: to be born.]

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ad-nā-ē, s. [Lat. ad: to; nā: to be born.]











## A. Transitive:

## 1. Of place:

- (a) To cause to move forward horizontally; to bring to the front.  
 "To move a material thing thus forward in place."  
*"Some one glides in like mid night ghost—  
 Away, strike not! 'tis our noble host—  
 Advancing thus his taper's flame."*  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles, III. 8.*

(b) Fig.: To cause any thing, and especially any intellectual thing, to move forward, to bring it to the front, to move it from the background into the foreground, or from obscurity into public notice.  
 "To express an opinion, to adduce an argument."  
 "What we admire we praise; and, when we praise, advance it into notice, that, the word Acknowledged, others may admire it, too."  
*Copper: Task, bk. III.*

"The views I shall advance in these lectures . . ."  
*Baird: Rhapsody, § 2.*  
 ". . . has often been advanced as a proof." *Darwin: Power of Man, pt. I, ch. I.*

(b) To move upward, to render more elevated.  
 1. Lit.: To move a material thing upward.  
 "Who forthwith from the glittering staff assum'd  
 The imperial crown, which, full high advanced,  
 Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind."  
*Milton: P. L., bk. I.*

## 2. Figuratively:

(a) To promote a person to a higher rank.  
 ". . . the greatness of Mordecai, whereas the king advanced him."—*Ezra 2. 2.*  
 "The weak were praised, rewarded, and advanced."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.*

(b) To heighten, to grace, to add lustre upon anything.  
 "As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being warmly worn by it."—*Scott: Rhapsody, bk. III.*

(c) To cause to mount up in an unpleasant way, as a parasite climbs up a tree to the injury of the stem supporting it; to incense, to agitate.  
 ". . . like favorite."  
 Made proud by riches, that advance their pride  
 Against that power which doth advance their fall.  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, III. 1.*

## II. Of time or development (lit. &amp; fig.):

1. Lit.: To move forward in time or in development, as to accelerate the growth of plants, to move the season of the year forward.  
 "These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheel of itself; and this culture did rather retard than advance."—*Bacon.*

"The summer was now far advanced."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng., ch. VIII.*  
 2. Figuratively:

(a) To cause anything, as a science, one's knowledge, &c., to move forward.  
 ". . . there is little doubt that the photograph has secured will do more to advance solar physics than any permanent records obtained by any former expedition."—*Twen, April 23, 1879, "Transit of Venus."*

(b) Ordinary Language and Commerce. To advance money is to give money before an equivalent for it is rendered; or to lend, with or without interest; to pay money for it in advance.  
 ". . . the farmer, who advances the subsistence of the laborer, supplies the implements of production."  
*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*

"I was advanced to the government at an hour's notice, five or ten thousand pounds."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng., ch. VII.*

## B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To move forward.

1. In place:  
 ". . . our friend  
 Advanced to greet him."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.*

"When applied to a promontory or peninsula, it signifies to jut or project into the sea."  
 "And thus the ranges of the western world,  
 Where it advances far into the deep."  
*Copper: Task, bk. I.*

## 2. In time:

". . . Smoothly did our life  
 Advance."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.*  
 II. Fig.: To make progress, as in knowledge, rank, &c.

"It will be observed, therefore, that the scale of competition goes on steadily increasing in expanse as the world advances."—*Levin: Early Rom. ch. § 8.*

3. To advance in price: To rise in value.

adv-va nge, s. [ADVANCE, v.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of moving forward.

1. Gen. (Used of movement in time, in place, or in both.) (Lit. & fig.)

"A letter announcing the advance was written on the night of August 1."—*Freder: Hist. Eng., ch. XII.*

2. Spec. (plural): Approaches made by a lover to gain the favor of the person courted; or approaches made by a government to another one with which it is at variance.  
 "Falsely accused by the arts of his master's wife, whose criminal advances he had repelled, he was thrown into the arms of the king."  
*Freder: Hist. Eng., ch. XII.*

"Finally, that he might lose no time in repairing the benefit of his advances."—*Freder: Hist. Eng., ch. XII.*

1. Lit.: (Used of material things.)  
 "Gaiting, with a timid glance,  
 On the brooklet's swift advance."  
*Longfellow: Mistletoe.*

2. Figuratively:  
 (a) Promotion in rank or office.  
 "His improvement, as in knowledge or virtue; progress toward perfection."  
 "The principal end and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the advance and perfecting of human nature."—*Hale.*

III. The amount by which a person or thing moves another forward, or is moved forward by another. (See B. 1.)

## B. Technically:

1. Comm.: Increased price.  
 "Money given beforehand for goods afterward to be delivered; money paid on account or before it is legally due."  
 "Look to be repaid."  
 "In advance: Beforehand; before it is actually due; specifically, the payment of a portion of a man's wages before the whole is due." (Lit. & fig.)

"In order that the whole remuneration of the laborer should be advanced to them in daily or weekly payments, their British State is being more and more appropriated to productive use, a greater stock or capital."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ., bk. I, ch. IV, § 2.*

"The man paid on in advance the dearest tribute of their affection."—*Junius to the King, 1780.*  
 "A is in advance to B \$50," means A is in the state of having advanced to B the sum of \$50.

adv-va nge, pr. par. & a. [ADVANCE]

## A. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Of place:

1. Moved forward.  
 "When they last sang thy advanced sword 't the air."  
*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, IV. 6.*

2. Occupying a more forward position than that with which it is compared.  
 "The most distant spears of the stragglers."—*Owen: Clwyd of Mammals, IV.*

## II. Of time or development:

1. Advanced age=very considerable age.  
 ". . . to reappear in the afterlife at the same advanced age."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. II, ch. VIII.*

2. An advanced thinker, country, or community: A man before his age in ideas; a country or community before most others in civilization.  
 "This demand is often supplied almost exclusively by the merchants of more advanced communities."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ., bk. I, ch. IV, § 2.*

". . . however much accelerated by the salutary influence of the ideas of more advanced countries."—*Ibid.*

## B. Technically:

1. Fortification. Advanced ditch: The ditch which surrounds the glacis and esplanade of a fortress.  
 2. Milit. Advanced guard, advance guard: (a) The first line or division of an army marching in front of the rest, and therefore likely to come first into collision with the enemy.

(b) A small detachment of cavalry stationed in front of the main-guard of an army.  
 "It was, however, impossible to prevent all skirmishing between the advanced guards of the armies."—*Moncrieff: Pol. Econ., ch. I, § 8.*

adv-va nge-mēt, s. van ge-mēt, s. [ENG. ADVANCEMENT. In Fr. advancement; Ital. avanzamento.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of advancing any person or thing.  
 II. The state of being so advanced.

## Specially:

1. Advancing forward or promotion of any one to a higher office or rank in society; preferment.  
 "The doughty open a way to still farther advancement."—*Levin: Early Rom. ch. I, § 8.*

"He had hitherto looked for professional advancement to the corporation of London."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng., ch. I.*  
 "K. Rich. The advancement of your children, gentle lady."—*Shakespeare: K. Rich. III., IV. 6.*

2. The moving of any one forward to a higher intellectual or moral platform; intellectual or moral improvement.

". . . the advancement of the intellectual faculty."  
 —*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. I, ch. IV.*  
 "And as those would the advancement of thine heir  
 In all good faculties."—*Copper: Task, bk. I.*

3. A similar movement forward of society, wealth, or civilization.

"From this time the economical advancement of society has not been further interrupted."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ., pt. I, ch. II.*

"Many of the faculties which have been of inestimable service to mankind for the progress of advancement."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. I, ch. II.*

4. The promotion of science or anything similar to it.  
 ". . . the combination of individual efforts toward the advancement of science."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. VII.*

III. The thing advanced; the amount by which anything advances or is advanced.

1. The thing advanced. (See B. Comm. & Law.)  
 2. The amount by which anything advances or is advanced; a stride forward.  
 "This refinement makes daily advancements; and I hope in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection."—*Baird.*

## Technically:

1. Comm.: The payment of money in advance; also the amount of money paid in advance.

## II. Old Law:

1. The settlement of a jointure on a wife, or the jointure settled.  
 "The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales."—*Bacon.*

2. Property given to his child by a father in his lifetime in whole or by will, at his death.

adv-va nge-ſt, ad-va nge-ſt, s. [ADVANCE.]

## I. Ord. Lang.: One who advances any person or thing; a promoter.

". . . and the succession is between master and disciple, and between inventor and continuator, or advancer."—*Bacon: Phil. Lang., § 4.*

2. Among sportsmen: A start or branch of a buck's antler between the jaws of the dog and the palm; the second branches of a buck's horn.

"In a buck they say bar, beam, branch, advancers, palm, antler, and the last is the palm."—*(Nore.)*  
 adv-va nge-ſt, pr. par. & a. [ADVANCE.]

"And Astoria's advancing pilot knew."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, l. 1194.*

"He was now no longer young; but advancing age had made no essential change in his character and manner."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng., ch. VI.*

"The advancing winter."—*Darwin: Origin of Species, ch. III.*

". . . an advancing physiology."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., I. 28.*

adv-va nge-ſt, s. [ADVANCE.] Tending to advance or promote.

adv-va nge-ſt (age=ſt), s. [In Fr. avantage, from avant=before; Ital. vantaggio.] [ADVANCE.]

1. Essential meaning: That which is fitted to move one forward; any natural gift, any acquisition made, any state, circumstance, or combination of circumstances calculated to give one superiority in any respect over an antagonist, or over people in general.

## Specially:

1. Profit or gain of any kind.  
 (a) In a general sense:  
 "What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision?"—*Paul: Rom. II. 14.*

"It was not impossible, indeed, that a persecutor might be convinced by argument and by experience of the advantages of toleration."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng., ch. VI.*

(b) In a more limited sense: (Lit.) The interest of money; (fig.) advantage, increase.

"Not without you said, you neither lend, nor borrow, Upon advantage."—*Shakespeare: Merch. Venice, I. 3.*

"We owe thee much within this wall of flesh  
 There is a soul seeking thee her creditor.  
 And, with advantage, means to pay thy love."  
*Shakespeare: King John, III. 2.*

## 2. A favorable time or opportunity.

"Give me advantage of some brief discourse  
 With Dendemon alone."—*Shakespeare: Othello, III. I.*

". . . and somewhere, nigh at hand  
 Watche, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
 His wish and best advantage."—*Milton: P. L., bk. II.*

3. Personal qualities, natural gifts, acquired knowledge or experience, good habits, &c.  
 "If it be an advantage to man to have his hands and arms free, of which there can be no doubt."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. I, ch. IV.*

bōl, hēy; pōūt, jōw; cat, sell, choras, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph=

chay, chian = shān, -tion, -cion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn, -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs, -his, -die, &c. = bēl, del.





**Ad vēr-si fō-ll-āte, ad vēr-si fō-ll-ōs, a.** [Lat. *adversifolium* = turned to, opposite; *folium* = a leaf.]  
*Bot.*: Having opposite leaves.

**Ad vēr-si-on, a.** [ADVER.] A turning to, attention.

"The soul batteneth her adversity  
 On something else."—*More, Song of the Dove*, p. 294.

**Ad vēr-si-t'y, ad vēr-si-t'ē, s.** [In *Fr. adversité*; Ital. *adversità*, *Fr. adversitas* = (1) contrariety, antipathy; (2) misfortune, calamity.]

1. Adverse circumstances, misfortune, calamity, trouble, either one affliction or a series of them. (In this sense it has a plural.)  
 "He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved: for I shall never be in adversity."—*Ps. 125.*

"And though the Lord give you the bread of adversity, and the water of affliction . . ."—*Isa. xxi. 20.*  
 "And ye have this day rejected your God, who Himself saved you out of all your adversities and your tribulations . . ."—*1 Sam. x. 19.*

2. The state of mental depression produced by such adverse circumstances or calamities.  
 "Haveth some reason on his adversity!"—*Chaucer: C. T. 5, 3074.*

**Ad vēr-t, v. t. & i.** [In Ital. *avvertire*, *Fr. Lat. advertir*, *v. l.* = to turn toward; *ad-vertō*; *verto* = to turn.]

1. Transitive: To regard, to advise.  
 "So though the seal, the time she doth advert  
 The body's passion, take herself to die."  
*Dr. R. More: Song of the Soul*, iv. 36.

2. Intransitive: To turn the mind or attention to, to remark, to notice.  
 (a.) With *to*:  
 "I may again advert to the distinction."—*Owen: Class of the Mammalia*, p. 97.  
 "A child of earth, I rested, in that stage  
 Of my past course to which these thoughts advert,  
 Upon nature's native energies."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

(b.) With *upon*:  
 "While they pretend to advert upon one, libel, they set up another."—*Frederic: the Duke of Guise* (1603).

**Ad vēr-t, v. t.** [Lat. *averto* = *a-* from; *verto* = to turn. The *d* is improperly inserted.] To avert, to turn away from. (*Scotch*.)  
 "From my sinners advert thy face."—*Poems*, 19th cent.

**Ad vēr-t'ed, a.** [ADVER.] (Old Scotch.)

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**Ad vēr-t'ed, a.** [ADVER.] (Old Scotch.)

**A. Transitive:**  
 1. Gen.: To notify, to inform, to give intelligence to.  
 "I have adverted him by secret means."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV. Part II.*  
 "And I thought to advertise thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants . . ."—*Rush 17, 4.*  
 "I was advertised . . ."—*Shakspeare: Troilus and Cressida*, II. 2.

2. Spec.: To publish in a newspaper, or in some similar way, a paragraph or paragraph designed to promote the financial or other interests of the person who seeks its insertion. [ADVERTISEMENT, III. 2.]

**B. Intransitive:** To publish an advertisement in a newspaper, or in any other way give it currency.  
 "I formerly used sometimes with upon, so as to make a compound transitive verb.  
 "do advertise upon that learned knight, my very worthy friend."—*Mr. Wm. B. R. Bond*, p. 224.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, ad vēr-ti-gad, pa. par.** [ADVERTISER, ADVERTISING.]

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, ad vēr-ti-gad mēt, a.** [In Gen. & Fr. advertisement.]

1. The act of advertising.

1. Gen.: The act of advertising, intimating, or giving notice of anything.

"2. Spec.: Advertisement.  
 "My grinds cry louder than advertisement!"—*Shakspeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

III. The state of being advertised, ability to be advertised, or in any other way give it currency.

1. Gen.: Intimation in any way of something which has occurred.

"2. Spec.: The East of Wootton Bassett set forth today; with him my son, Lord John of Lancaster; For this advertisement is five days old."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV. Part I.*, III. 2.

2. Spec.: A short paragraph in a newspaper not sufficiently general in nature to warrant the editor to insert it as a piece of news, but which it is of so much importance to the financial or other interests of some one individual that he is willing to pay for its insertion. It is the profit derived from advertisements which keeps many newspapers in existence.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, a.** [ADVERTISER.]

1. Of persons: One who advertises.  
 "The great skill in an advertiser is chiefly seen in the style he makes use of."—*Taiter*, No. 224.

2. Of things: That which advertises. (*Fr. Lat. the name of various newspapers, as the "Morning Advertiser."*)

"They have drawn through columns of gazettes and advertisements for a century together."—*Barker*, Works, II. 13.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, pr. par. & a.** [ADVERTISING.]

1. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. As adjective:

1. Furnishing advertisements, as "an advertising firm."

2. Constituting a receptacle for advertisements, as an "advertising van." Vehicles designed for such a purpose cannot legally be sent forth to traverse public thoroughfares.

3. Attentive.  
 "Advertising and holy=attentive and faithful." (*Johnson*.)

"As I was then Advertising and holy to your business, Not changing heart with habit, I am still Attentive at your service."  
*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, a.** [ADVERTISING.]

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [In Lat. *avertere*, imperitive, turning approaches; *ad-vertō*; *avertō* = to become averse; *avertō* or *avertō* = to draw toward oneself.]

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [Norm. *Fr. advertir*, *Fr. Lat. ad-vertō*, and *avertō* = a garment.] To put in possession, to invest. (*Cotgrave*.)

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [VIEW.] To consider. (*Spenser*.)

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**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [VIEW.] To consider. (*Spenser*.)

3. Information. [See also Commerce (B. 1.)]  
 "How shall I doat on her with more advice,  
 That thus without advice begin to love her?"  
*Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen*, II. 4.

4. Counsel; an opinion offered; as to what one ought to do either habitually, or in the circumstances which have at the time arrived.

"I give here your advice and counsel."—*Julius Cæsar*, I. 2.

"His friends were summoned on a point so nice,  
 To pass their judgment, and to give advice;  
 To determine, and well advised as to what one ought to do either habitually, or in the circumstances which have at the time arrived.

(As man that ask advice are sent to him.)  
*Pope: January and May*, 81-84.

To take advice is to accept it when tendered, and act upon it.

"This advice was taken, and with excellent effect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

To take advice with, is to take counsel with; to consult, to hold a conference with, and ask the opinion of, as, for instance, an adept in any art.

"Great princes, taking advice with workmen, with no less cost their things together."—*Bacon: Essay*.

**B. Technically:**

1. Comm.: Information on some business matter communicated by one engaged in mercantile life to another person similarly engaged.

"Often in the plural; in which case it means telegrams, letters, or documents, or even verbal communications, interesting to commercial men, regarding occurrences happening elsewhere.

A letter of advice: A letter sent by one merchant to another, informing him when bills or cheques are drawn on him, with particulars as to when payment is to be made.

2. Nautical: Advice-boat: A small vessel to carry dispatches, or, in some cases, valuable information between places accessible by water.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [Lat. *avertere* = to watch by, to keep guard over; *ad-vertō*, and *avertō* = to watch, to watch; *avertō* = to watch.]

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [Eng. *advisable*; *adv.*] The quality or state of being advisable; advisableness.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, a.** [ADVISABLE.]

"It able to be advised; not indisposed to accept advice, and therefore desirous of others to offer it."

"He was so strangely advisable that he would advert upon the judgment of the meanest parrot."—*Fall: Life of Hammond*.

2. Spec.: One calling on good advice would adopt; right, proper, befitting, fitting, expedient.

"He called a council of war to consider what course it would be advisable to take."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, a.** [ADVISABLE.] The quality of being proper, befitting, or expedient. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, a.** [ADVISABLE.] In an advisable manner. (*Webster*.)

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [ADVISABLE.]

**Ad vēr-ti-gad, v. t.** [ADVISABLE.]

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the second century, taught that in the *pleroma* (the Gnostic name for the habitation of God) there were thirty gods, fifteen male and fifteen female; besides these there were four unnamed—Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. (*Monim: Ch. Hist.*, 2d ed., pt. ii, ch. iv.)

*Mod. Science and Literature:* A period of immense duration, specially one of those which geology makes known.

"... the Silurian and Devonian eras."—*Once: Catech. of Knowledge*, p. 2.

"Having waited through those *mons* until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fat, frothy, 'Life be it'—*Typical: First of Science*, vi, 135.

**50-1-22, a.** [Lat. *monis* from *Gr. monos*=lasting, eternal; *Let. mon; Gr. mon.*] [*Mon.*] Of all but eternal duration.

"The sound of streams that swift and low  
Draw down *monian* hills, and now  
The dust of continents to be."

**50-21-10, a.** or **50-1-10, a.** [Lat. *monis* from *Gr. monos*, n. of adj., *monos*=lasting, eternal.] Named from their tenacity of life. A genus of plants belonging to the order Cruciferae, or Hesperideae. *Ar. arboreum*, the tree house-leek, a garden plant, is thickly laden with yellow flowers.

**50-21-10, a.** or **50-1-10, a.** [*Gr. monos*=high and steep; *monos*=bird.]

*Patience:* A genus of gigantic birds found by the explorer Geoffrey Hamlyn on some lonely bays and ages brought from Madagascar. It belongs to the order *Urocras*, and has a certain affinity to the ostrich, but it is believed to have been twice as high as that tall bird. The eggs were 12½ inches in length and had a capacity equal to six ostrich eggs, or to 145 of the domestic fowl. The remains were found in alluvial soil and were geologically viewed, so recent that it is open to question whether living specimens may not yet be found in the unexplored parts of Madagascar.

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## II. Specialty:

**1. Agric. (of land):** To cause air to permeate the soil of cultivated land for the purpose of facilitating the growth of the plants upon it. [*See* *AERATION*.]

**2. Physiol. (spec. of blood):** To subject to the action of the oxygen existing in atmospheric air to oxygenate. [*Used specially of the reoxygenation of the venous blood by the air inhaled into the lungs.*]

"As in most groups of animals, important organs, such as those for propelling the blood, or for circulating it."—*Barnes: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

"The air passes to aerate the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol.*, 2d ed., li, 603.

"The function by which the fluids are thus aerated is called respiration."—*Ibid.*, li, 24.

**3. (Of Chem. & Art. of nature):** To subject, at one stage of the process of maturation, to the action of carbonic dioxide. [*ABRATED.*]

**4. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**5. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**6. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**7. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**8. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**9. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**10. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

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**13. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

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**15. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

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**31. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**32. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**33. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**34. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

**35. Aer & 160, pa. par. & a. (ABRATED.)**

## III. Fig.: Ethereal, refined.

"House music is above me, most music is beneath me." *I* like Beethoven or Mozart, or else some of the aerial compositions of the older Italians. —*Coveridge: Table Talk*.

**50 Aerial acid:** What was subsequently called carbonic acid, and now is termed carbonic dioxide. (*Gr.*)

*Aerial image:* Images caused by the convergence of refracted and reflected rays of light when those appear to be suspended in the air. Examples, the mirage and the images formed by a concave mirror.

*Aerial perspective:* That higher artistic management of the perspective of a landscape which not merely presents the various objects of the relative size which, by the laws of Perspective, they must assume when viewed from the observer's standpoint but also succeeds in imparting effects as if they were seen with their outlines softened by air action of air. Claude Lorraine was specially distinguished for this high artistic attainment.

*Aerial torpedo:* A shell projectile charged with dynamite, gunpowder, or other high explosive. It is projected through the air by means of a pneumatic gun (q. v.), and is exploded by impact. [*DYNAMITE CAUSE.*]

*Aerial wire:* An upright wire used in Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The lower extremity of the wire is connected to the earth, while the other extremity is at some distance up in the air and is well insulated. A current projected into this wire produces the various objects of the air in its rounding atmosphere, agitating it and sending it radiating outward in all directions. [*ELECTRITY TELEGRAPHY.*]

**50 Aer & 161, ode. (AERIAL.)** In an aerial manner.

**50 Aer & 161, a.**

*Church Hist.:* The followers of Africa, a preacher who lived in the fourth century and held semi-Arian tenets respecting the Trinity.

**50 Aer & 161, a.** [*Lat. aer; Gr. aer*=the air.] [*AIR PLANTS.*] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Cruciferae*, or *Hesperideae*, and derives its name from the fact that the species appear to derive their principal nourishment from the air, as they can exist for weeks in the coldest climate and scatter forth blossom after blossom while huddled in a room quite away from the vegetable soil. Their flowers are beautiful and finely fragrant. The *A. odorata* is sometimes lost in *Cruciferae*, but rarely flowers.

**50 Aer & 161, a.** [*Lat. aer*=the air; *fero*=to bear.] A genus of plants, air-bracing air, conveying air. (Used chiefly in biology.)

"The *aeriform* tubes in insects are called tracheae."—*Once: Invertebrate Animals*, Lat. xvi.

**50 Aer & 161, a.** [*Lat. aer*=air; *fero*=to bear.]

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**after-attack**, *s.* [Eng. after; attack;] A subsequent attack.

"Locks afforded no ground for the *after-attacks* of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis."—*Warburton to Ford*, p. 28.

**after-band, *s.* [Eng. after; band.] A band formed subsequently.**

"But, if death blinds us with *afterbands*, what price then, then, our inward freedom?"—*Milton*: P. L., bk. li.

**after-bearing, *s.* [Eng. after; bearing;] Usual or ordinary product of a plant. (*Lit. & Fig.*)**

"The *after-bearings* denoteth the synagogues and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed and cherished, he rejected from them an ordinary crop or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with *after-bearings*."—*St. T. Brown*: *Tracts*, p. 75.

**after-birth**, **after-burthen**, *s.* [Eng. after; and birth;] A child.

**Phys.**: The membrane in which the fetus is enveloped, which is after birth brought away; the secundine.

"The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labor, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it not out a tumor."—*Wicam*: *Surgey*.

**after-call, *s.* [Eng. after; call;] A call coming subsequently. *Fig.*: A call arising from an action subsequently to the commission of a sin or crime.**

"... Hence an *aftercall* For chastisement, and for reproof, And oftentimes death, avenger of the past, And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare."

Wordsworth: *Reveries*, bk. ii.

**after-carnage, *s.* [Eng. after; carnage;] Carnage too often perpetrated by victors in a battle or siege after the enemy has been overpowered.**

"But the rampart is won, and the spoil begun, And all but the *after-carnage* done."

Spenser: *Siege of Corioth*, 2.

**after-caste**, **after-caste**, *s.* [Eng. after; O. Eng. after; O. Eng. caste;] 1.

*Lit.*: A throw at dice after the game is finished, and too late, or second chance.

2. *Fig.*: Anything done too late to be of use.

"Thus ever he played on *aftercasts* Of all that he should have done."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, 3.

**after-clap, *s.* [Eng. after; clap;] An unpleasant occurrence which makes a noise after a disagreeable affair was supposed to have come to a termination. (Usually in a bad sense. (*Eng. & Scotch*.) Referring sometimes to the clap that comes at the end of a thunder storm. *Fig.*: Also as a slang term by contractors when speaking of the extra that have to be paid for above and beyond the original contract price.**

"For the next morning's need they closely went For fear of *afterclap* to prevent."

Spenser: *Shep. Wks.*, 1.

"Let that man who can, be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of temptation, as overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it."—*South*: *Serm.*, vi, 27.

**after-comer**, **aftercome**, *s.* [Eng. & Scotch; after; come;] (Uncommon.)

"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome*? There will be a black reckoning with you some day."—*Brown*: *of Bots*, bk. ii, 8.

**after-comer** (*Eng.*), **after-cumumer**, (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. & Scotch; after; Eng. comur; Scotch cummer;] A successor.

"As neither predecessor nor successor can hope, yea, nor *after-comers* shall observe the same."—*Isaiah*: *Isaiah*, 40.

"That he and all his *aftercomers* may break the mirror, as a pledge and token of our goodwill and kindness for his true children."—*Leit. Jan.*, 7, (1842.) (*Quoted in Heraldry*, 1, 97.)

**after-comfort, *s.* [Eng. after; comfort;] 1.**

"Which may their *after-comforts* breed."

R. Jonson: *Measure of Court*.

**after-conduct, *s.* [Eng. after; conduct;] Subsequent conduct.**

"It will appear from the *afterconduct* of the chief priests themselves that they were conscious that the story was false."—*Shelley*: *Trials of the Witnesses of the Resurrection*, p. 49.

**after-conviction, *s.* [Eng. after; conviction;] A conviction or belief arising subsequently.**

"These first and early convictions to the government which these shall not suffer to be lost, will be too strong for the clearest *afterconvictions* which can pass upon them when they are made."—*South*: *Serm.*, 4, 46.

**After-cost, *s.* [Eng. after; cost;] Cost arising after all the charges connected with a war or loss or expensive operation have been paid to be met.**

"You must take care to carry off the land-fords and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labor prove unsuccessful."—*Mortimer*: *House*.

**ate**, *fat*, *fare*, *amidst*, *what*, *fall*, *father*: *we*, *wet*, *here*, *camel*, *här*, *there*: *pine*, *pit*, *sir*, *air*, *marlin*; *qu*, *pö*, *er*, *wör*, *wöl*, *worm*, *wät*, *sön*; *mate*, *cüb*, *cüre*, *unite*, *cür*, *fall*; *tr*, *Äfrän*, *m*, *a* = *ä*; *ay* = *ä*; *qu*, *pö*.

**after-course**, *s.* [Eng. after; course;] Subsequent course; future course.

"Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a fielder of mooks, should, in the *aftercourse* of his life, be no great a consumer of metal?"—*Brown*: *Clay*, p. 2.

**after-crop, *s.* [Eng. after; crop;] A second crop in the same year as the first.**

"*Aftercrops* I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle."—*Mortimer*: *House*.

**after-damp, *s.* [Eng. after; damp;] 1.**

Among coal miners: A term used to designate the gas which abounds in coal mines just after the explosion of a fire-damp, or carbonic dioxide, has exploded. It consists chiefly of carbonic dioxide or carbon dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas (C.O.).

"The fatal *afterdamp* of the coal mines contains a large proportion of carbon dioxide."—*Science*: *Manual of Chem.*, 3rd ed., p. 173.

**after-days, *s.* *pl.* [Eng. after; day;] 1.**

"But *afterdays* my friend must do thee right, And set thy virtues in unvaried light."

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, 3, 1.

"It goes to question *afterdays*."—*Tempest*: *Works* (1872), vol. 1, p. 267.

**after-dinner, *s.* *adj.* [Eng. after; dinner;] 1. *A. substantivally*: The time just after dinner.**

"That had not your young eyes, But, as it were, an *after-dinner* sleep, Dreaming on both."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, III, 1.

2. *As an adjective*: Occurring after dinner, and perhaps modified by the fact that dinner has taken place; post-prandial.

"It seems in *afterdinner* talk, Across the waists and the wine."

Tempest: *The Miller's Daughter*.

**after-divulger, *s.* [Eng. after; divulger;] One who subsequently divulges anything.**

**after-entage, *s.* [Eng. after; entage;] Part of the increase of the same year; aftermath.**

"You made after an entage, and not a ready part of the increase of that same year."—*Hamlet*: *Act. I*, 1.

**after-endorse**, *s.* [Eng. after; endorse;] An endorsement made after a previous one.

"There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should be after an *endorse*, but by their *after-endorse*, should produce the like sound."—*Locke*.

**after-enquiry, *s.* [Eng. after; enquiry;] Enquiry made after an act or occurrence.**

"You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that which, I am sure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your own conceits."—*Hamlet*: *Act. I*, 1.

**after-eye**, *v.* *t.* [Eng. after; eye;] To eye one afterwards.

"As little as a crow, or less, are left To *after-eye* him."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, I, 4.

**after-game, *s.* [Eng. after; game;] 1.**

*Gen.*: A game played subsequently to another one.

"Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive; There still remains on *aftergame* to play."

Johnson: *Cato*.

2. *Spec.* *Aftergame of Irish*: A particular game formerly in vogue with gamblers. [See *Devil's Law* *Eng.* (1852); *Complete Gamester* (1871).]

"What cursed accident was this? what mischance stars have in an *aftergame* of my fortune? Here's a turn with all my heart."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, 1, 1.

**after-gång**, *v.* *f.* [Eng. after, and gang-go;] To follow. (*Scotch*.)

"With great amazement they thrilled thro' the thrang, And gae a no to her *aftergang*."

Scott: *Heaven*, p. 38.

**after-gathering**, *s.* [Eng. after; gathering;] Crop gathered after the first, a gleanings.

"I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *after-gatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself."—*World of Words*, p. 8.

**after-grass, *s.* [Eng. after; grass;] The grass which springs up after a first crop has been mowed that year in the same field.**

**after-growth**, *s.* [Eng. after; growth;] A growth taking place after another one. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"... the greater become the obstacles to repairing them, arising from the *aftergrowth* which would have to be torn and broken through."—*J. & M. R.*, 1871, 2nd ed., bk. II, ch. II, § 2.

**after-guard, *s.* [Eng. after; guard;] 1.**

*Nauf.*: The women stationed on the poop of a ship to attend to the after sails.

**after-hand**, *s.* A future laborer; one of a coming generation.

"Whence *afterhands* may move the world."—*Tempest*: *Tristram*, III, 246.

**af-ter-händ**, **af-ter-händ**, *adv.* [A. S. after; hand; and *handa* = *hence*, (*Janicun*), A. S.] *Afterward*.

**af-ter-hjelp**, *s.* [Eng. after; help;] Help given subsequently.

"For other *afterhjelp*, the want of intention in the prime age, frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue."—*St. R.*: *State of Religion*.

**after-hope**, *s.* [Eng. after; hope;] Subsequent hope.

"A *dependent* *after-hope* shall never set, But here shine false, to alight All *afterthoughts* of following night."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, 1, 4.

**after-hours**, *s.* *pl.* [Eng. after; hours;] Hours subsequent to those in which any specified deed is done or occurrence takes place.

"Men shall deal unwisely sometimes, Which *afterhours* give leisure to repent."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, 1, 4.

**after-ignorance**, *s.* [Eng. after; ignorance;] Subsequent ignorance.

"Many rude souls were whom *after-ignorance* makes them think authors of their first infusions."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus*, II, 3.

**af-ter-lägn** (*Eng. and Scotch*), **af-ter-lägn** (*Scotch*), *s.* *pl.* [Eng. after; la; and *lägn* = *to take*, from a cow's milkings; strokings. (*English*), (*Grove*), A.]

In Scotch this form occurs:

"State will stand hawke, he her neck does clew, Till she'll free her the many *af-ter-lägn*."

Shakespeare: *Poems*, p. 185.

**after-kindred**, *s.* [AFTER-KINDRED;] 1.

*kindred*, (*Scotch*), distant kinship.

"Yet, notheless, your kinde is not *af-ter-kindred*, for they be not little able to you, and the kins of your enemies are able also to him."—*Tristram*: *Chambers*, p. 134.

**after-king**, *s.* [Eng. after; king;] A subsequent king.

"The glory of Nineveh and the increase of the empire was the *after-king*."—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, 1, 3.

**after-law**, *s.* [Eng. after; law;] A subsequent law, whether or not it is designed to have a retrospective influence.

**after-life, *s.* [Eng. after; life;] 1.**

The subsequent portion of one's earthly life.

"... brought up from childhood in habits of luxury which they will not have the means of indulging in *afterlife*."—*Mill*: *Util.*, bk. II, ch. II, § 3.

2. The life after this one; the future state of existence.

"Like the Tartars give their wives With settlements for *afterlife*."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*.

**after-liver**, *s.* [Eng. after; liver;] One who lives in subsequent times.

"By thee my promise went, Cuts myself, let *after-livers* know."

Shakespeare: *Titus*, II, 1.

**after-living**, *s.* [Eng. after; living;] The state of living subsequently to any specific time or event.

"I have some speech with you, Which may concern your *after-living* well."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, 1, 1.

**after-long**, **after-longe**, *adv.* [Eng. after; long;] Long after.

"... that he be loved without any life."

"Till he went from his mortal life."

Shakespeare: *King Richard III.*, 1, 1.

**after-loss**, *s.* [Eng. after; loss;] A loss sustained after, and possible in consequence of, a previous one.

"And do not drop in for an *afterloss*."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, 1, 1.

**after love**, *s.* [Eng. after; love;] Love arising subsequently; the second or later love.

"Boling. To win thy *afterlove* I pardon thee."

Shakespeare: *King Richard III.*, 1, 1.

**after-malice**, *s.* [Eng. after; malice;] Malice arising subsequently. (*Dryden*.)

**after-math**, **after-mowth**, *s.* [Eng. after; math or mouth; a mow;] 1. (*Scotch*.) A second crop of grass mown in the same year as the first. (*Boys*.)

"After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before the mow of winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown that a man may cut it down and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay."—*Holland*: *Tracts*, p. 1.

"Of smooth moweth from *aftermath* we reach'd The griffin-guarded gate."











action designed to deprive him of his hereditary lands, to defer proceedings till he is twenty-one years old. It is generally granted. (*Eng. Law*).

**Age**, *s.* [In the same sense as in II. 1.] The Danish and Swedish antiquaries and naturalists, M.M. Nilsson, Greenström, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsaae, and others, have divided the period during which man has existed on the earth into three—the age of stone, the age of bronze, and the age of iron. During the first formation of these he is supposed to have had only stone for weapons, &c. Sir John Lubbock divides this into two—the *Paleolithic* or (see) the *Neolithic* or *Neolithic* stone period. (*PALÆOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC*.) At the commencement of the age of bronze that composite metal became known, and began to be manufactured into weapons and other instruments; while when the age of iron came in, bronze began gradually to be superseded by the last-mentioned metal. (*Lubbock: The Antiquity of Man. Lubbock: Pre-historic Times*.)

**Age**, *s.* [In Fr. *âge*.] A name sometimes given to clergy. [*ACH. SMALLAGE*.]

**Age**, *r. f.* [From the substantive.] To assume the marks of old age; as, "he is *aging* rapidly."

**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. of being:

1. Having nearly fulfilled the term of existence allotted to one's species. (Used of animated beings or any individual part of them.)

"And aged characters lie the still." Scott; *Marion's*, II. 9.

"With feeble years, And settled sorrow on his aged face." Pope; *Hamlet's*, III. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

2. Having lived, having reached the number of years specified: spoken of the time which has elapsed since birth. Often in obituary notices, as, *aged* thirty-three. "*aged* fourteen years," "*aged* eighty-six," &c.

II. of things: Old, or very old.

"... aged custom, But by your votes, will not so permit me." A. As substantive: Old people.

"... and taketh away the understanding of the aged." *Eccl.*, III. 20.

**The Aged of the Mountain:** A title for the Prince of Achaemia, more commonly called the Old Man of the Mountain. [*ANACHORIS*.]

**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*] After the manner of an aged person. (*Hebrew*: *aged*.)

**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*] The quality of being aged; age.

"Nor as his knowledge grew young ideas move, But still was strong and fresh, his brain was ever. Such ageless might our young lord's form decay. To somewhat more than a Platonian life." *Curlew*, *Isma* (1861).

**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

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**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

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**Age**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

(b) *Natural law.*

"... absolutely requiring the agency of certain laws... *Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), Intro., p. 3.

"... so obscurely colored that it would be rash to assume the agency of sexual selection." *Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

2. The office or place of business of an agent or factor for another; the business of an agent.

"Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country rather than at the charge of so many agents." *Southey*.

**A. Technically:**

**Law:** A deed of agency is a revocable and voluntary trust for payment of debts.

**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

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**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Agency**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

(a) *Generally:* One who acts or exerts power; an actor.

"Heaven made as agents free, good or ill, And furnished them with power to form the will; Freedom was first bestowed on human race, And Providence only held the second plan." Dryden.

"A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent." *Southey*.

**A Free agent or a voluntary agent** is a person who is under no external compulsion to act as he does, and who is therefore responsible for his actions.

(b) *Specialty:* One who acts for another, a factor, substitute, deputy, or attorney. Agents are of four classes: (1) *Commercial Agents*, as auctioneers, brokers, masters of ships, &c.; (2) *Legal Agents*, as attorneys at law, solicitors, &c.; (3) *Social Agents*, as attorneys in fact, and secretaries; (4) *Political Agents*, as diplomatic functionaries appointed by a powerful government to arrange matters with one of inferior dignity.

"All hearts in here are their own tongues; Let every eye negotiate for itself, And trust no agent." *Shakespeare: As you like It*, II. 1.

"The agent of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary functions of an envoy." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. *Things inanimate, and of natural law:* Anything which exerts action upon another.

"... that natural selection had been the chief agent of change." *Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. I, ch. iv.

(See also II. 1, 2, 3, 4.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law. Agent and Patient:* The terms applied to a person who once does a deed, or has [1] done to him or her; as when a widow endows herself with the best part of her deceased husband's property; or when a creditor, having made a deceased person's executor, pays himself out of the effects which he has to collect and distribute.

2. *Nat. Phil.* A physical agent is one of the natural forces acting upon matter; viz., gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, or electricity.

3. *Chem.* "Chemical agent" is a substance of which the action is chemical. In various phenomena light acts as a chemical agent.

4. *Med.* A *medical agent* or *agent* is a substance the action of which on the human or animal body is medicinal.

"... such articles of electrical apparatus as are indispensable with a view to its application as a medicinal agent." *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, I. 76.

**Agent**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*] To carry out, to perform. (*Scott*).

"The duke, who had formerly solicited to agent his worthy business, and has promised to do his endeavor." *Basilis*, I. 5.

**Agent ship**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

**Agent ship**, *s.* [*AGE*, *s.*]

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**ag-glat-tion, a.** [In Ital. *agglutinatione*; fr. Lat. *ag-glatto*, and *glutinatione*; *glutino* conglutinate; *glut-* from *glut*, oil. Conjunction, or solidification of a fluid.]

"It is round in ball, and figured in its guttules descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or glutinous agglutination about the fundamental atoms themselves."—*Boerhaave, Vulgar Errors*, III, cxi, xlii.

**ag-glat-tion, s.** [From Lat. *agglutatio*.] To beget in addition; or from *ad-glatto*, and *generatio*. [DERIVATION.] The state of growing to anything else.

"To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or agglutination is made, there is also required in the aliment a familiarity of matter."—*Boerhaave, Vulgar Errors*, III, cxi, xlii.

**ag-glat-tion, s.** [Lat.; (1) materials heaped up; (2) a mound, a fortress.]

"Before the west gate there is at a considerable distance an agger, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city when it was besieged on that side."—*Boerhaave, Vulgar Errors*, III, cxi, xlii.

**ag-glat-tion, v. t.** [From Lat. *agglutino*, sup. of *agglutino* to form an agger (agger), to heap up; *ad-glatto*, and *genero* to carry.] To heap up, heap up. [DERIVATION.]

**ag-glat-tion, s.** [Lat. *agglutatio*.] A heaping; an accumulation.

"Required, then, by these various operations of sand and silt the sea is closely got round and driven, and thus Dissolution of the World. (Ord. Sea, in Latam's Dict.)

**ag-glat-tion, s.** [From Lat. *agglutino* a heap.] Heaped up; in heaping.

**ag-glat-tion, v. t.** [From Lat. *agglutino* = a dyke or mound; *agglutino*, *agglutino* carrying to, an accumulation; *pa. par. agglutino*, *agglutino* to carry toward; *ad-glatto*, and *genero* = to bear, to carry.] To heap up. (Coler.)

**ag-glat-tion, pa. par.** [AGGLUTINATE.]

**ag-glat-tion, v. t.** [AGGLUTINATE.]

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1. *Lit.*: To glue together, to cause to adhere by interposing a viscous substance, keeping the two bodies to be united in contact and excluding the air.

"The body has got room enough to grow into its final dimension, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood, which being diffused through the system, is applied to those parts that are immediately adjacent to the foundation parts of the womb."—*Horrey on Consumption*.

2. *Fig.*: To cause anything not of a material character to mesh with another. [AGGLUTINATE.]

3. *Used in a tropical sense in Philology.* [See AGGLUTINATE.]

**ag-glat-tion, s.** [From the verb.] Glued together; meshing with another. [AGGLUTINATE.]

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**B. Intransitive:** To become great.

"Such size as these are rental in youth, especially if excited by timely abstinence; for foliose continued till old age, and moderate and becomes horrid."—*John Hall, Pref. to his Poems*.

**ag-grand-ize, pa. par. & a.** [AGGRANDIZE.]

"Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an aggrandized or new Court, whether Italy to receive legislation from a Petersburg or from Berlin."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1877.

**ag-grand-ize, s.** [In Fr. *aggrandissement*.] The act of aggrandizing; an exaltation of one in power, wealth, rank, or reputation; also the state of being aggrandized.

"Instead of harboring any scheme of selfish aggrandizement, he left his thoughts and energies to the execution of the great task which he had undertaken."—*Talbot's Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

**ag-gran-dizer, s.** [AGGRANDIZE.] One who aggrandizes.

**ag-gran-dizer, pa. par.** [AGGRANDIZE.]

**ag-gran-dizer, s.** [AGGRANDIZE.] One who aggrandizes.

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ag-nis ed. pa. par. [AGNIZE.]

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNIZE.]

As substantives: Recognition.

1. To apply the name, or the name of their own station. — *Chal. Lake, ch. l. p. 2.*

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNIZE.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect called also Agnostics and Theomistans, which flourished in the sixth century. They maintained that the human nature of Christ did not become incarnate by being taken into conjunction with the Divine nature. They were deemed heretics, and their tenets misinterpreted. The sect died away. (*Mosheim: Church History, Cent. VI, pt. II, ch. 5, § 9, Note.*)

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNIZE.]

1. A surname appended to the cognomen or family name. Thus in the designation Titus Marcus Corollanus, Corollanus is the agnomen; 'I'us being what is termed the praenomen, and Marcus the nomen, or name proper.

2. In a more general sense: Any epithet or designation appended to a name, as, Aristides the Just.

3. With light sandy-colored hair and small pale features, from which the name of Agnomen of Ideas, or white. — *Scott: Waverley, ch. xvii.*

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNIZE.]

To append an "agnomen" to one's name; to surname one from some striking trait or exploit in his history. (Used chiefly of persons, but also of places or things to which memorial names are given.)

4. The silver stream which in memorial of victory shall be agnomened by our name. — *Lucerne, III, 2.*

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOMINATIO.]

1. The act of appending an epithet, title, or additional surname to the ordinary name of a person; the state of being so agnomened; the surname itself.

2. Agnomination, a surname that one obtains for any act; also the name of an house that a man cometh of. — *Mistaken.*

3. Rhetoric, etc.: (a) The placing together of two words different in meaning, but resembling each other in sound.

(b) The British counties, which are named after the village of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significant, copious, and pleasantly running upon agnomination, although in aspirations. — *Quaker: Remains; of Language.*

(c) An allusion founded on some fancied resemblance. (*Richardson.*)

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOMINATIO.]

1. Ignorant of. Professing not to know, or have the means of knowing, any principle connected with metaphysics or theology. [AGNOSTICISM.]

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOSTICISM.]

Metaphilosophy & Theol.: A school of thought which believes that, beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known. Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and the higher life, are accepted, but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of beings higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored.

Agnostics, Positivists, and Secularists have much in common, and may be said to belong to what any of the three names might be indifferently applied.

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOSTICISM.]

Palaeont.: A genus of trilobites characteristic of the Lower Silurian rocks.

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOSTICISM.]

Palaeont.: The name given by Kaup to a fossil mammal.

ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNOSTICISM.]

agnus castus, a. with adj. used as a. [1] Lat. agnus = a lamb; also Gr. agnos = the plant described below; and (2) castus = chaste. The name of a tree, the filix agnus castus. From its resemblance in sound to the Greek adjective agnos = (1) holy, (2) chaste, it was supposed to preserve chastity. In consequence of which the Athenian ladies were wont to recline upon it during the festival of Ceres.

"Of laurel none, of woodbine many more, And wreaths of agnus castus others bore." — *Dryden.*

agnus Dei, s. [Lat. = the Lamb of God (John 1:29); adopted also in Ger. Fr. Sp. Port. & Ital.]

1. A figure of a lamb, or a flag of support in a cross.

2. A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a cross. Such agnus, being consecrated by the Pope and given away to the people, is

are supposed by the believing recipients to be protective against diseases, accidents or other calamities. [AGNUS.]

3. The part of the mass in which the priest rehearses the prayer beginning with the words, "Agnus Dei."

agnus Scythicus, s. [Lat. = Scythian lamb.] A name given to the rhizome of a fern, *Dicksonia Barometra*, which grows in Eastern Central Asia.



Agnus Scythicus. 1. The plant. 2. Rhizome, with stalks etc. 3. Back of head, showing woolly texture. 4. A small, round, open shell, which is covered with brown woolly scales, resembles the body of a lamb, and the leaf-stalks its legs.

5. ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, ag-nis-é, pr. par. & a. [AGNUS.]

1. To go on or pass by or over, to go to move, to pass, to proceed, to depart. [AGNUS, par.] (MS. Bodl., dis.) (Halliwell.)

2. To take his horn, and woids agnus, par. [AGNUS, par.] (MS. Bodl., dis.) (Halliwell.)

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2. Into motion, in motion.

"Their first movement and improved motions demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first on foot." — *Isaiah, ch. xiv, v. 18.*

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Formerly, harmonized melodies were said to be *airs* in several parts, but the term is at present generally restricted to an unaccompanied tune, or the most prominent melody of a composition, as found usually in the highest part, whether in vocal or instrumental music.

**III. Posing & Sculpture:** Gesture, attitude; that which expresses the character of the action represented.

"Or great, extracted from the fine antique;  
In attitude, expression, airs divine."

Thomson; *Liberty*, pt. iv.

**IV. Horsemanship (plur.):** The artificial motion of a horse under direction.

**air-atmosphere, s.** The atmosphere consisting of (filled with) air.

"... the lofty *air-atmosphere*."—Prof. *Airy on sound* (1862), p. 8.

**air-balloon, s.** (1) Properly a balloon rendered lighter than the surrounding atmosphere by the rarefaction of the air within it; but (2) the word "air" may be used in the old sense for any gas, and the term "air-balloon" thus becomes simply a synonym for *Rising balloon* (q. v.).

"*Air-balloons* are hollow spheres made of some light transparent material, which, when filled with heated air, hydrogen gas, or with coal gas, rise in the air in virtue of their relative lightness."—*Atkinson's Gasol's Physics* (3d ed., 1862), § 169.

**air-ballonist, s.** One who makes or uses air-balloons.

**air-bath, s.** A method of drying bodies by exposing them to air of any required temperature.

**air-bed, s.** A "bed" or mattress made of eight cloth or vulcanized india-rubber, divided into compartments and inflated with air. Its disadvantage is that the air within it becomes heated by the warmth of the body. In this respect it is inferior to the water-bed, which is now generally used instead of it as an easy couch for the sick.

**air-bladder, s.** [Eng. air; bladder.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Any bladder filled with air.

**II. Physiology:**

**1. Gen.:** Any bladder or sac occurring in an animal or plant.

"That pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surface of these *air-bladders* in so infinite number of ramifications."—*Arbuthnot on Airs*.

**2. Spec.:** Another name for the swimming bladder in fish. (See *SWIMMING BLADDER*.)

"... a bladder usually denoted, known by the name of *air-bladder*, and which is generally placed above the lungs in the viscera."—*Gregory Hall's Med. Phil.* (London, 1867), § 69.

**air-born, s.** Born of the air.

"And see the *air-born* reapers start,  
Impelled of the zephyr."

Coopers to Lord Godolphin.

**air-borne, s.** (1) Borne by the air, or (2) borne in the air.

**air-brake, s.** A railway brake operated by condensed air.

**air-braving, s.** Braving the air, the wind, or the tempest.

"... your steady and *air-braving* towers."

Shakespeare; *Henry V.*, pt. i., sc. 3.

**air-breathers, s. pl.** Animals breathing air.

"Dr. Dawson's Memoir on *Air-breathers* of the Coal-period."—*Q. Journ. of Science* (1864), p. 678.

**air-breathing, s.** Breathing air; applied to terrestrial members of the animal kingdom, in contradistinction to fishes, which breathe by gills.

"... the earliest trace of warm-blooded, *air-breathing* vertebrates appeared."—*Owen's British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xiv.

**air-bugs, s. pl.** [Eng. air; bug.]

**Ensem.** The English equivalent of *Auroreum*, the name given to the *Gocceus*, or *Lund-bug*, a tribe or section of the sub-order *Heteroptera*. [*Auroreus*, (Gocceus), LANT-ROUS.]

**air-bull, s.** Built in the air or of air; constructed of baseless hopes by a wayward fancy; chimerical.

"Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,  
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream."

Pope; *Dunciad*.

**air-cells, air-sacs, s.**

**Anatom. Physiol.** Certain cells existing in masses in the lungs, where they surround and terminate each lobular passage, in man they are but (1) of an oval diameter, but the other mammals they are also very small. In birds they are not merely distributed over the chest and the abdomen, but

they penetrate the quills, and in birds of powerful flight even the bones. They communicate with the lungs, afford a great extension to the surface with which the air inhaled comes in contact, and in consequence increase the heat and muscular energy of the bird, while at the same time diminishing its specific gravity. In insects some branches of the trachea dilate into air-receptacles, the number and size of which, like the air-cells in birds, are in direct relation with the powers of flight. (See *Owen's Invertebrata*, Lect. xvii.)

"On the exterior of a lobule (of the lungs) we observe bubbles of air of various sizes in its tissue; and if the small tubes be severed the lobule is distended, and its exterior presents a number of bulging known as the *air-cells*, about which much controversy has existed."—*Ford & Beecher's Hist. Anat.*, p. 11.

"**Phys. Physiol.** still popularly given to certain intercellular spaces which contain air, and are not receptacles of secretion. They are called by *Aleis lacunae*. They vary in size, being larger in the lungs of mammals. In water-plants they are designed to enable the plant to float in the liquid medium."—*Uebelmann, &c.* They are one of the parts of the plant which grow very quickly than another."

**air-chamber, s.**

**Mech.:** One of the chambers in a suction and force-pump. [Pump.] (*Atkinson's Gasol's Physics*, 3d ed., 1862).

**In the natural. Veg. Physiol.:** The same as *AIR-CELLS* (q. v.).

**air-condenser, s.** Any machine for rendering air more dense by subjecting it to pressure. The principle is that of a syringe driving air into a closed vessel till the required degree of condensation is produced.

**air-current, s.** A current of air.

**air-cushion, s.** A cushion consisting of an air-tight bladder inflated with air.

**air-drain, s.** A cavity formed round the external valve of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

**air-drawn, s.** Drawn by the imagination in air.

**air-drill, s.** A drill operated by compressed air.

**air-drum, s.** An inflated cyst on the neck of some birds

of some fishes is connected with their intestinal canal.

**air-elasticity, s.** The elasticity of the air.

**air-engine, calorific engine, s.** Any engine which employs air, like steam in a steam-engine, as a medium for transforming heat into mechanical energy. The first air-engine was constructed in 1805, and Mr. Philander Shaw in 1867. As yet they are not very generally successful. Were they so they would have this advantage over steam-engines, that air can with safety be raised to a higher temperature than steam, and therefore can generate a higher amount of mechanical energy.

**air-escape, s.** A contrivance for permitting the escape of the air which tends to accumulate till it obstructs the progress of the water in pipes led over rising ground. It consists of a hollow vessel, having in its top a ball-cock, so adjusted that when air collects in the pipes it ascends into the vessel, and displacing the water, causes the ball to descend till it closes the cock and allows the water to escape.

**air-flue, s.** A flue for conveying air to various parts of a building.

**air-fountain, s.** A fountain in which the moving power desired to raise the water in a jet is air condensed within a vessel.

**air-gosamer, s.** [*AIR-THREDS*.]

**air-gun, s.** An instrument designed to propel bullets by the elastic force of condensed air. A strong metal tube is formed, having at one end a small-bore and a valve opening inward. Into this hole a con-

densing syringe is screwed. When, by means of this apparatus, the condensation has been brought to the requisite point of intensity, the globe is detached from the syringe and screwed at the breech of a gun.

The barrel is then constructed so that the valve may be opened by means of a trigger, the ball is then inserted in the barrel near the breech, so

fitting it as to render it airtight, and the trigger being pulled, the elasticity of the condensed air impels it with considerable force. A piece of simple mechanism may supply the barrel with ball after ball, and thus make re-loading after a discharge easy and rapid.

**air-holder, s.** An instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.

**air-hole, s.** An opening to admit the ingress or egress of air.

**air-jacket, s.** A jacket having air-tight bladders or bags designed to be inflated, with the view of supporting the person wearing it in the water.

**air-line, s.** A direct railroad route.

**air-line wire, s.** In telegraphy the portion of the line wire which is strung on poles and carried through the air.

**air-lock, s.** An air-tight apartment in a submerged caisson, used for the purpose of allowing the entrance and exit of men and materials. After entrance into the caisson, the door is closed, and the air of the apartment is compressed before opening the door leading to the condensed air chambers where the men work.

**air-pipe, s.** A pipe connecting the hold of a vessel with the furnace of a ship, and designed to convey the foul air of the hold to the furnace that it may be burned. That this purpose may be effected, no air is allowed to reach the furnace for combustion excepting that of the hold supplied by the air-pipe.

**air-plant, aërial plant, s.** A plant which is capable of deriving its nutriment for a certain limited period from the air. The class ranges to which the name has been applied are *Aerides*, *Vallisneria*, and *Sarcocolla*, all *Orchideae*. [*AERIDES*.]

**air-poise, s.** [Eng. air; poise.] An instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

**air-pressure engine, s.** An engine in which the motive power is produced by the pressure of air of different densities.

**air-pump, s.** An instrument invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg, in 1650. It was designed to exhaust the air from a receiver, but in reality it can do no more than reduce it to a high degree of rarefaction.

The air-pump now generally used for scientific purposes is a considerably improved form of that of Guericke.

A bell-formed "receiver" of glass is made to rest on a horizontal

plate of thick glass ground perfectly smooth. In the center of that plate, under the receiver, is opening into a tube which, passing for some distance horizontally, ultimately branches at right angles into two portions, carrying two upright cylinders of glass. The cylinders are firmly connected to the glass plate, and within them are two piston-fitts, them so closely as to be airtight.

Each piston is worked by a rack and pinion, turned by a handle; while each cylinder is fitted with a valve, so contrived that, when the piston is raised, communication is opened between the cylinder and the receiver, which communication is again closed as the piston falls. It is evident that when any one

of the cylinders is raised, the air in the receiver is exhausted, and the pressure of the air in the cylinder forces it into the receiver, thus compressing it.

The Common Air-pump.

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commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled the first upward motion that they are made to take. The valve will then fly open and the air will rise, and will fill both the cylinders as well as itself, though, of course, now, in a somewhat rarefied state. As the same process is continued again, the air will become increasingly rarefied, though, as stated above, an actual vacuum never can result from the action now described.

**Blanchi's air-pump** is an improvement on the common one. It is made of iron, and has but one cylinder. It can run much larger than any other machine, and produces a so-called vacuum more quickly. It is described in *Gann's Physics*, Atkinson's translation.

**Sprague's air-pump** is a form of air-pump of a totally different kind from the ordinary one. It depends on the principle of condensation. The space is exhausted into a Torricellian vacuum. (*Ibid.*, pp. 14, 145.) [VACUUM.]

**Condensing air-pump, or condensing pump.** [CONDENSING.]

**Air-pump gauge:** A gauge for testing the extent to which the air has been exhausted in the receiver of an air-pump. It consists of a glass tube bent like a siphon. One leg is closed, is in a barometer, the other open. It places the air in the receiver communicating by a stop-cock with the receiver, and the more nearly the mercury stands at the same level, the more nearly has a vacuum been created.

**Air-pump of a condensing steam-engine:** The pump which draws the condensed steam, with the air commingled with it, and the condensed water from the condenser, and casts them into the hot well.

**air-sack, air-sack, s.** [Eng. air; sac, sack.] [AIR-CELL.]

"The bronchial tubes [in birds] open upon the surface of the lungs into air-sacks, which differ in number and in development in different birds."—*Rept. Acad. Sci. Phila.*, xviii., "Aves."

"The air-sacks on each side of the middle of certain male frogs."—*Rept. Acad. Sci. Phila.*, xviii., "Amphibia."

**air-shaft, s.** A hole bored from the surface of the earth to some portion of the galleries of a mine for the purpose of ventilation. There should always be two—one with a furnace at the bottom, for air to ascend; the other, with no furnace, for pure air to descend. If there be but one, it requires to be divided longitudinally into two passages—the one for the ascending, and the other for the descending air.

By the sinking of an *air-shaft* the air bath liberty to circulate and carry out the steam both of the miners' breath and the lamps, which would otherwise stagnate there.—*Ibid.*

**air-ship, s.** A dirigible balloon, as distinguished from an aeroplan or other mechanical flying machine. It is usually propelled by a small steam engine, or oil motor. [AEROPLANE, AERIAL, BALLOON.]

**air-slacked, s.** Blacked or pulverized by exposure to the action of the air, as, "air-slacked lime."

**air-stirring, s.** Stirring or agitating the air.

By blasts of strong *air-stirring* Northerns wind. *Keat's Lamia*, bk. vi.

**air-stove, s.** A stove, the heat of which is employed to warm a stream of air directed against the surface, which air is then admitted to the apartment of which the temperature is to be raised. The stove is enclosed in a casing somewhat larger than itself, so as to leave a space of a few inches between the two. The hot air from the stove rises, and an aperture fitted with a register to regulate the admission of the air, and at the upper part is a similar opening to admit of the air returning to the stove.

**air-thermometer, s.** An instrument which is designed to measure the degrees of heat by means of the expansion of air. When used to measure small differences in temperature, the tube is capillary tube with a bulb at the upper end, and with its lower end plunged into a colored liquid in a bottle. The air in the bulb, as the liquid is heated, so it can cause a portion of it to be expelled, leaving the colored liquid free to rise a certain distance in the tube. An alteration of temperature will alter the remainder of the air in the tube to expand or contract with the effect of making the liquid correspondingly fall or rise in the tube. Whether it is in limits, it is a delicate thermometer, and was the first form of that instrument, as invented in 1667, by Santorio, a physician of Padua. It can measure only the lower temperatures. When employed to note higher degrees of heat, a bent capillary tube is substituted for the straight one, it agrees with the mercurial thermometer up to 350°, but above that point mercury expands relatively more than air, for different reasons. It is a modification of the air-thermometer. [DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.]

**Measuring a direct air-thermometer:** An instrument consisting of a glass tube, closed at both ends

fâte, fât, färe, amidat, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêk, hêre, camel, hêr, there; pine, pit, air, sir, marine; gô pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unte, câr, râle, fôll; try, Sýrian, m, æ=é; ey=a, qu=xw.

by air-tight brass caps, through which two wires slide in the direction of the axis of the tube. These wires are terminated by brass balls, which are connected by a spiral spring within the strictest distance, an aperture in the bottom of the lower cap is fitted a bent tube of glass, which turns upward, and is connected with a water-tight vessel, which is filled with a colored fluid, which may indicate by its rising or falling within the tube any dilatation or contraction of the air within the tube without the vessel. Every time a spark passes between the brass balls the fluid suddenly rises, but descends again to its old level immediately after the explosion.

**air-threads, or air-passagers, s.** The name given to the long slender filaments often seen in steamships floating in the air. They have been derived, or by spiders, especially the *Aranea obsecula*, which, mounting to the summit of a bush or tree, draws such threads out till it succeeds in launching one strong enough to support it, and float it up into the air, which it desires to ascend in quest of prey.

**air-threatening, s.** Threatening the air; lofty. "As from air-threatening tops of cedars tall." *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 662.

**air-tight, s.** So tight as to prevent the passage of air. (Used of a bottle or stop hermetically sealed.) "The vessel, which closes the cylinder air-tight."—*Tyndall Heat*, 5d. ed., p. 303.

**air-trap, s.** A trap or contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer, or to allow the pure air liberated from water to escape from the knee of a water-main.

**air-trunk, s.** A pipe or shaft for conducting foul heated air from a room.

**air-tube, s.** A tube constructed for the reception or passage of air.

"... the powerful air-pumps (driven by large steam-engines) were used to exhaust the air-chests upon the Atmospheric Railway."—*Airy Sound* (1869), p. 18.

**2. Physiol.** A tube or pipe in an organized being, designed for the reception or passage of air. The tubes of the human body are, for example, those which permeate the bodies of these animals, as arteries and veins do our own, but with this essential note, that they often differ in air instead of a circulating fluid; the arrangement in insects being that "the air is distributed by a vascular system over the whole of the body instead of a capillary network distributed by a capillary network over a reservoir of air."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xlv.

"... that series of air-cells associated by dependence with the tracheal air-tubes."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 288.

"[To structure the most delicate and invisible ramifications of the air-tubes may be easily recognized under the microscope."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xli.

**air-valve, s.** A valve commonly applied to a boiler to guard against the creation of a vacuum within it when the steam inside is condensed.

**air-vesicle, s.** A vesicle or small bladder of vacuum filled with air.

"The Pappus-like foot by many smaller air-vesicles."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect. 15.

**air-vessel, s.**

**1. Hydraul.** A vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, in order that when released its elasticity may be employed as a source of motive power. Such a vessel is used in a forcing pump to render the discharge of water continuous instead of intermittent.

**2. Animal Physiol.** Any vessel containing air, specially one of the tubes (tracheæ) through which air is for the purpose of respiration conveyed into the bodies of insects. [AIR-TUBE.] [*Trp. Physiol.*] The spiræ, vessels, one main function of which is to be a carrier to the air charged with an unwelcome portion of oxygen gas, to the interior of plants.

**air-wave, s.** A wave of air.

"... whose length of air-wave was therefore known."—*Airy Sound* (1869), p. 251.

**air-way, s.** A way or passage for the admission of air.

**1. (air (1), v. t. [Norm. Fr. neryn=a nest of hawks.]** To breed as birds do in a nest.

"You may find their busy, dangerous, disconcerting, yea, deadly, and devilish stirring, when they are young; and one, if they were allowed to air naturally and quietly, there would be more sufficient to fill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewife's chickens in the country."—*Curse: Survey of Cur.*

**2. (air (2), v. t. [From the substantive air, the gaseous substance which we breathe. In Fr. aérer.]**

**1. Of exposure to atmospheric air:**

**1. Of things:**

(a) To expose to the free action of the air; to ventilate.

"We have had in our time experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and members of that attended the business, or were present, acknowledged that the jail was so airless, it was so free from that (in such cases) the jail were aired before they were brought forth."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(b) To expose to the action of public discussion and criticism, as, "to air an opinion."

**2. Of persons:** To expose one's self to the fresh air by walking or riding out.

"I was fifteen years since I saw my country; though I have, for the most part, been aired abroad, I desire to lay my bones there."—*Shakspeare: Water's Tale*, iv. 1.

"In this sense sometimes used reflectively, 'Were you but riding forth to air yourself.' Much parting were to you. Look here, love."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

**II. Of exposure to heat (colloquial):** To expose to the action of more or less heat, as, "to air ligatures," that is, to warm them before the fire; "to air linen," &c., to dry it before the fire.

**air-ra, s.** [Gr. *aëra* (1) a hammer; (2) darned grass.] Hair-grass. A genus of *Uruceæ*. The most common are *A. capensis*, or Tufted; the *A. flexuosa*, or Waved; the *A. corymbosa*, or Silvery; and the *A. paniculata*, or American Hair-grass.

The Airs may be mentioned *A. Decumbens capensis*, called by the natives the Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass.

**Al-rā-nā, Al-rān-lāta, s.** [Named after *Aëra*.]

**Church Hist.** An obscure sect, founded in the fourth century by Aëra, who denied the consubstantiality of the Holy Ghost with the Father and the Son.

**aired, pa. par. & a.** [AIR, v. t.]

**air-ër, s.** [AIR, v. t.]

**1. Of persons:** One who airs anything.

"The French are a race in which clothes are placed that they may be aired."

**air-l, s.** [A Brazilian Indian word.] The name given to a kind of kind of insect, from the stem of which the Indians of that region manufacture their best bows.

**Air-l, s. (air, v. t. & a.)** In an airy manner, with levity.

**air-l, s. (air, v. t. & a.)** In an airy manner, with levity.

**1. Lit.** The state of being exposed to the free action of the air.

**2. Fig.** Lightness or levity of disposition, tending to indulge in extravagant gaiety, even at times unbecomingly so.

"The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain indolence and airiness represented in their language, which will ever agree with the sedulousness of the Romans or the solemnity of the Greeks."—*Puffton*.

**Pisanes, s.** 10. Galley. *II. Airines: 12. Comfort.*—*Browning: Brant's Table of the Springs of Action*, (Works, i. 286.)

**air-lāg, pr. par.** [AIR, v. t. & a.]

**air-lāg, s.** [AIR, v.]

**1. Of atmospheric air:**

**1. Gen.** Exposure to the free action of the air.

**2. Spec.** A walk or ride in the open air for health.

"Mary had remarked, while taking her airing, that Hyde Park was swarming with them."—*Mansfield Hist.*, (Works, i. 286.)

It may be used also for the exercise of horses in the open air.

**2. (air-lāg colloquial):** Exposure to heat.

**air-lāg, s.** [Eng. air; *lāg*.] Destitute of free communication with the open air.

"Therain, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat; And more than ever, for my grief, do oppress."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. i. 1.

"Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron."—*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

**air-lāg, s.** [Eng. air; *lāg*.] A young, light-hearted, thoughtless person.

"Some more than be, slight airings, will be won of this kind."—*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

**airn, s. & a.** [A. S. *irra*.] Iron. [IRON.] (O. Eng. and Scotch.)

"Ye'll find the steeke bracks and the airn garties—ye, and the mungy traver, for ye neighbor, repaired the battie."—*Scott: Rob. Gray*, ch. xlii.

**airn, v. t.** [IRON, v.] (Scotch.)

**airn, v. t. & a.** [AIR, v.] To direct, to instruct,

"Joan, I perceive that our vile affections . . . ellig too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow . . . permit to him to be so much of an airn to you."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xli.











**R. Novæ.** A book tastefully bound, and kept chiefly by ladies to be filled, as opportunity presents itself, with scraps of poetry, or autographs, photographs, or anything else.

**Album Græcum.** s. [Lat. (*Alb.*) = Greek white.] A name given to the excrement of dogs, which becomes white as chalk by exposure to the air. It is used also of the dung of a bird, which is almost of the same composition as bone, and nearly as durable; among other places it has been found abundantly in a fossil state in a cave called Kirdala Cavern, twenty-five miles N. E. of York, described by Dr. Buckland in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

**Al-bō-mē-an, a.** [ALBUM.] Pertaining to an album.

**Al-bō-mēn, Al-bō-mīn, a.** [Lat. whence Fr. albumen. Port. albumina, Ital. albume.]

**1. Chem.** The name of a substance, or Albumin (q. v.), that are soluble in water, as serum (q. v.) and egg albumen. Egg albumen differs from serum by giving a precipitate when agitated with ether; it is scarcely soluble in strong nitric acid; its specific rotation is 35.50 for yellow light. The white of egg is composed of this substance; it dries up into a light yellow gum-like substance, which will not putrefy. It is converted into coagulated albumen by heating to 70° C. to boiling or 72° C. It contains sulphur, and blackens a silver spoon. It is precipitated by strong acids. It is an antidote in cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate or copper salts.

**Coagulated albumin** is obtained by heating neutral solutions of albumin, fibrin, &c., to boiling or by the action of alcohol, also by heating precipitated albuminates or casein. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid; it is soluble in dilute acids in acetic acid; by the action of caustic potash it is converted into albuminate. Pepsin and HCl (hydrochloric acid), at boiling, converts it into *syntonin*, and then into pepsin.

**Derived albumin** are insoluble in water, and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride) to boiling or in dilute acids and alkalies. There are acid albuminates and alkali albuminates.

**Acid albumin** is formed by adding a small quantity of dilute HCl (hydrochloric acid) to serum or egg albumen, and gradually raising the temperature to 50°; it does not coagulate, and is not soluble to the left is increased to 72°. By neutralizing the liquid, a white flocculent precipitate is obtained, insoluble in water, and soluble in dilute acids and dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates.

**Alkali albumin, or albuminate**, is obtained by adding very dilute caustic alkali to heating the liquid, and precipitating with acids. It closely resembles the casein of milk. Potassium albuminate is also called pepsin.

**2. Bot.** A substance interposed between the embryo and the testa of many plants. It is sometimes soft and fleshy, and sometimes hard and it varies greatly in amount in those plants in which it is present, being particularly large in some seeds, such as the coccothorn, in which it constitutes the eatable part of the fruit.

**3. Phot. Albumen Process.** A process by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper. A method of doing this in the case of glass was published by M. Nièpce de Saint Victor in the *Technologist* for 1826. It was subsequently improved by M. le Gray. The foreign transparent stereoscopic views are now obtained by the use of albumen in the way now described.

**Al-bō-mīn-ite, a.** [ALBUMINE.]

**Al-bō-mīn-īd-ar-ōs, a.** [Lat. albumen, and *para-* = to bear.] Bearing albumen. (Applied to a part, land, or surface receiving albumen.)

**Al-bō-mīn-ī-sa, v. f.** [Eng. albumen; *-ite*.]

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**Al-bō-mīn-ī-sa, v. f.** [Eng. albumen; *-ite*.]

in very dilute acids and alkalies, soluble in a solution—one part, —of NaCl (sodium chloride), as *myosin*, *globulin*, *fibrinogen*, *vitellin*. (3) **DEHYDRATED ALBUMIN**, insoluble in water, and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), soluble in dilute acids and alkalies; as *acid albumin*, *alkali albumin*, or *albuminates*, as the casein. (4) **FIBRIN**, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and in neutral saline solutions; as *fibrin* and *gluten*. (5) **COAGULATED ALBUMIN**, soluble in gastric juice; as *coagulated albumin*. (6) **AMYLON**, or *Lardarin*, insoluble in gastric juice. (See papers by Kekulé, Wanklyn, &c.; in *Watts' Chem.*)

**Al-bō-mīn-ōs, Al-bō-mīn-ōs, a.** [In Fr. albumineux; Port. and Ital. albuminoso; from Lat. albumen (q. v.).]

1. Consisting of albumen, or at least, containing albumen in their composition. Fibrin, gelatin, casein, and vegetable gluten, with, of course, albumen itself, fall under this category.

"This looks like the white, or albumen, of the bird's egg, but it is not albuminous."—*Bentley, Ophiomachus* (1872), § 14, note.

2. Resembling albumen.

**Al-bō-mīn-īr-ī-s, a.** [Lat. albumen; *urina* = urine.]

**Med.** A disease characterized by the presence of albumen in the urine. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute albuminuria* is a form of inflammation of the kidneys. *Chronic albuminuria*, the commoner form, is a formidable malady, arising from constitutional disorders. It is often attended by or produces dropsy. Whether acute or chronic, but specially when the latter, it is generally called *Bright's disease*, after Dr. Bright, who first described it with accuracy. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.]

It is one of albuminuria combined with kidney disease. —*Ford & Bownman: Phys. Anat., 1. 302.*

**Al-bō-mīn-ī-s, s.** [From Albumen, a prophetic nymph or sibyl worshipped at Tibur (Tivoli) in a temple still remaining.] A genus of plants belonging to the Cruciferae, and in the family Hippidie. Example, the *Symnista* (*A. symnista*).

**Al-bō-mīn-ī-s, s.** [ALBUMIN.]

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**Al-bō-mīn-ī-s, s.** [ALBUMIN.]

**Al-bō-mīn-ī-s, s.** [ALBUMIN.]

2. Pertaining or relating to the description of verse called after him, and of which he is supposed to have been the inventor.

**Alcedinidae** An order written in the alcedin meter, composed of several strophes, each consisting of four lines. Thirty-seven of the Odes of Horace are in this meter.

**Alcedin Strophe.** The usual form of this consists of four alcedin lines, viz., two alcedin hendecasyllables (eleven syllables), and two alcedin eucasyllables (nine syllables), and one alcedin decasyllable (ten syllables).

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proportions, with evolution of heat and contraction of volume; and it readily burns in the air, and from substances immersed in it. Chlorine converts alcohol into *chloral*,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{O}$ , but in the presence of alkalies it is converted into *chloroform*,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . On oxidation alcohol is converted into *aldehyde*,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$ , then into *acetic acid*,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ . The alkaline metallic sulphate also alcohol,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , *alcoholic acid*,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ , and water. Alcohol can be formed by synthesis from the elements,  $\text{C}, \text{H}_2, \text{O}$ ; thus acetylene,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ , can be formed by passing  $\text{CH}_4$  current in an atmosphere of  $\text{H}_2$  between carbon points; this is converted by nascent  $\text{H}$  into olefin gas,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , which is absorbed by  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution, and by diluting with water, and distilling, alcohol is obtained. Alcohol is used as a solvent for alkalis, resins, essential oils, several acids. Alcohol is obtained by the fermentation of sugars, when a solution of them is mixed with yeast, *Mycoderma cerevisiae*, and kept at a temperature between  $25^\circ$  and  $35^\circ$ , till it ceases to give off  $\text{CO}_2$  (carbonic acid gas). It is then distilled. Proof spirit contains 47.3 per cent. of alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.918 at  $60^\circ$  F. Methylated spirit contains 10 per cent. of wood spirit in alcohol of sp. gr. 0.793; it is dist. free, and can be used in spirits of wine for tanning, chloroform, olefins, varnishes, extracting alkaloids, and for preserving anatomical preparations. *Ac* is used in alcohol, port and sherry, 10 to 25 per cent.; claret and hock up strong, also about 10 per cent.; brandy, whisky, gin, &c. about 40 to 60 per cent. The medicinal uses of its intoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

## alcohol bases, s. [MINER.]

## alcohol metals, s.

*Chem.*; Compounds formed by union of a metal with an alcohol radical, as zinc methyl Zn. (CH<sub>3</sub>).

## alcohol oxides, s. [ETHERS.]

*Chem.*; Organic radical hydrocarbon radicals, s. *Alcohol*. Organic radical hydrocarbon radicals, *Alcohol* may be considered as hydrates of these radicals. (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, and hydrocarbons as hydrides,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$ , &c. about 40 to 60 per cent. The medicinal uses of its intoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

## alcohol thermometer, s. A thermometer in which colored alcohol is used instead of mercury. It is used for registering very low temperatures, for which the use of alcohol does not become solid at the greatest known cold.

## Al-cô-bôl-â-te, s.

*Chem.*; A name given to definite crystalline compounds, in which alcohol acts like a water of crystallization; thus, ZnCl<sub>2</sub> crystallizes with two molecules of ethyl alcohol, forming ZnCl<sub>2</sub>·2(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O). The following are also known:  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})$ . (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*) Crystalline substances containing methyl alcohol, *Ac*, are also known.

Al-cô-bôl-lé, a. & s. [Eng. alcohol; *ac*, in Fr. *alcoholic*.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to alcohol; containing alcohol in greater or lesser amount; resembling alcohol.

— and which emitted a strong alcoholic odor. — *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 1, 452.

2. *As substantive*: One who immediately partakes of alcoholic liquors.

In the chronic alcoholic we have a greater or less transformation of the individual. — *Reid and For. Medico-chemical Review*, vol. ix. (1877), p. 368.

Al-cô-bôl-lim, s. [Eng. alcohol; *lim*.] A diseased condition of the system caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

The most frequent cause of this Malignant termination of chronic alcoholism is dementia. — *Reid and For. Medico-chemical Review*, vol. ix. (1877), p. 368.

Al-cô-bôl-lé, s. [Eng. alcohol; *ac*, in Fr. *alcoholic*.]

1. The act or process of reducing a body to an impalpable powder.

2. The act or process of rectifying any spirit.

Al-cô-bôl-lé, s. v. t. [Eng. alcohol; *ac*, in Fr. *alcoholic*.]

1. To reduce a body to an impalpable powder.

2. To rectify spirits till they are completely deprived of any water content.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [Eng. alcohol; *met*.] A measure, from Gr. *metron*, a measure. In Fr. *Alcoholometer*, *alcometer*. In instrument devised by tray Lussac for measuring the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain. It is a graduated scale in the liquid to be examined, in which it sinks indicates by marks on a graduated scale what proportion of alcohol there is in the

The Centesimal Alcoholometer: The instrument used in this country is called *centesimal*, because it indicates the percentage of alcohol in the liquid.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [Alcoholometer.] Pertaining to the alcoholometer.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [See Alcoholometer.] The act, art or process of testing the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [Alcoholometer.]

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2. *Astron.*: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *âra Tauri*. It is in the Pleiades, and is sometimes called *Aldebaran*. This star was considered by Muller to be the central sun of the stellar universe, but his opinion has not been accepted by the rest of the astronomical world.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [Dimin. of ALCOLOMETRE (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A genus of animals belonging to the Fresh-water Polypoz, or Ascidian Zoophytes, the order Hydrozoa, and the family Fimbrilatae. The *algastrum* of Lamarck is found in stagnant waters, especially those containing iron. It is composed of tubes connected by a gelatinous substance. It is of a blackish-green color.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [ALCOLOMETRE.] Pertaining to the Alcolometers.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. pl. [ALCOLOMETRE.] A family of Polyp, or Polypoz, ranked under the order Asterozoa. The polypoz, or polypoid, is attached and fleshy, with numerous chalky spicules. [ALCOLOMETRE.]

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. pl. A family of marine Polypoz (Hydrozoa), of the order Infundibulata, and the suborder Siphonozoa.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. pl. A genus named for its superficial resemblance to Alcolometre (q.v.). A genus of animals belonging to the Infundibulata section of the order Siphonozoa, in the suborder Siphonozoa. The *algastrum* is the species called by fishermen and others the Sea Ragged Star, the Mermaid's Glove, or, more correctly, the Mermaid's Hand.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [In Ger. *algastrum*, *algastrum*; and *alga*, from Gr. *algastrum*.] A fossil skin to the Alcolometre.

Al-cô-bôl-m-ê-t-êr, s. [Lat. *Algastrum mediterraneum*, *algastrum mediterraneum*, *algastrum mediterraneum*, and *algastrum mediterraneum*, a zoophyte; from *algastrum* the kingfisher, the most of which it was composed.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Polypoz, the typical one of the family Alcolometre. It contains many well-known species, such as the *algastrum*, *algastrum*, *algastrum*, and *algastrum*, and others the Sea Ragged Star, the Mermaid's Glove, or, more correctly, the Mermaid's Hand.

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"I saw an alert young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accented him: 'Well, Jack, the old pig is dead at last.'"—*Alcorn; speculator.*

**B. As substantive:** Watch.

**Al-ē-al-ē:** On the watch, on one's guard; ready in a moment to start up and act. (Used specially of a military or civil watch, but also of a political party, or of an individual.)

"Nestor gives the watch an exhortation to be on the alert, and then re-enters within the trench."—*Glaucias; St. Roman, vol. III, 8.*

"In the countries more remote from Somershire the supporters of the throne were on the alert."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

**Al-ē-nēs, s. [ALERT.]** Alacrity; sprightliness.

"It is energy, alertness, and discipline, they were directly superior to their opponents."—*Manning; Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

**Al-ē-tris, s. [From Gr. *aleuron*=wheat flour, the plants being powdered over with a kind of meal-looking dust; *aleo*=to grind.]** A genus of North American plants belonging to the order Homodromaceae (Rood-nuts). The *A. farinosus* is the most intense bitter known. It is small, does it is a tonic and stomachic, and has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting.

**Al-ē-tā, s. [Fr. dimm. of *alea*=a wing.]**

**Arch.** A small wing; a jamb or door-post; the face of the pier of an arch; the border of a panel which resembles a pannel.

**Al-ē-tri-vēs, s. [In Fr. *aleurit*; Gr. *aleuritum*=made of wheaten flour; *aleuron*=wheaten flour; *aleo*=to grind. So called because the plant seems dusted over with a farinaceous powder.]** A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Sparge-worts). The best known species is the *A. fida*, which grows in the Moluccas in India, and elsewhere. The nuts are believed to be aphrodisiac. The Tahitians chew the gummy substance from the seeds. In Cayton gum-resin is made from the *A. lacifera*. (Lindley; *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 278, 280.)

**Al-ē-tri-mān-ty, s. [Gr. *aleuron*=wheaten flour; *man*=to divide; *ty*=division, generally in the pl. *aleura*=flour, and *man*=division.]** Division by means of the flour with which a victim was tricked.

"It is called also *brithomania* and *aliphoman*." (Potter; *Græcian Antiq.*, 1857, p. 302.)

**\*Al-ē-ōn, a. Old form of ELEVEN.**

**Al-ē-ōn-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *aleuron*=wheaten flour, and *metron*=measure.]** An instrument for measuring the bread-meal qualities of wheaten flour.

**Al-ē-wīf, s. [pl. *alewies* or *olewies*.]** s. [In a North American Indian dialect, *alew*.] *Chupea errata*, an American fish of the Herring genus.

**Al-ē-and-ēr, s. [The original name of Paris, who figured in the siege of Troy. It was given because of his success in defending the spheroids of Mount Ida, among whom he was brought up, against robbers and wild beasts. From *oleo*=to ward or keep off; *aner*, gent. *andēr*, and *ēr*, "defending me." (Liddell & Scott.)** (2) The world-renowned Alexander of Macedon, born B. C. 356, died B. C. 323. (3) A multitude of other men in ancient and modern times called after the Macedonian king.

**Alexander's foot, s. [Named after No. 2.]** The name of a plant; the Pellitory. (*Skinner*.) (Pell. lat.)

**Al-ē-and-ēr, s. [A corruption of Lat. *aleutrum*, the specific name of the plant; from Lat. *aleo*=kitchen herb, and *utrum*=black.]** The English name of the *Eleutherus aleutrum*, a plant of the order Apiales (Umbellifers). It is from three to four feet high, with bright yellow-green, slightly serrated leaves, and flowers of the same color in dense round umbels. It is most frequently found near the sea. It was formerly cultivated instead of cress.

**Al-ē-an-dra, s. [The feminine form of Alexander.]**

1. *Hom. Hist.*: One of the nurses or attendants of the father Nestor.

2. *Eng. History*: Wife of Edward VII. of England, and eldest daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 54th found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on the 11th of April, 1862.

**Al-ē-an-dri-an, Al-ē-an-drine, a. s. [From the name of Alexander the Great.]**

A. [From Lat. *Alexandrinus*=pertaining to Alexander the Great, the maritime capital of Egypt, named after Alexander the Great, its founder.]

**alē, bē, pōt, jōwī, at, cell, chorus, -clan, tian=shan.** **on, -tion, -sion=shūn.**

**I. As adjective:**

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to Alexandria.

**Bot.**: The Alexandrian laurel. A popular name for the *Excoecaria racemosa*, which is a native at all times, and not a member of the Liliaceae, or Lily family. (Riccas.)

2. **Hist.**: Pertaining to the celebrated school of Alexandria, or some one of the philosophies which emanated thence.

**Alexandrian School of Philosophy.** In a general sense: The teaching of the series of philosophers who lived in Alexandria nearly from the commencement of the dynasty of the Ptolemies on to the last of the Ptolemies, the Christian era. Specifically, the teaching of the Neo-Platonists, who attempted to spiritualize, harmonize, and modify for the better the several pagan faiths and philosophies, with the view, among other results, of raising a barrier against the advance of Christianity. (Neo-PLATON: 1873.)

**II. As substantive:**

1. A native, or, more loosely, an inhabitant, of Alexandria.

2. A person attached to one of the Alexandrian philosophies.

3. The same as B. I. (q. v.)

4. A person of a kind of verse used in a French poem on the life of Alexander the Great, published in the twelfth century. (In Fr. *alexandrin*; Sp. & Port. *alexandrino*.)

**I. As substantive:**

**Proem.**: A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately. It is much used in French tragedies. English alexandrines have twelve syllables. The last line from Pope quoted below is an example of one.

"Our numbers should, for the most part, be trim; For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought require it, they may be stretched to the English hero of five feet, and to the French alexandrine of six."—*Dryden.*

"Then, at the last, my only complaint, fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought!"

A needless illustration of the song.

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."—*Pope; Essay on Criticism.*

**II. As adjective:** Pertaining to an Alexandrine;

having twelve syllables.

**Alexandrian-Judaic, a.** Pertaining to or emanating from the powerful Jewish colony long resident in ancient Alexandria.

"... the Alexandrian Judaic theology."—*Strass; Life of Christ*, Trans. 1866, vol. I, § 6.

**Al-ē-an-dri-ā, s. [Named after Alexander I., Czar of Russia.]**

**Min.**: A variety of chrysoceryll, of a green color by daylight or magnesium light, but an amethyst water by gas or candle light. It is an aluminiferous silica. It is orthorhombic. Hardness, 8½; sp. gr., 3.64. Lustre vitreous, transparent. Found in the Ural mountains.

**s-ā-r-ā, s. [Gr. *α, priv.*, and *λεπ*=to speak.]** A special type of word-blindness, in which the patient is unable to recognize ordinary written or printed characters.

**Al-ē-x-i-pharm-i-cal, Al-ē-x-i-pharm-i-cal, Al-ē-x-i-pharm-i-cal, s. [In Fr. *alexipharmac*, adj.; s. & Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmicus*, adj.]** An antidote against poison.

**Al-ē-x-i-pharm-i-cal, s. [In Fr. *alexipharmac*, adj.; s. & Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmicus*, adj.]** Acting, or at least given as an antidote against poison.

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**Al-ē-x-i-pharm-i-cal, s. [In Fr. *alexipharmac*, adj.; s. & Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmicus*, adj.]** Acting, or at least given as an antidote against poison.

"Commended to me from some noble friends For my affairs."

*Shakespeare; Fletcher; Rites a Wife, II. 1.*

"Jug here has, after: An able officer, 't' m's thy heard, round jug."

*Ben Jonson; New and, III. 1.*

**Fig. Of things:** Becoming the standard of, maintaining the reputation of.

"The heliotropium, or sunflower. It is said, 'is the true officer, bearing up the standard of Flora.'"—*Emblems to the Christianized soul*, p. 66.

**Al-ē-ā, s. [Low Lat. *alferum*.]** An ancient ordeal, in which the person accused plucked his arm up to the elbow in a cauldron of boiling water.

**Al-ē-ā, s. [ALPHEA.]**

**Al-ē-ā, s. s. [Named after Alphonsus Esteves, Duke of Ferrara.]** An old genus of palms belonging to the section Coccolas. It is now merged in *Elaeis* (q. v.). One species, the *A. trigonata*, has been compelled to have as many as 20,000 male flowers in a spathe.

**Al-ē-ā, s. s. [Doris, uncertain.]**

**Aetrol.**: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

"'Tis fide the *et* and *et* of *et* of *et*."

*Albmanus, in Dostler, vol. III.*

**Al-ē-ā (plur. *Al-ē-ā*), s. [Lat. *sea-weed*.]**

**Alga marina**, literally marine sea-weed, which was by a tautology were it not that certain species of alga occur not in the ocean, but in fresh water. (ALOE.)

"It is reported that alga marina, sea-weed, put under the roots of cereals, and perhaps of other plants, will further their growth."—*Boson; Nat. Hist.*

**Al-ē-ā, s. s. [ALGAE.]** An order of flowerless plants, belonging to the class Thallophytes, and containing what are commonly designated

sea-weeds, with other allied species. Lindley elevates the Algae into an alliance called Algalae, which he divides into five orders. (ALGALAE.)

**Al-ē-ā, s. [Lat. *alga*=sea weed.]** Pertaining to sea-weeds, or to the botanical order of Algae.

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fortified city in Spain.] A kind of wine said to be made near Alicante from multberries. [*Súves*.] [*AL-LADANT*.]

"You had blood three bottles of *alidant*, by this light, if you follow them."—*O. Fl.*, III, 282.

"... as the emperor had commanded, the wine [and his judgments] were being *alidanted*."—*Sir Thomas Amis*: *Voyage to Russia* (1860).

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [In Sp. *alidado*, from Arab.] The label or ruler that moves on the center of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other mathematical instrument, and carries the sight. [*Blount*: *Glossary*, 1719.]

**Al-lá-da, a. & s.** [In Ital. *alidato*, from Lat. *alidatus* (1) belonging to another person or thing not one's own; (2) not related, foreign, strange; (3) un-usable; (4) loathed; (5) diseased in body or mind; fr. *alidus*=another.]

#### A. as adjective:

1. Of foreign extraction; having been born or had its origin in another country; or simply foreign. (Used specially of man, the inferior animals, plants, or countries.)

"... no honorable service which could not be as well performed by the natives of the realm as by *alidus* mercenaries."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"The mother plant admits the leaves unknown Of alien trees, and applies not her own."—*Dryden*.

"Far, far away did seem to mourn and weep To *alidus* shores."—*Frederick*: *The Teachers*.

2. Foreign, with the added sense of being estranged from in nature or affection.

3. Estranged from; adverse to; hostile to; wherefore-born.

"Or with its fiery force His arm had quelled the foe, And laid, resolute, in its course, The alien armies low."—*J. Montgomery*.

4. In this sense used with *from* or *of*.

"An sentiment that arises in a conviction of the deplorable state of nature to which sin reduced us, a weak, unstable creature, *alidus* from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer."—*Boyle*, *sermon*.

5. Inharmonious with; inconsistent with; not fitted to harmonize or amalgamate with; in contrariety to; alien; of; adverse to. (Used of things.)

"To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude *not alidus* from their profession."—*Boyle*.

#### B. as substantive:

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [In Sp. *alidado*, from Arab.] One born in another country than that in which he now resides; a foreigner.

"... for he said, I have been an *alidus* in a strange land."—*Exod.*, cxxv, 1.

"Our inhabitants are turned to strangers, our houses to *alidus*."—*Isa.*, v, 2.

6. It is sometimes followed by *from* or *of*.

"... being *alidus* from the commonwealth of Israel."—*Ezek.*, II, 12.

"The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in idleness dangerous to the government, as *alidus* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it."—*Addis*, *Presbyterian*.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Fr. *ami*=friend.] See *AL-LADANT*.

**al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *s.* The duty or tax formerly paid by alien on mercantile transactions in larger measure than by natural-born subjects.

**al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. An alien belonging to a country with which ours is at time at war.

**al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [In Sp. *alidado*, from Arab.] A country with which ours is at peace.

**al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Fr. *né*=born.] A man born an alien.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Fr. *alidat*; fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] The same as AL-LADANT *q. v.*

(Used (1) of property:

"If the son alien lands and then repurchase them, common law rules no *alidus* are to be taken, as if he were the original purchaser."—*Heist*: *Hist. of Common Law*.

"... one whole estate *alidus* and canceled."—*Jerry Town*: *On Forging Injuries*.

(2) Of the affections or desires:

"The king was disgusted when he found that the prize was totally *alidus* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage."—*Clarendon*.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *s.* [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] Capability of being alienated. (Used of property.)

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] That may be alienated. (Used of property.)

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**al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Lat. *alidatus*, pa. par. of *alidus*=to make another's, to estrange; *alidus*=belonging to another, foreign, alien; *alidus*=to transfer one's title to property to another; to dispose of property by sale or otherwise. (Used of things.)

To estrange the affection from one who before was loved, or from a government, dynasty, or ruling house, to which loyalty was felt.

"... then my mind was *alidated* from her, like as my mind was *alidated* from her suit."—*Exod.*, xli, 18.

"I shall recollect the errors which, in a few months, *alidated* from my mind, and imprisoned from the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Lat. *alidatus*, pa. par. of *alidus*=to make another's, to estrange.]

**As adjective:** Estranged; withdrawn in affection from.

"O *alidatus* from God, O spirit accused, Forsaken of all good."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. I.

**B. As substantive:** An alien; a stranger.

"Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alidatus*."—*Isaiah*: *Portent of the Faith*, fol. 168.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [AL-LADANT.]

"His eye surveyed the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. I.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [In Fr. *alidation*, from Lat. *alidatus*.]

**Ordinary Language:**

I. The state of alienating.

II. The state of being alienated.

**Ed (1) Of the transference of property by gift, sale, or otherwise, from one to another. (See B.)**

"God put it into the heart of one of our princes to give a sheet to marriage; his success, passed a law which prevented all future alienations of the church revenues."—*Alford*.

(2) Of the estrangement of the affections from one previously loved, or from a government to which loyalty was felt; the transference of the desires from one object to another.

"It is left but to object memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alidation* of his heart from the king."—*Alford*.

(3) Of the aberration of reason in an insane person; delirium.

"Some things are done by man, though not under the influence of law and legislation, though not enacted, yet without their will; as in *alidation* of mind, or say like some other state of will and judgment."—*Hooker*.

**B. Technically:**

**Law:** The transference of land or other property from one person to another. Alienation may take place by deed, by matter of records, by special custom, and by devise.

**Alienation in mortmain:** An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal. Spec. alienation to a religious house or other ecclesiastical body.

**Alienation office:** A place to which all writs of *replevin* and *replevin* were carried for the recovery of the fines levied upon them. It is now abolished.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Lat. *alidator*; fr. *alidatus*.] One who alienates (spec., of property).

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] One to whom property is transferred.

"... in the two former of which cases the forfeiture was not the result of the *alidator* to take; in the latter from the incapacity of the alienor to grant."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. xiv.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] The state of being an alien.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. One skilled in the treatment of mental diseases.

**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] One who alienates or transfers property to another.

"... for the *alidator* himself to recover lands aliened by him during his insanity."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. xiv.

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**Al-lá-da-á-l-lá-dá-dá**, *a*. [Eng. *alidus*; *alidus*, fr. Lat. *alidatus*.] One to whom property is transferred.

1. To descend, as a bird from the wings; to cease flying and rest upon the ground.

"That there should be grown and frigate-birds with washed feet, either living on the dry land or most near alighting on the water."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. vi.

"I saw his wing through twilight light, And our ears were soothed with his song."

"I could have smote, but lacked the strength."—*Byron*: *Mosses*, 8.

2. To descend, as a person from a carriage, or from horseback.

"My lord, alighting at an unoccupied place, The Crown, took notice of an odd face."—*Compter*: *Belshazzar*, 868.

3. To reach the ground, as falling snow, or anything else descending from the sky, or from above one's head.

"But storms of stone from the proud temple's height Pour down, and on our battlements alight."—*Dryden*: *Vivian*: *Abdell*, II, 164.

4. To stop, to pause as a man on foot running.

"Come running in, For he for ought would stop his passage right, Till fast before the king he did alight."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I, xli, 24, 25.

5. To light on, happen on, meet with.

"By good fortune I alighted on a collection of MSS. in the possession of the Marquis de ..."  
*Blount*: *Hist. Eng.*, I, 548.

6. **light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *alidan*.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *alidan*.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *alidan*.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

1. To lighten, to give light to.

"A boy to pierce him by night, A fury willen him alight."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, II, 108.

2. To set alight, to set light to.

"Anon for *we* alight."—*Laurel*: *Prose*, 199.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [AL-LADANT, *v.*] Alighted, as from a horse or vehicle.

"How that we have us in that like night, When we were in that outside alight."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 7, 728, 729.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [AL-LADANT (3), *v.*] Lighted.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [AL-LADANT (3), *v.*] Lighted.

**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [AL-LADANT (3), *v.*] Lighted.

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**light** (ph. *alid*) *v. t. & i.* [AL-LADANT (3), *v.*] Lighted.





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**tal-lig-1-a-n-gg.** *a.* [Latin *allicio* = to draw gently; to entice; to lasso, and *ligare* = to draw grossly (Ger. locken; Dut. lokken; Sw. lokka; Dan. lokke). The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism.]

"The forged carnet alliciency is but a word; and the manner of it still coarser."—*Dissertation*.

**tal-lig-1-ent.** *a.* [Latin *allicio* = attracting; par. of alligat.] That which attracts.

"The awakened needle leaped toward its alligent."—*Watson; Red Rover*.

**\*al-11-a, v. t.** [ALLIG.]

**\*al-11-e, a.** [ALLIG.]

**al-11-ed, pa. par. & c.** [ALLIG.]  
*Properly as adjective.*  
Bound together in a league, or united in marriage.

"... the other chiefs of the allied forces."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng. ch. xxi.*

2. Related to by affinity; akin to. (Used often in describing animals or plants.)

"But that the same here should largely prevail with allied ants is not surprising."—*Darwin; Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. xv.

**\*al-11-gant, a.** [Lat. *alligans*, par. par. of *alligo* to bind to.] Binding (f), or a mispronunciation by an uneducated woman of elegant (f).

"Yet there has been kitchen and garden, and garden with their guests; I warrant you, rough after rough, letter after letter, gift after gift, smelling no worse than all night, and so rubbing, I warrant you, and is in such alligent terms."—*Shakespeare; Merry Wives of Windsor*, II, 2.

**\*al-11-gate, v. t.** [In Sp. *aligar*, from Lat. *alligatus* to bind to; ad-to, and -igare to bind.] To bind or tie together (f, f, f, f).

"... certain conatural instincts alligato to their nature."—*Miller; Origin of Species*.

**\*al-11-ga-ted, pa. par. & c.** [ALLIGATE.]

**\*al-11-ga-tion, par. par.** [ALLIGATE.]  
*Sp. alligat; Lat. alligatio, a tying to; ad-to to, and -igatio = tying, a binding.*

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied together.

2. *Technically.* *Arith.* A division of arithmetic which treats of the process for finding the value of compounds consisting of ingredients differing from each other in price. It is divided into *medial* and *alternate*. *Medial* alligation is when the quantities and prices of the several ingredients are calculated to determine the value of the mixture, and *alternate* when from the value of the separate ingredients and the value of the mixture is determined the quantity of each which enters into the compound. Alternate alligation has three varieties: (1) *Alligation simple*, when the quantities are calculated with respect to the quantities both of the simples and of the mixture; (2) *alligation partial*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of one or more of the simples; and (3) *alligation total*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of the mixture.

**\*al-11-ga-tör, \*al-11-gar-ta, \*la-gar-tör, a.** [In Dan. *gar*, & *F. alligator*; from Sp. *el lagarto* = the lizard, pre-eminent above other laceratin animals in size. Here *gar* calls the caiman *lagarto* or crocodile; Cuvier derives it from Port. *alligator* = a crocodile; Sir T. Herbert from *alligator*, which he calls Sp. and German (*Fodd's Johnson*). Sir Walter Raleigh terms the alligator *Lagartos* (q. v.). *Al* would then be the Spanish definite article; *gar*, pronounced immediately before *lagartos*, they, as French before, supposed it part of that word. (*French*) *Phrases of Words*, 18. Some older writers looked for the origin of the word *alligator* in another direction, deriving it from *leopard*, or *alligator*, the alleged Indian name for the animal.]

"And who can tell, if before the parchment and making up thereof, the alligator . . ."—*P. B. Johnson; Bart. F. 1, 6.*

"I do remember an apothecary—  
And hereabouts he dwelt—(which late I noted  
In tatter'd weeds, with overworn buttons,  
Calling of simples, meagre were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones;  
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins of ill-shap'd fishes."  
—*Shakespeare; Romeo and Juliet*, v, 1.

1. *Zool.* A genus of reptiles belonging to the order Loricata, or Crocodilia, and the family Crocodilidae. It is known from its nearest allies, the Crocodiles and Gavials, by having the head depressed and a canine tooth of the lower received in a pit of the upper jaw. The hind foot is never completely webbed, and sometimes there is scarcely any

Alligator (Alligator Mississipiensis).

site, cat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wurs, wolf, wörk, wöd, sön; motte, cüb, cüre, unite, chr, rüs, füll; try, syrian, m. a = e; ey = ä. qu = kw.

membrane at all. The genus is confined to the United States. The best known species is the *Manisgipensia*, the Alligator of the Mississippi. It attains the length of fifteen or eighteen feet, or even more. At the approach of winter it buries itself in a hole on a river's bank, and becomes for a time torpid.

2. *Popularly.* Any crocodilian animal inhabiting the United States. These are not all of the genus above described; thus the "alligators" of the West Indies are true crocodiles.

**alligator apple, a.** A kind of Annona, *A. purpurea*, which bears a large, sweet-seeded fruit, but too narcotic to be eaten. It grows wild in soft, marshy places in Jamaica. Its wood is so soft that it is called cork-wood, and is made into works.

**alligator pear, a.** A tree, the *Laurus persea*, which is about the size of an apple-tree, and produces a fruit about the dimensions of a large pear. It is highly valued in the West Indies, the pulp being rich and mild, but requiring some addition, such as pepper and salt, to give it pungency. It is called also the *Avocado pear*.

**alligator tortoise, a.** The *Chelydra serpentina*, a tortoise found in North America. Its head and limbs are too large to be retracted within the shell. It belongs to the family Emydidae.

**\*al-11-g-türs, a.** [Lat. *alligatura*; ad-to, and -ligatura = bond.] A laceration, from *ligo* to bind.] A bandage. The old form of LEATHERE (q. v.).

**\*al-11-g-ment, a-lig-m-ment, (g silent), or al-11-g-m-ent, a.** [ALLIGMENT.]

**\*al-11-kö, a.** The Teolocoque plant for a sedge, the *Scirpus dactyloides* of Roxburgh, the tuberos roots of which are eaten by the natives of Southern India, who consider them as good as yams.

**\*al-11-g-ment, a.** [ALLIGMENT.]

**\*al-11-ghä, a.** An old form of ALLIOTH.

**\*al-11-re, \*al-11-ry, a.** [ALDICE, a. q. v.] Of them all. The same as ALDICE (q. v.).

"Sir Melchior, in great myn a man out to sende  
To Sir Alexander buye thaire nitte maister  
—*Shakespeare; Henry VIII.*

"Alexandre the stibb, he attires aldice."—*Ibid.*, 400.

**\*al-11-le, a.** [Lat. *allos*.] The same as ALLICE (q. v.).

**\*al-11-glon, a.** [Lat. *allio*, from *allido* to strike or agitate; ad-to, and -ligo.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.* A striking or dashing against with violence.

"There have been many islands of note or consider-  
able found in North America, and some of earth-  
quakes, or severed from it by the boisterous action of  
the sea."  
—*Marine Lang.*

2. *Marine Lang.* The running of one vessel against another. The same as COLLISION (q. v.).

**\*al-11-r-gh-al, a.** [Lat. *ad-to*, and *litera* = pertaining to a letter; *litera* = a letter.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.* Pertaining to the practice of commencing two or more words in immediate succession with the same letter.

2. *Etymol. and Philol.* A term applied by Applegate to the Caffre family of languages.

**\*al-11-r-gh-a-tion, a.** [In Ger. & Fr. *alliteration*; Port. *alliteracao*; Lat. *ad-to*, and *literatio* = instructing in reading and writing; *litera* = a letter.]

"The commencement with the same letter of two or more words in immediate succession. Milton's expression, "Behemoth biggest born" (*P. L.*, bk. vii.), is an alliteration; so is the example which follows:

"Apt attituder's artful aid."  
—*Chaucer; Trophie of Pantis.*

2. *Less properly.* The repetition of a particular letter in the accented parts of words, even though they may not all be at their beginning; as—

"That, had'st it in grave power, expects his evening  
—*Shakespeare; Hamlet*.

**\*al-11-r-gh-tiva, a.** [In Ger. *alliterativ*.] Pertaining to alliteration.

"... alliterative care and happy negligence."  
—*Goldsmith; Traveller*, lettered.

"... alliterative poetry."—*Darwin; Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. ii.

**\*al-11-g-tiva, a.** [Eng. *alliterativeneas*.] The quality of being alliterative. (*Coleridge*.)

**\*al-11-r-gh-tör, a.** [Lat. *ad-to*, and *literatio* = (1) a teacher of reading and writing; (2) a grammarian; or similar.] Pertaining to alliteration.

**\*al-11-r-gh-tör, a.** [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *uricus* = uric.]

**\*al-11-g-tiva, a.** [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *uricus* = uric.]

**\*al-11-g-tiva, a.** [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *uricus* = uric.]

**\*al-11-äm, a.** [In Fr. *all*; Sp. *ajo*; Port. *alho*; Ital. *aglio*; from Lat. *allium*, *allium* = the garlic, look, &c. This derives it from the Celtic *all* = acid or burning.]

**\*al-11-g-tiva, a.** [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *uricus* = uric.]

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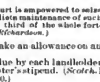
**\*al-11-g-tiva, a.** [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *uricus* = uric.]



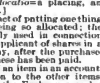
Allium. 1 Bulb. 2 Plant. 3 Flower. 4 Single Flower.



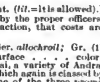
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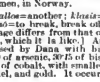
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**al-mônd, 'al-mândâ** (silent), *s.* [In Sw. *Dal.* & *Gör. mândel*; *Dal. amandel*; *Fr. amande* (the fruit); *amandier* (the tree); *Sp. almendra* (the fruit); *amendro* (the tree); *Ital. mandola, mandorla*; *Lat. amygdala and amygdalum* (the fruit and the tree both); *amigdula* (the tree only). From *Gr. amygdal, amygdalon*, and *amygdalos* = the almond fruit and the almond-tree.]



Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).  
(Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.)

#### A. Ordinary Language:

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. It is a slight or drupe, externally downy. There are several varieties of it, the one sweet and the other bitter. Sweet almonds are eaten. Taken in moderate amount they are nutritive and diuretic, but consumed in large quantities they are purgative. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid, and eaten in large quantities are poisonous. The distilled water containing their concentrated essence, if drunk, is almost instantly fatal. Brandy and ammonia may be given as an antidote.

2. The tree on which the fruit now described grows, the *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are two varieties, the *A. communis*, simply so termed, and the *A. communis, var. amara*, or bitter almond. The former has pink and the latter white flowers. They bloom very early in the season. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, with serrated margins. Both varieties are found in the south of Europe, the sweet one being the more common. They seem to have come originally from Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and the north of Africa. [AMYGDALUS.]

3. Almond in Scripture seems correctly translated. *Amor* (oriental almond) is cultivated, suffering in the nature of their fruits.—*Trees of Bots.*

#### B. Technically:

1. *Among lapidaries*: Pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks.

#### II. Anatomy:

1. *Almonds of the throat, or tonsils*: Two round glands placed at the base of the tongue on either side. Each has a large oval sinus opening into the fauces. This, with a number of smaller sinuses inside it, discharge a mucous substance designed to moisten and lubricate the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus.

2. *Almonds of the ears*: An inaccurate name sometimes given to the almonds of the throat, or tonsils.

3. *The tonsils, or almonds of the ears*, are also frequently called in the king's orl, which tumor may be very well named a species of it.—*W. Wier's Med.*

4. *In composition*: Among the compounds are the following:

**Almond-blossom**, *s.* The blossom of the almond-tree.

"Where all about your palace walls  
The wail-lit almond-blossom falls."  
—*Tennyson: To the Queen.*

**Almond-flower**, *s.* The flower of the almond-tree.

"Springs out the silvery almond-flower,  
That blooms on the leafless bough."  
—*Maria: Little Books: Light of the Harrow.*

**Almond-furnace, alman-furnace, or sweep**, *s.* *Merck*: A kind of furnace used by refiners to separate metals from cinders and other dross. By means of it also the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced by the aid of charcoal again to lead.

**Almond-leaved willow**, *s.* *Baltic amygdalina*, now ranked, not as a distinct species, but simply as a variety of *S. triandra*, the blunt-stipuled triandra willow.

"True more and more fondly, till they are in almond-willow."  
—*Shakespeare.*

**Almond-oil**, bitter almond-oil, or benzoil aldehyde, *s.*

*Chem.*: An oil obtained by pressing almonds. The oil of bitter almonds, at least when impure, is very

poisonous. It has, however, been used as a cure in intermittent fever. It produces urticaria. It also reverses intoxication.

**Almond-peach**, *s.* A hybrid between the almond and the peach, cultivated in France.

**Almond-shaped**, *s.* Of the form of an almond.

"... round or almond-shaped nodules of some mineral."  
—*Rees: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed. ch. xviii.

**Almond-tree**, *s.* [ALMOND.]

"And I said, I saw a rod of an almond-tree."  
—*Jer. li. 11.*

"Not a twig, not an almond-tree, was to be seen on the slopes of the sunny hills round what had once been Heidelberg."  
—*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

**Al-mônd-lîn**, *s.* [ALMANDITE.]

**Al-mônd-wôrta** (silent), *s.* pl. [Eng. *almond*; *Heb.*] Lindley's name for the oriental Drupaceæ (q. v.).

**Al-môn-êr, 'al-m-êr** (silent), *s.* [Fr. *ammoner*.] A person whose office it is to distribute alms.

"It was first given to such a functionary in a religious house, there being an ancient canon which specially enjoined such monastery to spend a tenth part of its income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon also, all bishops were required to keep almoners. Kings, queens, princes, and other people of rank had similar functionaries."

"... the chaplain and almoner of the queen dowager."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**Al-môn-êr, 'al-m-êr** (silent), *s.* [Fr. *ammoner*; *Ital. elemosiniere*.]

1. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed or stored for distribution.

"The queen's royal alms were distributed on Saturday by Sir. Basy, at the almonry office."  
—*Times*, April 20, 1866.

2. Sometimes confounded with *AMBER* (q. v.).

**Al-môst, 'al-môst, 'al-môst, 'al-môst**, *s.* [Eng. *alms*; *Heb.*] *Al-môst*, well nigh; very nearly approaching the whole.

"And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both *al-môst*, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."  
—*Acts* xvi. 26.

12. *As adjective*: Well nigh; all but.

"... between the first rudiments of an art, and its *al-môst* perfection."  
—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. vi.

**Alms, 'almes** (silent), *'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs*, *s.* [A. S. *almes, almase, almase, almase*. In Sw. *almes*; *Dan. almser*; *Fr. aumône*; *Ger. Almosen*; *Ital. elemosina*; *Low Lat. elemosynia*; *Gr. elemosynê*.]

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17. *Alms* (silent), *'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs*, *s.* [A. S. *almes, almase, almase, almase*. In Sw. *almes*; *Dan. almser*; *Fr. aumône*; *Ger. Almosen*; *Ital. elemosina*; *Low Lat. elemosynia*; *Gr. elemosynê*.]

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19. *Alms* (silent), *'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs, 'al-mâs*, *s.* [A. S. *almes, almase, almase, almase*. In Sw. *almes*; *Dan. almser*; *Fr. aumône*; *Ger. Almosen*; *Ital. elemosina*; *Low Lat. elemosynia*; *Gr. elemosynê*.]

**alms-box**, *s.* A box for the reception of money or provisions to be given in alms. Anciently alms were collected in such boxes both in churches and in private houses.

**alms-chest**, *s.* A chest for the reception of money or provisions to be given as alms.

**alms-deed**, *s.* A deed of which the essence was giving of alms, an act of charity.

"... this woman [Irene] was full of good works, and alms-deeds which she did."  
—*Acts* ix. 36.

"And [Irene] said, I have been a widow for many years. The shadow of death of that victorious day."  
—*Which wrought the ruin of my lord the king.*

**alms-drink**, *s.* Wine contributed by others in excess of one's own share.

"I derer. They have made him drink alms-drink."  
—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

**alms-folk**, *s.* Persons supported by alms.

"This knight and his lady had the character of very good alms-folk, in respect of their great liberality to the poor."  
—*Shakespeare: As you like it*, i. 3.

**alms-giver**, *s.* A person who gives liberal alms to the poor.

"The fugitive of Palestine were entertained at Alexandria by the charity of John, the Archbishop, who is distinguished among a crowd of saints by the epithet of alms-giver."  
—*Shakespeare: As you like it*, i. 3.

**alms-giving**, *s.* The giving of alms.

"Mercifulness, and alms-giving, purgeth from all sin, and delivereth from death."  
—*Homilies*, B. 2, 2. *Of Alms-giving*.

**alms-house, alms-house**, *s.*

1. A house designed for the support of the poor on a private charitable foundation.

"Alms, to relief of lazar, and weak age,  
Of indigent faint souls past cure, or toll,  
A hundred almshouses right well supplied."  
—*Shakespeare: As you like it*, v. 1.

2. A poorhouse, what is now called a poorhouse. A house designed for the support of the poor upon public rates.

"Only, alms! the poor, who had neither friends nor almshouses."  
—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

**alms-man, alms-man**, *s.* A man who lives by alms. [BEDWYMAN.]

"My gay apparel for an almsman's gown."  
—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

**alms-people**, *s.* People supported by alms.

"They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six almshouses."  
—*Wrecker: Poor Monks*.

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corrected, and some of these already known may be adjusted together comprising all the alphabets, or any division of mankind formed on similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets would be of an artificial kind; it is manifest an philology, physiology, and history that a proper etymological arrangement must rest. (See A page 1.)

Al-pha-bê-t, v. t. [From the substantive.] To arrange in alphabetical order, to indicate by means of the alphabet.

Al-pha-bê-t-ic-ian, s. One engaged in learning the alphabet.

"Every alphabetarian knows well that the Latin (for a city) is urbe or civitas."—*Archibishopus archiepiscopus*.  
Al-pha-bê-t-ic, s. [Fr. *alphabetique*; Sp. & Ital. *alfabetico*; Port. *alfabetico*.] Pertaining to the alphabet, arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet.

"I have digested in an alphabetical order all the constitutions, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tongues."—*South*.

Al-pha-bê-t-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *alphabetical*.] In the alphabet, arranged in the order in which the letters of the alphabet stand.

"I had once in my thoughts to compose a grammar, more than I can now venture in short time, and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language which the deaf person is to learn."—*Holder*.  
*Elements of Speech*.

Al-pha-bê-t-ic-ism, s. [Eng. *alphabet*; *-ism*.] Notation by means of alphabets instead of by symbols for ideas.

"... then from this to alphabetism, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an invisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign."—*Encyclop. Brit.* (Vol. ed.) "Alphabet."

Al-phard, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also Alpha Hydre, or Cor Hydre, the heart of the Hydra.

Al-phê-c-æ, s. [Corrupted Arabic (7).] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also Alpha Corvæ borealis.

Al-phê-1-dæ, s. pl. A family of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceans. [ALPHREUS.]

Al-phê-nix, s. [Arab. *al-nîche*: Lat. *phœnix*, the fabulous bird so called.] [PAGETII.] White barley sugar. [HARLES.]

Al-phê-â-tr, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Alpha Andromedæ.

Al-phê-ûs, s. [Alphæus, a river in the Peloponnesus, or a fabled god presiding over it.] A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Alphæidæ.

Al-phê-r, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also Beta Cephei.

Al-phê-t-ic, s. [Fr. *alphétique*=peeled or peeled-bark; or barky meal; *mantique*=prophecy or divination.] Divination by means of barley meal.

Al-phôn-sin, s. [From *Alphonsus*.] A. [From *Alphonsus*.] King of Castile and Leon. Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alphonsus.

Alphonian tables, s. pl. Astronomical tables, published in A. D. 1255, which had been prepared under the patronage of the sovereign just named, by certain Jews of Toledo.

Al-phôn-sin, s. [From *Alphonsus*.] A Neapolitan physician, who lived in the 16th century. An instrument invented by him, named after him, Alphonsus Ferri for extracting bullets from gunshot wounds. It consists of three branches, closed by a ring. When inserted, the instrument, the ring is drawn back, so as to allow the branches to separate and take hold of the ball. Then the ring is pushed from the haft, by which means the branches grasp the ball firmly, and permit of its being extracted.

Al-phûs, s. [From *Gr. alphas*=a dull white leprosy, or tetter, found especially on the face; the same which is called in Latin *lepra*.]  
*Med.* With the same meaning as the corresponding Greek word. (See *etymology*.)

Al-phûr, s. [From *Gr. alphas*=a dull white leprosy, or tetter, found especially on the face; the same which is called in Latin *lepra*.]  
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*Med.* With the same meaning as the corresponding Greek word. (See *etymology*.)

2. Growing on the Alps, or growing on any high mountain. Applied especially to plants which are at home in elevated regions, or, if natives of the plain, have their structure modified to adapt them to the high and unequal localities which they now inhabit.

B. As substantive: The Alpine Strawberry, which is a variety of the Wood Strawberry, *Fragaria vesicaria*.

Alpine-brook, s. A species of Saxifrage; the *Saxifraga rivularis*.

Alpine-stock, s. [ALPENSTOCK.]

Al-pin-1-a, s. [Named after Prosper Alpines, an Italian naturalist who lived in the 17th century.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-woods, or Ginger-plants. Some of the species, as, for instance, the *A. sativa*, are very beautiful. Their rhizomes possess aromatic and stimulating properties. The *Galienus*, a Greek physician, and the rhizomes of the *Cardamome* of the East, are used by Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia. In infusion, they are deemed useful against the rheumatism. The root of the *A. sativa* is used in Bengal as a carminative and stomachic.

Al-pin-2-a, s. [Fr. *Sp.* and *Port.* *alpinista*.] A small seed used for feeding fish. It is derived from a species of canary-grass (*Phalaris*).  
Al-quêr, s. [Port.] A measure used in Brazil. The aquiere of Portugal is 936 of an imperial bushel; the aquiere of Rio, in Brazil, is one imperial bushel.

Al-read, s. [Fr. *al-read*.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Alpha Andromedæ. [ALPHREUS.]  
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Al-1-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-2-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-3-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-4-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-5-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-6-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-7-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-8-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-9-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-10-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-11-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-12-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-15-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-16-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-17-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-18-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-19-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
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Al-20-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-21-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-22-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-23-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-24-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-25-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-26-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-27-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-28-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-29-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Al-30-a, s. pl. [From *Alsinæ* (q. v.).]  
Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllales (Clove-woods) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

Alte, alt, sîre, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pò, or, wêre, wolf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûr, unûte, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sîrîan, m, a = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

Alte, alt, sîre, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pò, or, wêre, wolf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûr, unûte, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sîrîan, m, a = é; ey = á; qu = kw.



(b) In the Church of Rome an altar is essential, it being believed in it is made an actual though bloodless sacrifice is offered for sin. Formerly, also, there was an upper altar (super-altar), which was a small portable one for the consecration of the communion elements, when the priest had not the opportunity of using the altar in a church or oratory.

(c) In the Church of England. The stone altars which were in the churches when the Reformation broke out (a) were removed about the year 1550, and tables substituted for them. Queen Mary restored the altars, which were, however, again removed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. What is sometimes called "the altar" is everywhere in the Prayer Book called "the holy table."

Among the old ethnic and modern non-Christian nations. Many of the old ethnic nations built altars for idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or groves. The Greeks and Romans built high altars to the heavenly gods, and some of lower elevation to the demigods and heroes, whilst they worshipped the infernal gods in trenches scooped out of the ground. Many nations have had, and yet possess, altars of turf, stone, wood, or, in rare cases, even of horn; but they are wholly absent among the Mohammedans.

B. More or less figuratively:

1. Used of Christ, by the figure of speech called metonymy, by which the altar is substituted for the placular victim offered upon it in sacrifice. (*Heb. xiii. 10*.)

2. The most sacred spot or most sacred scene of religious, truth, or auct. elem. to which complete consecration of the powers is due. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 392.)

3. The *hymenal altar*, or simply the altar. The altar in a church before which a marriage is solemnized. (*Hyacinth*.)

4. Used also as the synonym of religious liberty and privilege.

"Strike, till the last armed foe expires,  
Strike for your altars and your fires,  
God and your native land!"

*Fitzgreen's Collection.*

**altar-bread**, *s.* Bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist. In the Roman church it is thin, round and unleavened, and usually stamped with a crucifix. (*Howe*.)

**altar-card**, *s.* A portion of the Mass, printed and placed on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant. There are three: one is placed at each side and one against the tabernacle. They are occasionally used in Ritualistic churches.

**altar-carpet**, *s.* The carpet covering the sanctuary.

**altar-cloth**, *s.* The cloth which covers an altar in a church.

**altar-fire**, *s.* The fire on an altar, or connected with religion.

**altar-frontal**, *s.* [*ALTAREFRONT*.]

**altar-horn**, *s.* [*HEKAL*.]

**altar-horn**, *s.* [*HORN*.]

**altar-piece**, *s.* A picture or ornamental sculpture behind the altar in a church.

**altar-place**, *s.* A place which has served for an altar, or on which an altar has been at one time reared. (*Byron: De Ruyter*.)

**altar-plate**, *s.* The plate which is designed for the service of the altar.

**altar-screen**, *s.* The partition behind an altar in a church; the reredos wall or screen at the back of an altar.

**altar-stairs**, *s. pl.* The stairs of an altar. (Used in a figurative sense.)

"The great towers of darkness  
That slope through darkness up to God."

*Yeats: In Memoriam*, iv.

**altar-stone**, *s.* The stone constituting the altar; also, loosely, the channel or sanctuary.

**altar-thane**, *s.* The same as ALTARETH.



Altar-tomb.

**altar-tomb**, *s.* A raised monument resembling an altar. It is a term of modern introduction. (*Oliver: Arch*.)

alt, bôf; pôt, gôw; cat, çell, chorra, phin, bench; go, gem; thion, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph. f.  
-ctan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun;

**altar-vase**, *s.* A vase to hold flowers for the altar; also, a flower altar.

**altar-vasel**, *s.* A vessel used in the Anglican Communion Service or in the Roman Mass.

**altar-wine**, *adv.* After the manner of an altar.

**altar-wine**, *s.* [*Low Lat. altarium*.]

1. Revenue derived by a priest or clergyman from offerings made in connection with an altar.

2. An altar or altars erected within a church in medieval times, with money left to purchase masses for some person deceased.

**Alt-ist**, *alt-ist*, *s.* [*Eng. alt-ist*.]

**Alt-ist**, *s.* [*Low Lat. altarium*.]

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**Alt-ist**, *s.* [*Low Lat. altarium*.]









2. *Fig.*: To compound two things together.

"Inagratitudo in deus three cardinal virtues compounded and amalgamated into one." *Burke*.

"... an inclination to amalgamate Eastern beliefs with Greek philosophy."—*Duke of Somerset*. *Christian Faith*, xii. 6.

3. *Intransitive*: To mix together intimately, to blend, to merge into one, to become united. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"The feudal system had, some centuries before, been introduced into the hill-country, but had neither destroyed nor amalgamated into one."—*Burke*.

4. *mál-gam-a-téd*, pa. par. & c. [*AMALGAMATE*.]

"In the amalgamated plate it is not zinc itself, but a chemical combination of mercury and zinc, which is presented to the acid."—*Drummen*. *Chem.*, vi. 149, 151.

5. *mál-gam-a-tiag*, pr. par. [*AMALGAMATE*.]

6. *mál-gam-a-tion*, a. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ation*. In *Ger.* & *Fr. amalgamation*; *Sp. amalgamacion*; *Port. amalgamacao*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of uniting or alloying a metal with mercury; or the state of being so united. (It is by amalgamation that native gold and native silver are extracted from the rocks in which they occur.)

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of uniting two things together, or the state of being so united.

"Early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the roses was all but complete."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. l.

3. *mál-gam-a-ti-o*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgamate*; *-ize*.]

4. *mál-gam-a-ti-o*, v. t. [*Fr. amalgamer*.] The same as AMALGAMATE (q. v.).

5. *mál-gam-lág*, *mál-gam-fág*, pr. par. & c. [*As substantive*: Amalgamation.

"That we hadde in oure matter submyrges, And in amalgamation, and calenquies. Of quakylver, y-gedre."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. l.

6. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

7. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Fr. amalgamer*.] To amalgamate. (*Fig.*)

8. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

9. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

10. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

11. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

12. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

13. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

14. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

15. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

16. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

17. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

18. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

19. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

20. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

21. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

22. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

23. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

24. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

25. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

26. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

27. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

28. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

29. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

30. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

31. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

32. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

33. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

34. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

35. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

36. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

37. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

38. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

2. *Fig.*: Unfading, as the poetic amaranth.

"To here to pluck the amaranthine flower of faith."—*W. B. Dox of Babylon*. (*Intro.*)

"Of amaranthe shade, fountain, or spring. By the waters of life."—*Milton*. *P. L.*, bk. xl.

"Shall deck the grave with amaranth flowers. And yield those fruits divine in heaven's immortal banquet."—*W. B. Dox of Babylon*. (*Intro.*)

3. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

4. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

5. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

6. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

7. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

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19. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

20. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

21. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

22. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]

23. *mál-gam-lé*, v. t. [*Eng. amalgam*; *-ize*.]













Syrian. æ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

















5. Iron-Magnesia-Amphibole-Cummingtonite.  
6. Iron-Magnesia-Amphibole-Dannemorit.  
7. Iron-Amphibole-Granite.  
8. Arbestos.

II. *Alumina*:

9. Aluminous Magnesia-Lime-Amphibole (=a) Eudiste, (b) Smectite.  
10. Aluminous Magnesia-Lime-Iron Amphibole (=a) Paragiste, (b) Hornblende.  
11. Aluminous Iron-Amphibole-Nordite.  
12. Aluminous Iron-Manganese-Amphibole = Camisgarite. (See these words.)

3. Dana makes amphibole the type of a group, and also a sub-group, of minerals, which he classes at the head of his Silicates.

**Am phib-ból-á, am phib-ból-ý, a.** [Lat. *amphibolus*, Gr. *amphibolus*] (1) the state of being attacked on both sides; (2) ambiguity. From Greek *amphibólō*=(1) put round as a garment; (2) attacked from both sides; (3) ambiguous; *amphibólō*=to put round, to surround, to double; *amphibólō*=to throw.

## A. Chiefly in the form Amphibolia:

**Logic:** What logicians have described as the *fallacia amphibolia*. It occurs when a sentence, though consisting of words such of which, taken singly, is unambiguous in its meaning, is yet itself susceptible of a double signification, on account of the order in which the words are arranged, or for some similar reason. The Latin language was particularly liable to afford examples of amphibology—a fact well known to those who gave forth the prophetic utterances of the ancient oracles, as in the famous answer returned to Pyrrhus when he asked counsel as to whether he would be successful if he invaded the Roman empire. "Aio to, Eacida, Romanos vincere posse" ("I say that you, O son of Æneas, can conquer the Romans;") or "I say that the Romans can conquer you, O son of Æneas." Similarly, the witch's "prophesy" in English, "The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose," may mean "The Duke yet lives who shall depose Henry," or "whom Henry shall depose; but it may be said that the word *lives* is ambiguous, and that consequently the sentence is an example not of amphibology, but of equivocation. (See *Whately's Logic*, 9th ed., 1846, bk. iii., § 234.)

## B. In the form amphiboly:

**Ordinary Language:** In the same sense as that given under A, *Logic*.

\* Come, leave your schemes,

And end amphiboly, that's a word.

Ben. Jonson: *Magn. Indig.* i. 1.

"It is rarely contrary to our interest or harm, we will create an amphiboly, and make the matter of our error a word."—*Watkins: Manners of the Eng.* p. 254.

"Making difference of the quality of the offense may seem they give just ground to a party to be acquitted; but the truth is, to answer with such ambiguities and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation."—*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conviction*.

**Am phib-ból-ic, a.** [Eng. *amphibolical*; Gr. *amphibolical*; *ic*, Lat. *-icus*.] Pertaining to amphibole, containing amphibole; consisting to a greater or less extent of amphibole.

**Am phib-ból-ite, am phib-ból-ýte, a.** [Eng. *amphibolite* (v.); Gr. *amphibolite* (v.).] A name for a rock, called also Diabase, which consists of hornblende and Labradorite compacted together in a blue-grained compound.

**Am phib-ból-ýte, a.** [Eng. *amphiboly*; Gr. *amphiboly*; *ýte*, Lat. *-itas*.] Pertaining to amphiboly; of ambiguous meaning.

"A fourth incontinent, ingratiates himself with an amphibolous speech, and is called a *bol-ýte*."—*Isidore*.

**Am phib-ból-ýte-ic, a.** [Eng. *amphibolical*; Gr. *amphibolical*; *ýte-ic*, Lat. *-itas*.] Pertaining to amphiboly; of ambiguous meaning.

**Am phib-ból-ýte-ic, a.** [Eng. *amphibolical*; Gr. *amphibolical*; *ýte-ic*, Lat. *-itas*.] Pertaining to amphiboly; of ambiguous meaning.

**Am phib-ból-ýte, a.** [Eng. *amphiboly*; Gr. *amphiboly*; *ýte*, Lat. *-itas*.] Pertaining to amphiboly; of ambiguous meaning.

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**Am phib-ból-ýte, a.** [Eng. *amphiboly*; Gr. *amphiboly*; *ýte*, Lat. *-itas*.] Pertaining to amphiboly; of ambiguous meaning.

## 1. Of Actions: Doubtful, ambiguous.

"Never was there such an amphibolous quarrel; both parties took their own sense of the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions."—*Howitt*.

2. Of Objects: Susceptible of a double construction, though the meaning of each word, taken singly, is apparent.

"An amphibolous sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, and the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction."—*Howitt*.

**Am phib-ból-ý, a.** [AMPHIBOLIA.]

**Am phib-brách, am phib-ra-chý, a.** [In Gr. *amphibrachus*; Gr. *amphibrachus*; Lat. *amphibrachus*; *amphibrachus*=short; *brách*=both sides; *amphib*=on both sides; *brachus*=short.]

**Am phib-ból-ý, a.** [AMPHIBOLIA.]

**Am phib-brách, a, pl.** [In Gr. *amphibon* both sides; *brachion* (1) gas, (2) side, (3) for bronchus the bronchial tubes.] The tonsils and the parts surrounding them.

**Am phib-ból-ý, a.** [In Gr. *amphibolus*=hollowed all round, quite hollow; *amph*, and *bolus*=hollow.]

In Prof. Owen's classification, the first sub-order of Crocodilia (1) crocodiles, which again is the sixth order of the class Reptiles, etc.

**Am phib-ból-ý, a.** [Lat. *(Pityng)*. From Gr. *amphibolus*=(as adj.) with hair all round; (as subst.) an amphibolous stone, used for divination and to inspire love.]

**Am phib-ból-ý, a.** [From Gr. *amphibolus*.] A genus of the genus Bignoniaceae (Bignoniaceae). A. *Amphibolus* and *Amphibolus* from India, are *Amphibolus*.

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**Am phib-géne, a.** [From *amphibolus* both sides and *genos*=to generate, to produce; no called from the crustacean belief that it would generate on both sides.] A mineral, the same as Leucite (q. v.).

**Am phib-én-ón, a.** [From *amphibolus* both sides; and *enon*=to surround, to enclose.]

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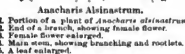














**a-nal'-s-á-l, a.** [Eng. *analog(y)*; -al.] The same as ANALOGOUS.

"Where I see many *analog* motions in animals, though I cannot call them by the name of *analog*, I am convinced that I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical."—*Hale*.

**a-nal'-s-é-l, é-l.** [Fr. *analogique*; Gr. *analogos*; Lat. *analogicus*; Gr. *analogos*=proportional, analogous.]

1. **Analogue.**  
"There is placed the minerals between the inaequal and regular province, participating something analogous to each."—*Hale: Origin of Mind*.

2. **Analogue.**—The following distinction between the words *analogous* and *analogical*: "*Analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the relation of resemblance to."—*Logic and Ordinary Language*. Pertaining to analogy; pertaining to resemblances of any kind, on which may be founded reasoning, falling short of the conclusions possessed by induction. [ANALOGY, INDUCTION.]

"The cases in which *analogical* evidence affords to itself a very high degree of probability are, as we have just observed, only those in which the resemblance is very close and extensive."—*West: Mind Logic*, 2d ed. (1866), vol. II, ch. xx, p. 165.

3. **Biol.**: Pertaining to two animals, two plants, or even an animal and a plant, which in certain respects resemble each other; the similarity, however, being one of analogy only, and not of affinity. [ANALOGY, AFFINITY.]

"All *analogical* reasoning is, as of a whole a fallacy."—*Darwin: Insect of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vi, p. 28.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [Eng. *analogical*; -ly.]

In an *analogical* manner.  
". . . we are often obliged to use these words *analogically* to express other powers of the mind which are of very different nature."—*Locke: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, c. 7.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af-ú-s, ú-s.** [Eng. *analogical*; -ness.] The quality of being *analogical*; fitness to be applied for the illustration of an analogy.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [ANALOGY.]

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [In Ger. *analogisch*; Fr. *analogique*; Port. *analogico*. From Gr. *analogos*=unequal, unequal; from Gr. *analógos*=to compare, to reason; proportionate calculation; from *analogos*=to count up again; *ana*=again, and *lógos*=to count.]

1. An argument from the cause to the effect.  
2. Investigation of things by the analogy which they bear to each other.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [Eng. *analog(y)*; -ist.] One who reasons from analogy.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [Eng. *analog(y)*; -ize. Gr. *analogizō*.] [ANALOGIZE.] To reason from analogy; to explain by means of analogy.

"We have systems of material bodies differently shaped and situated; if separately considered, they represent the object of the doctrine which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation."—*Chapman: On Reasoning*; *Natural Analogy*, § 6.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [ANALOGIZE.]

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [Neut. of Gr. *analogos*=proportionate, analogous to.] That which is analogous to something else.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, a.** [In Sp. *Port.* & Ital. *analogo*; Lat. *analogus*; Gr. *analogos*=proportionate to.]

1. **Logic** & **Ord. Lang.**: Presenting some analogy or resemblance to; parallel to in some respect; similar, like.  
"The language is *analogous*, whereas a thing, power, or principle is a *thing*, power, or principle in a lower but more known form."—*Cicero: De Inventione* (1809), p. 149.

2. **Philosophy**: The art of reasoning which we ourselves plan with foresight and calculation for *analogous* purposes."—*Locke: Essay*, p. 62.

It is followed by *analogy* of the thing to which the resemblance is perceived.

" . . . that the particular parts principally objected against in this whole dissertation are *analogies* to what is experienced in the constitution and course of Nature or Providence."—*Butler: Analogy*, introd.

2. **Grammar**: Nouns are sometimes divided into *analogical*, *equivocal* and *analogous*. [It is *analogical*.] *Logic*, bk. II, ch. v, § 1.

3. **Physiology**: *Analogical* pole is the name given to the end of a crystal which shows positive electricity when the temperature is rising. It is opposed to *antilogical* pole (q. v.). [Johnson: *Great's Physics*, § 657.]

4. **Rhetoric**:

(a) Having a relation of analogy, but not one of affinity.  
"The figures in *an order* (the Rhetoric), and the Elements to the other (Ungulate), follow next: let us therefore now for these names are *analogous*."—*Benjamin: Birds*, vol. II, (1807), p. 161.

(b) *Analogy*, amidst, what, *fat*, father; *wé*, *wét*, here, camel, *hér*, there; *plne*, *pit*, air, *sir*, marine; *gò*, *pòt* or, *wòre*, *wòlf*, *wòrk*, *wòb*, *sòn*; *mùte*, *cùb*, *cùre*, *unite*, *ch*, *rùle*, *fàll*, *trý*, *áfrían*, *m*, *e*; *á*, *q*, *w*.

(b) Having a relation of analogy combined with one of affinity.

"The two eels, the two trout flycatchers (Pyrochroa) . . . are not so much *analogous* as they are *analogical* to distinct species."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

**Analogous variations**: Variations of a similar character in different species, generic, &c.

"Many of these resemblances are more probably due to *analogous* variation, which follows, as I have elsewhere attempted to show, from independent organisms having a similar constitution, and having been acted on by similar causes."—*Darwin: Insect of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vi, p. 184.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [Eng. *analogous*; -ly.]

In an *analogous* manner.  
"Can you, then, demonstrate from his *self*, or *con*sequence, which you conceive but *analogous* and imperfectly."—*Stirton: Deben*, bk. Dial.

" . . . the same word may be employed either *analogically*, *equivocally*, or *analogously*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. II, ch. v, § 1.

**a-n-s-lógus, s.** [Fr. *analogues*; *analogues*; Gr. *analogos*=proportionate to; *an*=up to; *lógos*=reason. According to reason; analogous to.] That which resembles something else in one or more respects.

**Specialty**:  
1. **Phil.**: A word in one language corresponding to a phrase in another.

"P. (Saurer) on water, the *analogous* of the Latin *analogus*."—*Key: Philological Notes* (1868), p. 256.

2. **Math.**: A word in one language which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organized. [HOMOLOGUE.]

**Geol.**: Any body which corresponds with, or bears a close resemblance to, another body. (Especially used by geologists in comparing fossil remains with living specimens.)

" . . . the great abundance in the calcareous sea of fishes, whose nearest living *analogues* is the Port Jackson shark (Ischnura)."—*Owen: British Fossil Animals and Birds* (1861), p. 10.

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [In Sw. & Dan. *analog*; Gr. & Fr. *analogique*; Port. *analógico*; Lat. *analogicus*; Gr. *analogos*=proportionate to.]

1. **Logic**: A word in one language which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organized. [HOMOLOGUE.]

2. **Math.**: A word in one language which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organized. [HOMOLOGUE.]

"The *analog* of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature."—*By Joseph Butler*, Let. 10, p. 10.

3. **When both are mentioned together they are connected by the word between.**

" . . . If a real analogy between the vegetable world and intellectual and moral systems were presumed to exist."—*Locke: Essay*, p. 10.

4. **Technicality**:

1. **Logic**:

1. Resemblance of relations, a meaning given to the word first by the mathematicians, and adopted by Ferguson, Winsted, and, as one of various senses, by John Stuart Mill. To call a country which has sent out various colonies the mother country is to call it an *analog* because the relation in which it stands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children. (See B., 2.)

2. **More usually**: Resemblance of any kind on which an argument falling short of induction may be presented under this meaning the element of relation is not specially distinguished from others.

**Analogical reasoning**, in the second sense, may be subdivided into two classes: (1) that in which the relation in which it stands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children. (See B., 2.)

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**IV. Biol.**: The relation between parts which agree in function, as the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, the tail of a whale and that of a fish. (Huxley's *Class of Animals*, 1860, Gloss.) Relations of analogy were made very prominent in the system of the now extinct Quinary school of zoologists. They are not specially distinguished from those of affinity. [AFFINITY.]

" . . . the *analog* of the hawk to the sparrow, or eagle to the lion."—*Class of Animals*, 1860, Gloss.

"The *analog* between the swan and the ostrich is one degree, that between the ostrich and the grebe is another, and the grebe and the swan is the third and the swan and the grebe is the fourth."—*Ibid.*

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [ANALYZABLE.]

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [ANALYZE.]

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**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [ANALYZE.]

**a-nal'-s-é-l-af, íf, adv.** [ANALYZE.]



















**an-él-é-nyé-nes.** [O. Eng. *anely* (q. v.); *-nes* = *ness*, *-ness*, *-ness*.]

**an-él-é-nyé-nes.** Same as *ANEMIA*.

**an-él-é-nyé-nes.** Same as *ANEMIA*.

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [Fr. *anémomètre* = the wind, and *graphé* = . . . a description.] A description of the wind.

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [Fr. *anémomètre* = the wind, and *logos* = a discourse.] The science which treats of the wind.

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [In Ger. *anemometer*; Fr. *anémomètre*; Port. *anemómetro*; Ital. *anemometro*; Sp. *anemómetro*.] An instrument designed to measure the velocity of the wind, on which its strength depends. It was invented by

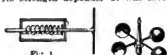


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Wolff in 1708. Anemometers have been made of three kinds: 1st, those in which a windmill twists string round an axle against pressure; 2d, those in which a defined surface, say of a foot square, is pressed against a spring (Fig. 1); 3d, those in which water or some other liquid is made to stand at a higher level in one leg of an inverted siphon than in the other (Fig. 2). The anemometer now most commonly in use is more akin to the first, which also was the earliest type of the instrument, than it is to the second or the third. Four light metallic hemispheres, called from Dr. Robinson, who first employed them, Robinson's cups (Fig. 3), are made to revolve like vanes of a weather-vane, and are found to do so at the rate of exactly one-third the velocity of the wind. The result is then recorded in pencil marks by a self-registering apparatus.

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [In Fr. *anémomètre*; Port. *anemómetro*.] (For etym. see *ANEMOMETER*.) A measurement of the velocity and strength of the wind. [*ANEMOMETER*.]

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [In Dan., Ger., Dut., Fr., Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *anemone*; in Port. also *anemonda*.] *an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé* = wind flower, from *anem* = the wind; because the flowers are easily moved by the wind.]

**A. Ord. Lang.** (Of the forms *anemone* and *anemond*.) Any wild or cultivated plant of the botanical genus *Anemone*. (See H. i.)

**B. Technically.** (Of the form *anemone* only.)

1. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. What to the un-



Anemone. (One-third natural size.)

initiated seems a corolla is in reality a petaloid calyx highly developed. *A. coronaria* and *helleborus* are common garden flowers.

2. Zool.: A popular name given to various radially symmetrical animals which present a superficial resemblance to the anemone, but really look more like the Chrysanthemum or some others of the Compositae. The "anemone" meaning the Sea-anemone is *A. mesembryanthemum*, called also the

bóll, bóy; póút, góm; cat, gell, chorús, ghu, bench; go, gow; thin, this; -ctan, -ctan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün. -tious, -ctious, -ctious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Bendlet; the Snake-headed Anemone is the *Sagartia pinnata*, and the Pinworm Anemone is the *Actinolia distans*.

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [ANEMONE.]

**an-él-é-nyé-nyé-nyé.** [ANEMONE.] Pertaining to the anemone.

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**B. An substantive:** A barometer of the kind described under A.

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**án-gel'-i-c** (2), *a.* [from Eng., *ac.* *angelicus* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the Angelic plant.

**angelic acid, *a.***  
Chem. *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H*. A monatomic acid belonging to the acrylic series, obtained by boiling the root of *Aspicula archangelica* with lime and water, and distilling the concentrated liquid with dilute sulphuric acid. Angelic acid forms long slender crystals, which melt at 43°, and boil at 190°.

**án-gel'-i-cæ, *s.*** [In Ger. *angelica*; Dut. *angelica*; Fr. *angelote*; Sp. *angelica*; Dan. *Port.* & Ital. *angelica*; From *Latin* *angelus*; Gr. *angelos* = an angel. So called from its medicinal qualities.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Angiosperm, or Umbelliferae. It contains one species, the *A. sylvestris*, or Wild Angelica, and one, the *A. arch-*



Angelica Sylvestris: Branch, Flower, and Seed. (One-fifth natural size.)

**angelica**, or Garden Angelica. It is sometimes cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are blanched and eaten as celery, or candied with sugar. It is regarded as stimulant and antispasmodic.

"In his hand he carried  
Angelica sprouted,  
With delicious fragrance  
Filling all the place."  
*Longfellow: The Song of King Olaf, ch. xvi.*

**angelica-root, *s.*** The root of the *Arch-angelica officinalis*. It is fragrant, bitter, and pungent. When first tasted it is sweet, but leaves behind a growing heat in the mouth. The Laplanders eat the stalks, roasted in hot ashes, for coughs, hoarseness, &c., and brew the flowers in milk to promote perspiration in catarrh attended with fever. In a candied state it is eaten as a sweet-meat.

**angelica-stalk, *s.*** The stalk of an angelica plant.

"Now will I confess it,  
Better things are jewels  
Than angelica-stalks  
For a Queen to wear."  
*Longfellow: The Song of King Olaf, ch. xvi.*

**angelica-tree, *s.*** *Aralia spinosa*. Its leaves are like those of the Angelica, whence its name. It is a small tree ornamental for lawns. The berries of the tree are used for relieving rheumatism and colic.

**án-gel'-i-cal, *a.*** [ANGELIC.]  
**án-gel'-i-cal-ly, *adv.*** [Eng. *angelical*; -ly.] In an angelic manner; like an angel.

**án-gel'-i-cal-nés, *s.*** [Eng. *angelical*; -ness.] Having the quality of being angelic.  
**án-gel'-i-cal, *s. pl.*** [Plural of *Latin* *angelicus* = angelic.]

**Church History:** The name given to a old Christian sect who greatly mortified themselves. Indeed they did not attribute to them even the creation of the world. They flourished about A. D. 180.

**án-gel'-i-fy, *v. t.*** [*Latin* *angelus* = an angel; *facio* = to make.] To render angelic.  
"The soul at this resurrection must be spiritualized, refined, and angelified."—*Parsons: Sermons* (1841), p. 30.

**án-gel'-i-fy, *s.*** [A female name, from *Latin* *angelus* = an angel.] An asteroid, the sixty-fourth in order. It was discovered by Tempel, on the 6th of March, 1861.

**án-gel'-i-fy, *s. pl.*** [In Ger. *Angeliken*. Named from *Apollo*, or *Angelica*, a part of Alexandria in which they used to meet.] A sect of the Christian sect, branch of the Sabellians, who flourished toward the termination of the fifth century. They believed that the persons of the Trinity were not the same or self-existent, but distinct gods, existing by participation in a deity common to them all. They were called also *Servians* and *Theodolans*, from Servus and Theodosius, who were successively their leaders.

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**án-gel'-i-fy, *s. pl.*** [Gr. *angelos* = an angel, and *lopos* = a discourse.] The department of theology which treats of angelic beings.

**án-gel'-i-fy, *s. pl.*** [Gr. *angelos*; from *Latin* *angelus* = (Gr. *angelos* = an angel.) A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceae (Figwort). A. *angelica*, *Nicotiana glauca*, is a herbaceous store-plant, with fine, large, light-blue flowers.

**án-gel'-i-fy, *s. pl.*** [Gr. *angelos* = an angel; from *Latin* *angelus* = (Gr. *angelos* = an angel.) The appearance or manifestations of angels.

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**B. Intransitive:** To become angry. (Scotch.)  
"When someone says at a pie."

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by vitriolic acid and iron. "Lead Vitriol," and "Sulphate of Lead." It is found in Cornwall. The hardness is 2-3; sp. gr. 6.12 to 6.30. The luster is resinous, vitreous, or adamantine; the color white, tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue. Anglesite varies from transparent to opaque. It is very brittle. The composition is sulphuric acid, 44.4; oxide of lead, 55.6. It is named from Anglesia, it is found in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, in Scotland at Leadhills, in Australia, in America, and elsewhere. A variety of it is called *Sardinia* (q. v.).

**Cuprous anglesite:** A mineral, the same as *Lead anglesite* (q. v.).

**Angl-lic, Angl-lic-can, a. s.** [In *Dist. Anglicanica*; *Uer. Anglicanica* (a.); *Fr. Anglican*; *Sp. Port.* & *Ital. Anglicano*; *Lat. Anglicanus*. From *Anglia*, a Latin name of Britain, which admits of unascertained date superseded that of *Britannia*, which had been formerly employed. The *Lat. Anglia* is from A. s. or O. s. *Angles*, now *Angli*, a district in the southeast of Schleswig, extending from the river Schlei, in the south, to the Flensburg Hills on the north, with an area of about 300 square miles, and a population at present amounting to about 50,000. *Angeln* comes from A. s. *ange*, *cognate* narrow.]

#### A. as adjective:

1. Pertaining to England; English.

"... the sober principles and old establishment of the Anglican church."—*Edw. Lett. of Hammond*, B. 1.

2. Pertaining to one holding the religious views described under H. 1 or 2. *Spec.*, pertaining to one holding high church views or to high churchism.

#### B. as substantive:

1. *In the sixteenth century:* One who held Roman Catholic doctrine, but preferred the rule of the English church or parliament to that of the Papacy. "secondly" [the reference is to A. s. *Engl*] "there were the *Anglicans*, strictly orthodox in the speculative system of the faith, content to separate from Rome, but sure they might bear Italian fruits more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil."—*Fraser's Hist. Eng.*, pt. I, vol. iii, ch. xvi.

2. (a) A member of the Church of England belonging to the High Church party.

"In English churchmen, whether high, low, or broad."

"The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orto-dox, whether Jew or Gentile, whether Arian or Orto-dox, actually were, or at least they had the decemum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists."—*Burke's Works*.

**Angl-lic-can-ism, s.** [Eng. *Anglican*; *Am. In Fr. Anglicanisme*.]

1. The Anglican system of doctrine or adherence to it.

2. Admiration of England leading to efforts to copy its institutions.

**Angl-lic-ql, ade.** [Lat.]

1. In English. [Used of language or idiom.]

2. After the manner of the English. [Used of manners or customs.]

3. This word is frequently written thus: *Anglic*. **Angl-lic-ql, v.** [*Anglic*, *gentil*, sing. of *gentil*, pl. of *Lat. Anglicus*; *suff. -y*, from *facere* to make.] To make English; to Anglicize.

**Angl-lic-qlm, s.** [In *Ger. Anglicism*; *Fr. Anglicisme*; *Port.* & *Ital. Anglicismo*.] The English language as our countrymen are almost sure to introduce when they attempt to speak or write an ancient dialect or a modern Continental tongue.

"They corrupt their style with untutored *Anglicisms*."

**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Eng. *Anglic*; *-ise*. In *Ger. Anglicieren*.] To make English; to assimilate to the English language in idiom, or to the English people in pronunciation, manners, customs, or sympathy.

"The (the letter T) pleaded, that the same place and power which T had in the Greek language, he stood fully entitled to in the English; and that therefore of the English he possessed of the same power as the all Greek words *Anglicized*, as system, hypocrite, &c."—*Bosworth's Conc. Crit.*, p. 278.

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**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Lat. *Anglicus*; *English*; *-y*, from *Lat. facere* to make.] To make English; it is used (1) of people who, born in another country than England, yet settle here, or copy English manners, or approximate more or less to a correct English pronunciation. It may be also employed of a place thronged by English, or modified in the direction of English, by an influx of tourists or settlers from that country.

"... indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne would be more *Anglicized*."—*Durand's Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

(2) Of an English idiom occurring in speech or composition in another language.

**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Angl-lic-qlse.]

**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Angl-lic-qlse.]

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**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Angl-lic-qlse.]

**Angl-lic-qlse, v. t.** [Angl-lic-qlse.]

**B. As substantive:** A Norman, and yet an Englishman, and especially of the Normans who came to England with William the Conqueror, and not returning to the Continent, became, and still are, an important element in the composite English nation.

**Anglo-Saxon, a. & s.**

#### A. as adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons.

"... Anglo-Saxon monasteries."—*Mausland's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

2. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

"It is estimated that in English there are about 90,000 words. Of these, 10,000 are those free-English, are of Anglo-Saxon origin."—*Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Diet.* (pref.).

#### B. as substantive:

1. One of the Anglo-Saxon race—that is, of the mingled Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic tribes from whom the English, the Lowland Scotch, a great proportion of the present inhabitants of Ulster, and the mass of the population in the United States and various British colonies sprung.

"Thus it appears that one date, three Saxon, and four Angli, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain by the year 449, when the Lowland Scotch, before the landing and chief part in the expedition, they, therefore, when settled in this country, were collectively called Anglo-Saxons."—*Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Diet.* (pref.).

2. The language originally spoken by the race or races mentioned under No. 1.

"Anglo-Saxon, that is Anglo, English, or English Saxon, is the language of the Fris, Lat, Fris, or North part of Germany, brought into this country by the Danes, the Angles, and Saxons, and modified and written in English. Those who remained in their old locality on the Continent had the name of Old Saxon and their language Old Saxon; but those settled in Britain were properly designed Anglo-Saxons, and their language, perfected and written in English, was called Anglo-Saxon."—*Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Diet.* (pref.).

3. The Anglo-Saxon tongue did not pass directly into the English, the Norman conquest, a more or less inevitable, introduced a new element into the language, and produced temporary confusion. When this began to pass away, it was not entirely that the tongue of the conquerors rather than that of the conquered was destined ultimately to prevail, it was not the English tongue, pure and simple which remained. There came in place of it various dialects, especially a Midland, a Northern, and a Southern one. It was a mixed dialect, mainly British, but also largely Southern, which with Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, became the standard language; and in the sixteenth century, it was developed into the modern English tongue. [See *LIST*.]

**Anglo-Saxonism, s.** [A word or idiom belonging to or borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon tongue.]

**Anglo-Turkish, a.** Pertaining to or formed between English and Turkey; as, "the Anglo-Turkish Convention."

**Ang-ô-bër, s.** A kind of pear.

**Ang-ô-la, s.** [The native name of a country on the west coast of Africa, between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' S.]

**Angola-cloth, s.** A light fabric made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

**Angola-pea, s.** A papilionaceous plant, belonging to the genus *Cajanus* (q. v.). It is called also *Angola-pea*.

**Angola-seeds, s. pl.** Small red seeds of the wild liquorice, used for beads, &c.

**Ang-ô-n, s.** [In *Fr. angon*.] A barbed spear used by the Angonians, the Franks, and many other Teutonic nations.

**Ang-or, s.** [Lat. = (1) a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quincy; (2) anguish, torment, vexation; from *angere* to strangle.]

1. Pain.

"If the patient beset with a lipothymic angor and great oppression of the stomach, expect no relief from cordials."—*Hurvy*.

2. Anxiety and constriction in the precordial region. [*Angor pectoris*. [Lat. = intense pain in the breast.] The name used by Francke, in 1813, for the disease called *Angor pectoris*, by Astruc.]

**Ang-ör-s, s.** [The name of a vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.] A stuff made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

**Angora-goat, s.** A goat reared in the vilayet of Angora, famed for its wool.

**Ang-ô-tür-s, s.** [The old name of a city in Venezuela, in South America, now called Ciudad-Bolívar.]

**Angustura bark:** A bark, very valuable as a febrifuge, in possession of the Cauchian friars belonging to the order of the Holy Sepulchre.

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**Anno Mundi.** In the year of the world. (Usually written A.M.)

Since theology has proved the earth to have existed infinitely longer than was once believed, the expression *Anno Mundi*, in the old sense, has become obsolete. Theological scholars are now known not to have even approximated to the truth.

**an-nô-dâ-tid, a.**

**Heraldry:** Hooped, embowed, or bent like the letter S.

**an-nô-dôn, s.** [ANODON.]

**an-nô-ânge, s.** [NEINANCE.]

**an-nô-nâ-té, s.** [As if from a Lat. *annominor*.] To name.

**an-nô-nâ-tion, s.** [In Fr. *annominatio*. From Lat. *annominatio*, *annominatus*; *an-nô*, and *nominatio* a naming; *nominatus* to name; *nomen*, a name.]

1. Alliteration. The use of several words beginning with the same letter.

\* Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annominatio*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration. —*Tyrwhitt's* *Ess. on the Lang. of Chester*, § 3, s.

2. *Rhet.*: A paronomasia, a pun. The using of two words alike or nearly alike in sound, but widely different in meaning. A most forcible kind of wit.

\* He who would make a pun would get a pocket. —*Rev. Sydney Smith*.

**an-nô-nâ, s.** [Lat.]

1. The year's produce; hence the necessities of life, grain.

\* I. Minerva was appointed protectress of the annona, with the special duty of procuring supplies of corn. —*Lexicon* *Early Rom. Hist.* (1865), ch. xlii., pt. iv., § 50.

2. *Bot.* [ANONA.]

**an-nô-tâ-té, v.** [In Fr. *annoter*. Port. *anotar*; Ital. *annotare*. From Lat. *annotare* to write down to comment upon. To make notes or comments upon a book or manuscript or other composition.

\* Give me leave to annotate on the words thus. —*Hierat's Oration*, p. 26.

**an-nô-tâ-tion, s.** [In Fr. *annotation*; Sp. *anotación*; Port. *anotação*; Ital. *annotazione*. From Lat. *annotatio* a noting down, annotation; *an-nô*, and *notatio* a marking, a noting; *noto* = to distinguish by a mark, *notus* = a mark.]

1. The state of marking anything down.

2. The thing noted down. Generally in the plural, signifying notes, comments, or remarks on a published work or manuscript or writing, of which the annotator is not the author.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations* without the text which they relate to. —*Bosley*.

*Med.*: The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a pyrexia.

**an-nô-tâ-tion list, s.** [Eng. *annotation*; *lat.*] One who annotates, an annotator.

\* . . . Mr. Meade has with far more clearness shown, than the *annotatores* of the new way have discovered. —*Wortington's Miscell.*, p. 58.

**an-nô-tâ-tôr, s.** [Lat. *annotator* = an observer, remarker, observer. In Fr. *annotateur*; Sp. *anotador*; Port. *anotador*; Ital. *annotatore*.] One who makes annotations; a scholar, a commentator.

\* I have not that regard for the *annotatores* which they generally meet with in the world. —*Fetion; On the classics*.

**an-nô-tâ-tôr-f, a.** [Eng. *annotator*, and *suif.*] Containing annotations.

**an-nô-tâ-nô-ty, a.** [Lat. *annotatus* = a year old. From *annus* = a year.]

*Bot.*: Yearly annu, having the growth of a year.

**an-nô-tâ, an-nô-tâ, s.** [ANNOTTO.]

**an-nô-ty, v.** [In Fr. *annoncer* to proclaim; *annoncer* a bulletin, *annoncer* a report. Port. *anunciar*; Ital. *annunciare*. From Lat. *annuncius* or *annuntius* = to announce, to proclaim. *cy* = to, and *annuntio* to proclaim; *annuntio* = a messenger.] [NXTTY.]

1. To proclaim, to publish. —*News*, to make publicly known. (Followed by the objective case of the intelligence made known, or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.)

\* Of the Mosiah I have heard foretold  
By all the prophets of thy house, as though  
Announced by Gabriel with the first I knew.

\* The peal of a musket from a party of half moon was the signal which *announced* to the friends of the House of Stuart that another day of blood had got safe up the rock. —*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. To give forth a judicial decision.

\* Those, mighty Jove, meantime, thy glorious cars,  
Who model nations, publish here, *announced*  
Or life or death. —*Prior*.

**an-nô-ty, p. par. & a.** [ANNUANCE.]

**an-nô-ty, p. par. & a.** [ANNUANCE.]

The act of announcing; the state of being announced; the news proclaimed, published, made known, or declared.

faté, fâ, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêl, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; plne, pit, sîr, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mute, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fâll; trÿ, sÿria, n, æ = d; ey = a. qu = kw.

% Of modern introduction into the language, announcing having been the term formerly current.

\* As soon as Lewis was again at Marl, he repeated to the Court assembled there the *announcements* which he had received at Saint Germain. —*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**an-nô-y, s.** [Eng. *annoy*; *er*. In Fr. *ennuyer*.] (Quay) annoy (to vex). [ANNOY.]

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\* The Old English word, which *annual* partly displaced when it came into the language was *yearly*. —*Early English*, p. 134.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*. [ANNUAL EQUATION.] [ANNUAL EQUATION.] [ANNUAL EQUATION.]

2. *Botany* and *Gardening*. (a) *Annual* *leaves*, called also *deciduous* *leaves*, are those which fall in the autumn, as those of most of our common trees. (*Annually*.)

(b) *Annual* *grasses*: Tonicitic things or circles seen which regenerate stems are cut across transversely. Though generally indicating annual additions to the woody growth, yet these are rare and abnormal, in which a tree may produce two of them in a year.

(c) *Annual* *plants*. [B. L.]

3. *Astronomy*. [ANNUAL EQUATION.] [ANNUAL EQUATION.] [ANNUAL EQUATION.]

4. *Botany* and *Gardening*: A plant which is sown, grows up, flowers, sheds its seeds, and dies, all within the compass of one year, or, more probably, of the portion of the year extending from spring to autumn.

\* Now is the time to procure and sow (under glass) the seeds of all the choicest *annuals*. . . . *Annals* of *horticulture*, *balcony*, *stalls*, *stalls* are quite indispensable. —*Horticultural Record*, March 1, 1877.

2. A book published only once a year, and probably only once in a year.

\* See also *ANNUAL*.

**an-nô-âl, s. pl.** [Eng. *annual*.] The same as *ANNUALS* (q. v.).

**an-nô-âl, s.** [Eng. *annual*; *lat.*] One who edits or writes in an annual.

**an-nô-âl, s.** [Eng. *annual*; *lat.*] Year by year, every year.

\* . . . an annual, for which Parliament would annu-  
ally pay a military code. . . . —*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

**an-nô-âl, s.** [In Fr. *annuaire*; Port. *anuario* = a book published once a year.] Annual.

With *annuaire* clank the wandering Jew. —*John Hall's Poem*, p. 10.

**an-nô-âl, s.** [In Fr. *annuaire*.] An annual. It must be to send annually, or the money to pay for it. [ANNUAL, A. 2.]

\* To hush him to our sons and hush him to our girls  
For the first time, the first time, the first time, the first time,  
Pierce the Plowman's Creed (ed. Sherb.), 614, 614.

**an-nô-âl, s.** [From Fr. *annuaire*.] Annual. A priest who signs anniversary masses for persons deceased.

\* In London was a great *annuaire*  
That there dwelled half moon many a year. —*Chaucer's C. T.*, 1240.

**an-nô-âl, s.** [Eng. *annuaire*; *ant.*] One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

\* As the *annuities* dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven. —*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

The term *annuity* properly signifies a sum of money payable annually, for a certain length of time, forever; and implies *persons*, *survivors*, *rents*, and so on.

\* A *Certain Annuity* is one payable for a specified length of time.

\* A *Perpetual Annuity* is one that is to continue forever.

\* A *Life Annuity* is one whose beginning or termination depends on some contingent event — as the birth or death of a person.

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**an-nūn-çl-i-tēr, s.** [*In Ital. annunciator; from Lat. annunciator.*]

1. *Gen.*: One who proclaims.  
2. *Eccl.*: An officer in the church at Constantinople whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals about to be celebrated.  
3. *Electrical*: An apparatus for announcing a call from one room to another. Used very largely in hotels.

**an-nūn-çl-i-tēr f.** [*Eng. annunciator; -f.*]

Containing an announcement; giving intelligence.

**an-nūn, s.** [*Lat.*] A year. The abietive *anno* occurs in such expressions as *anno mundi*, contracted *A. M.* = in the year of the world; *anno Domini*, contracted *A. D.* = in the year of our Lord. *Stich. Lat.*: An abietive *annuati* (a year for deliberation). A year allowed an heir to deliberate whether or not he will enter on possession.

**an-nū, s.** [*A name found in the MSS. of Governor Loten.*] A subgenus of ruminating animals provisionally placed by Col. Hamilton Smith under Antelope. The typical species is the *A. depressicornis*, a quadruped resembling a small buffalo, found generally in the mountains of the island of Sable.

**an-nū-çm, s.** [*Gr. and up, upward, -çm: aloft; from to live.*] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Psephenidae. It contains the well-known blackish *annulus*, *A. frigidus*, *A. leucodermis*, etc.

**an-nū-çm-thar, tic, a.** [*Gr. and up, upward, and kharōtic* (1) fit for cleansing, (2) purgative; to purify; to purify, to cleanse; *kharōtic* = clean, pure.] Purgative upward; anesthetic.

**an-nū-çys-tic, s. pl.** [*Gr. and up, upward, and Anstis = bladder.*] An old division of Echinidae, comprising those species which have the vent on the dorsal surface. The others were Pleurocyti, with the vent marginal; and Ancecyti, with the vent on the under surface. *Plat.*: The Ancecyti into two sections: (1) Vent ventral, in the axis of the body; genera, *Cufaria*, *Echinus*, *Cypressa*. (2) Vent lateral, above the margin; genera, *Cuscidula* and *Nucleolina*.

**an-nū-dal, a.** [*Eng. and (2): al.*] Pertaining to an anode; electrically positive.

**an-nū-dē, s.** [*Eng. and (2): up; anamp, and anode = a way, a road.*]

*Electrology*. The name given by Faraday to what is called by Daniell the cell, and by various other writers the positive pole of an electric battery; or, more precisely, the "way" or path by which the electric current molasses, belonging to the electrolyte on its way to the other pole. It is a platinum plate occupying the same place in the decomposing cell that is occupied by zinc in an ordinary cell of a battery. The other plate corresponding to the second platinum one in an ordinary cell is called by Faraday the *platinode*, and by many other writers the *negative pole*. The term is also used for the term and at which the current enters a vacuum tube, as distinguished from the cathode, at which the current leaves. [*CATHODE-RAY.*]

**an-nū-dē, s.** [*Eng. and (2): -ç.*]

1. Pertaining to an anode; nodal.

2. Proceeding upward; applied to the upper edges of insect antennae ascending spirals.

**an-nū-dōn, tēn-dōn-tē, s.** [*Gr. and on, near, sing. and anodon, neut. plur. of andon = toothless; an, priv., and odon, genit. odonotus = tooth.*] A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family Unionidae, or Nudae. The ordinary English name of this is *Woods's*. In 1851, estimated the known species at fifty, and those found in a fossil state at five, the latter from the Eocene strata of the region of the former number to 100, and the latter to eight. *d. cyprina* is the river-mussel.

2. A genus of aquatic testate of teeth. They belong to the family Dasyptidae. One species, the *Dasyptis scabra*, or Rough Andon, feeds on eggs, which it sucks out of the eggs in Southern Africa. [*Wood, Nat. Hist., p. 125.*]

**an-nū-dōn, s.** [*In Fr. and (2): Sp., Port., and Ital. andon.* From *Gr. andon* = free from pain, an, priv., and odon = grief, pain.]

**A. An anesthetic:**

1. *Med.*: A medicine which alleviates pain, though, if given in too large doses, it induces stupor.

"Innate anesthetic" with narcotics and anesthetics, termed thus, because the medicines whose principal effects are upon the nervous system. Sub-class 1. Medicines acting especially upon the brain proper, but not upon the spinal cord, portions of the central nervous system. Order 1. Euphorants. Order 2. Narcotics, Anodynes, and Serenics. Order 3. Anesthetics. Order 4. Anesthetics and anodyne; while belladonna is anodyne and anti-anesthetic.

**Fig.**: Anything designed to mitigate the pain produced by the consciousness of guilt; an opiate for the conscience.

fat, fat, fat, amidat, what, fat, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mōte, cōb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rōle, fall; try, Sfrīan. m. a; e; ey = a. qu = kw

**B. An adjective:** Mitigating or assuaging pain.  
"... whilst anodyne, emollient, or gently laxative seems should be administered."—*Dr. Joseph Brown: Cyp. Pract.*

**an-nū-dōn-tē, s.** [*Gr. and on = (1) free from pain; (2) mitigating pain.*] Having the qualities of an anodyne; mitigating pain of body, or stilling inquietude of mind. [*Code.*]

**an-nū-g, a.** [*A. S. genit. genos = sufficiently, abundantly, enough.*] [*EXOCOR.*]

"It adds little longer now."  
*Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Shaks), 600.*

**an-nū-g, v. t.** [*ANNOY, v.*]

**an-nū-g, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

**an-nū-fūl, a.** [*ANNOYFUL.*]

**an-nū-lū, a.** [*ANNOY.*] Pertaining to the Anos (Gen. 11). In Griffith's Catalogue the last subdivision of Antelope is called the Anosine group. (*Griffith's Catalogue*, vol. iv, p. 292.)

**an-nū-nū, s.** [*an-nū-nū, v. t.*] [*Fr. and up, up; Ital. upere.* From *Lat. upere* or *uperno*.]

1. Literally:

(1) To pour oil upon. This may be—  
(a) *For purposes not specially sacred.*  
"But then, when thus fasted, anoint thine head, and wash of oil."—*Eccl. i.*

(2) *For sacred purposes, and specially for consecration of a person, place, or thing.* Under the Old Testament economy this was done in the case—  
(a) *Of Jewish priests.*

"Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour it upon his head, and thou shalt anoint him."—*Exod. xxi. 7.*

"Namusel also said unto Saul. The Lord sent me to be king over his people, over Israel."—*1 Sam. xvi.*

"... and when thou comest, anoint Hazael to be king over Syria."—*1 Kings xiv. 15.*

(c) *Of Jewish prophets.*

"... and Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abelmebosh shall thou anoint to be prophet to thy room."—*1 Kings xix. 16.*

(d) *Of the tabernacle and its utensils.* (*For the anointing of the tabernacle, see Exod. xii. 9; for that of the altar of burnt-offering, see ver. 10; for that of the laver and its foot, see ver. 11.*)

2. To smear with some more or less viscous substance which need not be oil.

(1) *For purposes not specially sacred.*  
"... he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay."—*John ix. 18.*

"Anointed me he with deadly venom."  
"And die, are men can say—God save the Queen!"

(2) *For sacred purposes.*  
"That have been blessed before with blessings, hands, and feet, and have been anointed."—*Illustrative Poems (Gleanings ed. Morris), 144-5.*

**II. Figuratively:**

1. *Very important.*  
"It is not so solemnly apart to sacred office, even when oil was not actually poured upon the head."  
"... thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed."—*Acts iv.*

2. To adopt the means of obtaining spiritual discomfitment.

"... and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see."—*Ier. iii. 18.*

**3. Jeopardy:** To give a good beating to.  
"Then they put him by him, like King as they say."  
"Which so well was anointed indeed."  
"That no slave no page had he hole of bread."  
—*The Romance of Paraclete, 5403-4.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, an-nū-nū-tē, an-nū-nū-tē, par. a., s.** [*ANNOY.*]

**A. As a past participle and adjective:** In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

**Thou [Thy] art the anointed cherub** ... [*Isa. xlviii. 14.*]

**B. As an adjective:**

1. Literally:

(a) *Of any Jewish king* [*ANNOY, i. 1. (2); (3);* the customary phrase being "the anointed of the Lord," or "of the Lord's anointed."]

"The breath of our nostrils, the anointed of the Lord, was taken in their pits."—*Lam. iv. 20.*

"And I builded unto him. How was that not afraid to stretch forth thine hand to destroy the Lord's anointed."—*2 Sam. i. 1.*

(b) *Of any Jewish or other sovereign.* In this sense the term is applied with literal sacredness to those despotic rulers who have largely exercised "will," or been "guided" by the right divine of kings to govern "verily."

"Hill harder was the lot of those Protestant clergyman who were to associate with a despotic ruler, the cause of the Lord's anointed."—*Meaning: Hill, Eng. w. arg.*

2. Figuratively:

(a) *As a title:* Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. —*1 Chron. xvi. 22, Ps. cv. 18.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

2. Figuratively:

(a) *As a title:* Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. —*1 Chron. xvi. 22, Ps. cv. 18.*

"Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have hidden, to subdue assidues before him."—*Isa. xlv. 1.*

"But let us wait, for He hath performed,"  
"Hast thou anointed?"—*Milton: P. R. bk. ii.*

**III. An anointed prophet.** [*Lat. f. g.*] [*ANNOY, i. 1. (2); (3).*]

"... Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm."—*1 Chron. xvi. 22, Ps. cv. 18.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

One who at the moment is engaged in anointing, or whose office it is to anoint.

1. In a general sense.

"... and the sinner also an anointer."—*Strass: Life of Jesus (Transl. 1846), 136.*

2. Church Hist. (See the example.)

"At Wallington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called Anointers, from their anointing people before they admitted them into the church."—*Dr. Ford's Oxfordshire, ch. xxviii. (Orig. Notes on Hitherto, iii. 2.)*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

1. An adjective. Used—

(a) *For the anointing of the oil.*  
"... the anointing woman." ... —*Strass: Life of Jesus (Transl. 1846), 136.*

(b) *For the anointing of the oil.*  
"... spices for anointing oil." ... —*Exod. xiv. 6.*

"... This shall be an holy anointing oil unto me throughout your generations."—*Exod. xiv. 31.*

**C. As a substantive:**

1. *Lit.*: The act of anointing; the state of being anointed for ordinary or for sacred purposes.

"... the anointing and anointings before their feast, their perfumes and sweet odors in diverse kinds of their feast."—*Isaiah: Apocryph. p. 260.*

"... the anointing shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations."—*Exod. xl. 15.*

2. *Fig.*: The reception of spiritual benefit, even when no actual application of oil has taken place.

"But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you, for ye have received of him the anointing, and ye know all things, and he is truth, and he is life, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him."—*1 John ii. 27.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

1. *Fig.*: The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. (*Lat. f. g.*)

"... of his holy anointment from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls." ... —*Milton: Annot. line 107.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

1. *Fig.*: The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. (*Lat. f. g.*)

"... the anointing of the Anointer." ... —*Isaiah: Apocryph. p. 260.*

**an-nū-nū-tē, s.** [*ANNOY, s.*]

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"... the anointing of the Anointer." ... —*Isaiah: Apocryph. p. 260.*



(2) *Gen.*: Of any fossil mammal belonging to the same family.  
*Cerina Anoplothera*: *Dickbowne Cerinum*. [*DICKBOWNE ANPLOTHERIA*.]

**ân ôp-lô thér 1 dm.**, *a. pl.* [*ANPLOTHERIA*.] A family of mammalia of the order Eutheria, Dermata. All are extinct. [*ANPLOTHERIA*.]

**ân ôp-lô thér 1 dm.**, *a.* [*From Gr. an, priv., koplos, a weapon, and thérion, beast.*] Unarmed beast. The name refers to the absence of such natural weapons as tusks, horns and sharp canine teeth, horns or claws. The appellation is given by a writer to a genus of booted quadrupeds found in the middle Eocene strata of the Paris basin. It is the type of the family Anoplotheridae (*q. v.*). A curious peculiarity of the Anoplotheridae genus, shared only by man, is that the large eye and canine teeth were equally developed (that they formed an unbroken series with the premolars and true molars). The *A. anoplothera* was about four and a-half feet long, or with the tail, eight feet. It is found not merely in the vicinity of Paris, but also in the contemporary Eocene strata of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [*ANPLOTHERIA*.] (*Quen.*: *Brit. Faun. Monum.* and *De la.* pp. 4 & 5.)

**Skeleton of Anoplotherium.**

**ân ôp-lô thér 1 dm.**, *a. & s.* [*From Annu, acc. anoplotherium* (*q. v.*), and *Gr. eidam, form.*]

**ân ôp-lô thér 1 dm.**, *a. & s.* [*From Gr. an, priv., koplos, a weapon, and oura, tail.*] Having unarm'd tails.

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are altered Ancestrite. Donna numbers Cyclopite, Harpocrite, and Hyalocrite as if they, too, were not properly distinct from Ancestrite.

**ân ôrth-ô scope.**, *a.* [*Gr. an, priv.; orthos, straight; scope, to look at.*]

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**ân-âm**, *s. pl.* [*The pl. of Lat. anama a handle, a staff.*]

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**ân-âm**, *s. pl.* [*The pl. of Lat. anama a handle, a staff.*]

The Anom of Saturn's Ring.

and other early astronomers from their resembling to the eye of one looking at them through the im-

perfectly-constructed telescopes of that period, the handles of a pot or other utensil.

**ân-âr.**, *a.* [*From an-âr, a judge, an arbitrator.*]

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Ansted Cross.

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late, fat, rare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hér, thère; pîne, plî, airé, sir, marine; qu, pôt, or, wère, wolf, wér, who, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, rôll; thrý, ôfrian, m, æ; ey, æ; qu, æt,

late, fat, rare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hér, thère; pîne, plî, airé, sir, marine; qu, pôt, or, wère, wolf, wér, who, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, rôll; thrý, ôfrian, m, æ; ey, æ; qu, æt,

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**an-tép-1-tép-tic, an-tép-1-tép-tic-al, a. & s.** [Fr. *anté-épileptique*. From *Gr. anti=against, and epilepsia=1) a seizing hold of; 2) epilepsy, epilepsia=epilepsy, epilepsia=to take hold of, to lay hold of; epilepsia, upon, and epilepsia=to take.*]  
1. *a. adjective:* Deemed of use against epilepsy (epileptic).  
2. *s. noun:* That person is afflicted, lapsus insulens diurnal, and antepileptic, will not pass any.—*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**2. a. substantive:** A medicine deemed of use against epilepsy.

**an-tép-pone, v. t.** [In *Sp. anteponer*; *Ital. anteporre* to prefer; *Fr. anteposer* to place before, and *posuer* to put or place.] To place one before another; to prefer one thing before another.

**an-tép-pôt, a.** [*Lat. ante=before, and portam, a gate; a portam, city gate, a gate.*] Gate in advance of a gate; namely, an outer gate.

**an-tép-pôs-1-tion, a.** [In *Ital. anteposizione*. From *Lat. ante, and Eng. position* a placing.] Grammar: The placing a word before another, the natural position of which would be after it.

**an-tép-prân-dî al, a.** [*Lat. ante=before; Eng. prandium* (q. v.).] Before breakfast.

**an-tép-prân-dî a. m. a. t. a. t.** [*Lat. ante, and Eng. predicament*.] [PREDICAMENT.]

**Logic:** Anything in logic proper to be studied before the subject of the predicament.

**an-tép-râ, a.** [*Acronym.*] *an-tép-râ, a.* [*Lat. ante=before; Eng. predicament*.] [PREDICAMENT.]

**an-tép-râ-dê, s. pl.** [*Lat. antea=before; Eng. antea, plur. of antea, genit. antea=anterior, a prop. anterior, in a shock, are to stay the ship's bow in case of their being a shock; antea=set against, opposite; antea=against, or against; anti=against.*]

**an-tép-râ-dê, s. pl.** [*Lat. ante=before; Eng. prandium* (q. v.).] Before breakfast.

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against Eros, the personification of love. In Latin Eros signified a kind of amethyst (Pang). A being poetically imagined to struggle against love. "He who from their fountain desires raised Eros and Amor, at Gades."—*Spenser, Manford, II. 1.*

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**an-tép-râ-dê, s. pl.** [*Lat. ante=before; Eng. prandium* (q. v.).] Before breakfast.

kousao, kamela, and bark of pomegranate root; of veratrum, calomel, scammony, jalap, gamboge, and castor-oil; and, among these, sulphate of iron or other ferruginous salts, quassia, and hux vomica. (Garrod; *Mat. Med.*)

**an-them, an-thème, an-té-thème, an-té-thème, an-tém (Eng.), an-té-thème (Scots).** [In *A. S. antem* a hymn sung in alternate parts, an anthem; O. *Fr. antème, antème, antème, antème; Prov. antème, antème; Sp. antem, antem; Ital. antem; Low Lat. antiphona* a sound, a tone.]

**1. Originally:** A hymn sung "against" another hymn; in other words, a hymn in alternate parts, the one sung by one side of the choir, the other by the other.

**2. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**3. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**4. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

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**6. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**7. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**8. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

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**14. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**15. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**16. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**17. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**18. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**19. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

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**24. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**25. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

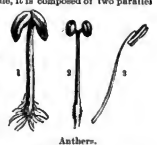
**26. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**27. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**28. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**29. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)

**30. A hymn, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses.** (*Hist. Eng. Mus.*, ed. (1779).)



1. Geranium 144m. 2. Line.

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**án-ti-christ-1-án-1-tý.** s. [Gr. *anti*=against; *Euc. Christianity*.] Opposition or contrast to Christianity in an individual, a party, or a speculative tenet. (In use identical with the previous word.)

"They breed grief of mind in a number that are golly-winked, and have an insatiable thirst for knowledge, that their minds are martyred with the very sight of them in the Church."—*Hooper*, *lect. Ser.*, bk. iv, § 8.

**án-ti-christ-1-án-1-tý, v. c.** [Eug. *antichristian*; *etc.*] To turn from Christianity; those who vigorously accepted its doctrines.

**án-ti-chrón-1-cal.** a. [fr. *anti*=against, and *chronos*=pertaining to time; *chronos*=time.] Opposed to or out of the proper chronological date.

**án-ti-chrón-1-cal-ly, adv.** [Eug. *anti-chronical*; *-ly*.] In a manner that is opposed to proper chronology.

**án-ti-chrón-1-ism.** s. [In Ger. *antichronism*.] Deviation from proper chronology; the placing events in wrong order of time.

"Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of antichronisms, now and then strangely discordant."—*Coates*, in *Drum's* *Poet.*, song 4.

**án-ti-thón.** s. [Gr. *anti*=on the opposite side of, and *thón*=sun.] One of the Antipodes. (*Sp. Hall*, *Works*, v. 418.)

**án-ti-pá-ti.** a. [Lat. *antipodis*, pr. par. of *antipodes* to take beforehand, to anticipate.] [ANTICIPATE.] Anticipating, in anticipation of. *Med.* A term used of periodic fevers or other diseases in which the paroxysms appear earlier than their normal period, the successive intervals of remission diminishing from day to day.

**án-ti-pá-ti, v. t. & i.** [In Ger. *anticipiren*; Fr. *anticiper*, Sp. *anticipar*; Port. *anticipar*; Ital. *anticipare*.] From Lat. *anticipare*=to take beforehand; *ante*=before, and *capio*=to take, from the root *cap*.

*A. Transitive:*

1. To take before another person has had time to do so, and thus preclude his gaining possession at all, or to perform a work before he has had time to execute it, and thus deprive his service in the matter needless to be beforehand with one.  
" . . . I would gladly have died by the hand of the executioner, I indeed, not before he had anticipated by the poison."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 18.

*Anticipated* rents, and bills unpaid.

*Force* may be shining youth into the shade."

2. To say or do anything before the appropriate, or at least the normal, time for it has come.

(a) In a speech or literary composition, to say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced.

(b) To carry out an expected command before it is given, or conjectured wishes before they are uttered in speech.

"The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand, 'Wishes your wife, anticipates command.'"  
—*Carpenter*, *Truth*.

" . . . would have done wisely as well as rightly by anticipating the wishes of the country."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 18.

3. To realize a future event, and feel as one would if it had already arrived; or simply to expect a future event to happen.

"Timid men were anticipating another civil war."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

*B. Intransitive:* To say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced into a speech or literary composition.

"I had already anticipated already, and taken up from Bacon's letters a number of sentences, and from other kings, who are present money, so matter how they pay it."—*In*, *Spain*.

**án-ti-pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti.** s. [ANTICIPATE.]

"án-ti-pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti." [Eug. *anticipate*; *-ly*.]

By anticipation.

"It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon Peter, that he should anticipate his promise to Peter."—*Barnes*, on the *Page's* *Exposition*.

**án-ti-pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti, pá-ti.** s. pr. & a.

" . . . an active and anticipating intelligence."—*Owen*, *Classif. of Humankind*, p. 62.

**án-ti-pá-ti-tion.** s. [In Fr. *anticipation*; Sp. *anticipacion*; Port. *anticipação*; Ital. *anticipazione*.] From Lat. *anticipatio*=(1) a pre-conception, an innate idea; (2) the first movements of the body in infancy; (3) the first occupation, prepossession from *anticipare*=to anticipate.

*A. Ord. Lang.* The act of anticipating; the thing anticipated.

*Specifically:*

1. The act of forming a preconceived notion of any being, person, or thing; the formation of an

opinion before the grounds on which it can be safely based are known; the thing thus preconceived, a prejudice.

" . . . What action is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a duty?"—*Deussen*.

2. The great error of inquiring knowledge in anticipation. That I call *anticipations*, the voluntary collections that the mind maketh of knowledge, which is every man's reason."—*Bacon*, *lect. of Nature*, ch. xv.

3. The act of saying, writing, or doing something before the natural time for giving attention to it has arrived.

"The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid anticipation, and our neglect of it."—*Hobbes*.

4. The act of realizing a future event, and feeling or acting as one would do if it had actually arrived. The act of foreseeing, or at least of expecting a future event, or preparing for a future necessity.

"But whose achievements, marvelous as they be, Are least anticipated of a glory About to be revealed."  
—*Robert Browning*, *Paracelsus*.

*B. Technically:*

1. *Med.* The attack of a fever before its usual time.

2. *Painting:* The expression of an expected action, *Logic:* A presumption, prejudice, or preconceived opinion. It is called also *preconception*, *presentation*, or *instinct*.

*Epicurean Philosophy:* The first idea or definition of any thing.

3. *Rhetoric:* A figure, called also *Prolepsis* (q. v.).

4. *Logic:* The construction of a word upon a synecdochic note to which it forms a discord.

**án-ti-pá-ti-tive.** a. [Eug. *anticipate*; *-ive*.]

Anticipating, containing an anticipation.

**án-ti-pá-ti-tor.** s. [Lat. *anticipator*; Ital. *anticipatore*.] One who foresees, or at least expects, a future event.

**án-ti-pá-ti-tý, a.** [Eug. *anticipator*; *-ý*.]

Anticipating, foreseeing, forecasting; containing or implying an anticipation of some future event.

" . . . and this distinguished geologist concluded by the remarkable anticipatory observation that a . . ."  
—*Owen*, *British Fauna*, *Mammals and Birds* (1845), p. 2.

**án-ti-ti-tax.** s. [ANTIC.]

**án-ti-ti-tax.** s. [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, or the opposite of; and *ti-tax*=a ladder or staircase.]

*Rhet.* The opposite of a climax. As in a climax the ideas increase in grandeur as the sentence advances, in *anti-climax* the ideas sink lower and lower as the sentence proceeds. The effect in the former case is sublime; in the latter, ridiculous.

The example of an *anti-climax* is, "The emperor, given (and there could scarcely be a better one) is the following:"

"Next comes Delibonnie, the great god of war, Lieutenant-of-Mar to the Earl of Mar."

" . . . more tolerant of avowed indifference toward his own writings, and, finally (if the reader will pardon so violent an *anti-climax*), much more ready to volunteer his assistance in carrying a lady's reticule or person."—*De Quincey*, *Works* (ed. 1881), vol. ii, p. 202.

**án-ti-ti-ti-tal, a. & s.** [Gr. *anti*=to stand in opposition to; and *ti-ti-tal*=to stand in opposition to.]

1. *Geol.* So situated that the strata dip from it in opposite directions.

" . . . one of the antichlinal ridges of the Jura."—*Leptin*, *Mammals of Great*, ch. v.

*Antichlinal axis or antichlinal line:* An imaginary line on the two sides of which the strata dip in opposite directions. The two sloping sides of the roof of a house resemble strata in an antichlinal position, and the ridge running lengthwise along the roof like an antichlinal axis or line. Antichlinal is con-

2. *Anat.* Presenting a certain remote resemblance to a geological antichlinal axis.

*Antichlinal vertebra:* A vertebra which has an upward and a downward curve, the directions are directed.

**án-ti-ti-ti-tal.** s. [Eug. *anti*=against, and *ti-ti-tal*=as on an antichlinal axis or line (q. v.).]

"The Rithidian and Deroceras rocks are thrown up into a narrow ridge."—*Deussen*, *lect. of Nature*, ch. xv.

**án-ti-ti-ti-tal, a.** [Eug. *anti*=against, and *ti-ti-tal*=as on an antichlinal axis or line (q. v.).]

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" . . . the Rithidian and Deroceras rocks are thrown up into a narrow ridge."—*Deussen*, *lect. of Nature*, ch. xv.







**an-ti-môn-arch-ist**, *a.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. monarchist*.] Opposed to monarchy.

"Dennis Bled, a great Otterian and anti-monarchist, died last day."—*Ido of A. West*, p. 118.

**an-tim-ôn-â-â-â**, [*Eng. antimony*; *Gr.* *antim*.] A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONYATE.]

*Min.*: Dana has as the third division of his "Tertiary Oxygen Compounds," "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, Nitrates," the first sub-division of which is headed "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, . . ." For its sections see *PHOSPHATES*.

**antimonate of lead**, *a.* A mineral, called also *BINDHEIMITE* (*q. v.*).

**an-tim-ôn-ê-t-ê-d**, *a.* [ANTIMONETRETED.]

**an-ti-môn-ni-al**, *a.* *s.* [*In Fr.* *Sp.* & *Port.* antimonial; Ital. *antimonicale*.]

*A. As adjective*: Pertaining to antimony; made of antimony, consisting of antimony; containing more or less of antimony.

"Though antimonial cups prepared with art, Their force to wine through usage should impart; This disposition, this profuse expense, Nor shrinks their size, nor weakens their store."—*Immoens*.

"They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes."—*Greve*.

*B. As substantive*: A medicine in which antimony is a leading ingredient.

**antimonial arsenic**, *a.* A mineral containing about ninety per cent. of arsenic; the other element is composed of arsenic, antimony, and iron, and is found in radiated reniform masses in California.

**antimonial copper**, *a.* A mineral, called also *Chalcocite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonite copper glance**, *a.* A mineral, called also *Bismutite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonial nickel**, *a.* A mineral, called also *Breithauptite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonial ochre**, *a.* An obsolete name for two minerals, *Cervantine* and *Stibiconite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonial powder**, *a.* A name for antimony.

*Pharm.*: A medicine consisting of oxide of antimony, wax, and phosphate of lime two ounces. It is used as a cathartic for *Jamies* powder.

**antimonial silver**, *a.* A mineral, called also *Dyscrasite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonial silver blende**, *a.* A mineral, called also *Sphalerite* (*q. v.*).

**antimonial tartar**, *a.* A name for a yellow insoluble powder, which by heat is converted into the tartrate of antimony (tartar emetic) dissolved in twenty ounces of sherry wine, (supposed to be the oxide of antimony, and as liquid became medicinal).

**an-ti-môn-ni-â-â**, *a.* [*Eng. antimony*; *antim*.] *Gr.* *antim*.] A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONYATE.]

**an-ti-môn-ni-ê-t-ê-d**, *a.* [*Eng. antimony*; *antim*.] *Gr.* *antim*.] A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONYATE.]

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lag the metal or the sulphide in strong HCl, and distilling the liquid, SbCl<sub>3</sub> volatilizes and forms a white crystalline mass.

*Antimonious oxide, or antimony trioxide*, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Obtained by decomposing SbCl<sub>3</sub> with an alkaline solution of potash. Colours yellow, red, and black in the ochre: it becomes yellow when heated, melts at red heat, and volatilizes in a glass vessel, leaving a white residue. Colours yellow, red, and black. Antimonious oxide dissolves in cream of tartar, forming tartar emetic, or potassium antitartaric acid, which is soluble in water. *Kermes mineral* is a mixture of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. *Sulph-antimonite* are compounds of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> with basic sulphides.

*Antimony pentasulphide, or antimony sulphide*, SbS<sub>5</sub>, is a yellow-red powder obtained by decomposing sodium sulphantimonate, NaSbS<sub>5</sub>, a crystalline substance.

**an-ti-môn-ite**, *s.* [*Eng. antimony*, and *suff.* *-ite* (*q. v.*).] *In Ger.* *antimonit*.] A mineral, the same as *STIBITE* (*q. v.*).

**an-ti-môn-ni-ê-m**, *s.* [*Latin*, but not classical.] *Antimony*.

**an-ti-môn-ni-ê-m**, *s.* [*Latin*, but not classical.] *Antimony*.

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burns with a bluish flame. A deposit of antimony takes place on a cold porcelain plate held in the flame. This metallic film may be destroyed from arsenic by dissolving it in aqua regia, and the solution treated with H<sub>2</sub>S, which gives the characteristic orange precipitate. Or moisten the metallic film with nitric acid, evaporate the acid without boiling, a white deposit of trioxide of antimony remains, which gives a yellow spot when ammonio-nitrate of silver. A film of arsenic treated in the same way gives either a yellow precipitate of arsenic or a red-brown arsenic trioxide.

*II. Mineralogy*: Antimony occurs native, occasionally alloyed with a minute portion of silver, iron, or arsenic. Its crystals are rhombohedral; hardness 2-3, specific gravity 6.72; its luster is metallic; its color and streaks tin white. It is very brittle. It occurs in Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Bohemia, Chili, Mexico, Canada, and New Brunswick.

*Artenical antimony*: A mineral, called also *Allemontite* (*q. v.*).

*Butler of antimony*: A name formerly given to the trichloride, or antimonous chloride, the formula of which is SbCl<sub>3</sub>. It is a white highly crystalline mass, very deliquescent. It is used as a caustic for foot-rot in sheep.

*Female antimony*: [*MALE ANTIMONY*.]

*Glance of antimony*: An impure oxide of antimony fused.

*Gray antimony*: A mineral, called also *Stibnite* (*q. v.*).

*Male antimony*: A trivial name sometimes given to a specimen of antimony ore in which veins of a red or golden color occur, while one in which they are wanting is decomposed. *Female Antimony*, *Gravel antimony*. A mineral more usually called simply Antimony (*q. v.*).

*Oxide of antimony, oxyd of antimony*. [*ANTIMONIOUS OXIDE*.]

*Plumose ore of antimony, plumose antimonial ore*. [*ANTIMONIOUS OXIDE*.]

*Feather ore*. [*ANTIMONIOUS OXIDE*.]

*Red antimony*: A mineral, called also *Kermesite* (*q. v.*).

*Sulphur of antimony*: A compound of oxide and sulphide of antimony. Its formula is Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SbS<sub>2</sub>. It occurs also as a mineral, and is then called *red antimony ore*.

*Sulphid of antimony, sulphuret of antimony*: A mineral, called also *Stibiole* (*q. v.*).

*White antimony*: A mineral, called also *Valentinite* (*q. v.*).

*III. Pharmacy*:

*Black antimony* consists of native sulphide of antimony, calcined and afterward powdered. It is not itself used as a drug, but is employed in preparing tartar emetic, sulphurated antimony, and terchloride of antimony. It is given to horses as an alterative powder; two parts of sulphur, one of saltpetre, and one of black antimony. It is used in the preparation of Beccal sacchari, six parts of saltpetre, two of sulphur, and one of black antimony.

*Oxyde of antimony*, SbCl<sub>3</sub>. A solution of it is used as a caustic and escharotic; it is never given internally.

*Sulphurated antimony* consists of a sulphide of antimony with a small admixture of oxide of antimony. It enters into the composition of compound calomel pills.

*Tartarated antimony*. [*TARTAR EMETIC*.]

*Antimony blende, antimony bloom*, *a.* A mineral. The same as *VALENTINITE* (*q. v.*).

*Antimony glance*, *a.* A mineral, called also *Stibiole* (*q. v.*).

*Antimony ochre*, *a.* A mineral, in part *Cervantine* and in part *Volgite*. [See those words.]

*Antimony oxide, oxide of antimony, oxyd of antimony*. [*ANTIMONIOUS OXIDE*.] Unpurified antimony as *Valentinite*, and by others synonymous with *White Antimony*, *Sennarmonite*, *Valentinite*, *Cervantine*, and *Volgite* (*q. v.*).

*Antimony sulphide*, *a.* A mineral, called also *Stibnite* (*q. v.*).

**an-ti-môr-al-ism**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. moralism*.] Opposed to moralism.

**an-ti-môr-ni-ist**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. moralist*.] An opposer of moralists or of morality, or one alleged to be so.

**an-ti-môr-ni-ist**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. moralist*.] Opposed to moralism, or one alleged to appreciate it, from want of care, of early training, or both. [*American Review*.]

**an-ti-nê-phr-ôn**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. nephros*.] Opposed to the kidneys.

**an-ti-nê-phr-ôn**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. nephros*.] Opposed to the kidneys.

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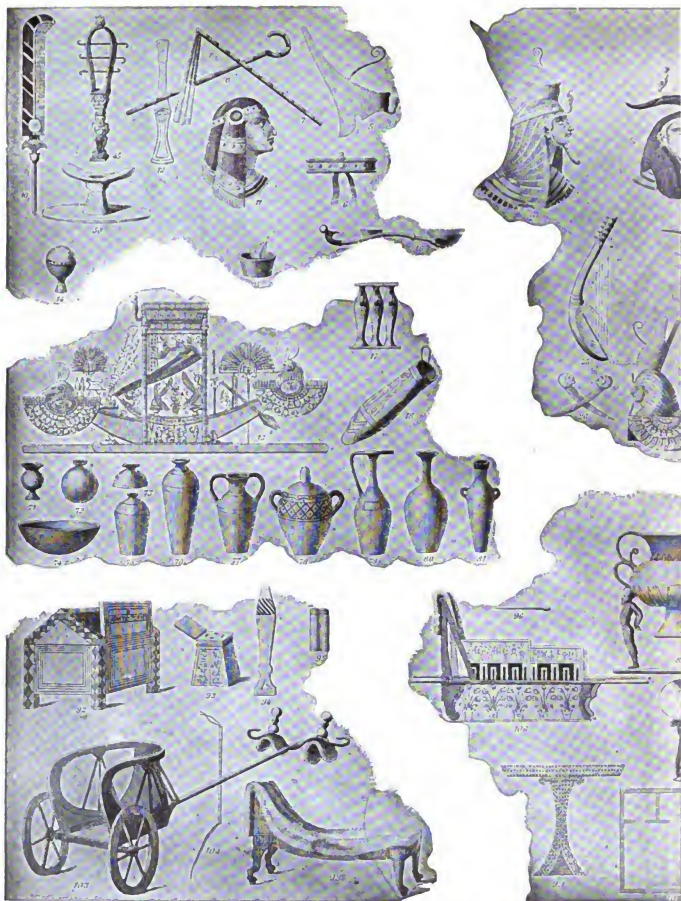
**an-ti-nê-phr-ôn**, *s.* [*Gr. anti*-against, and *Eng. nephros*.] Opposed to the kidneys.

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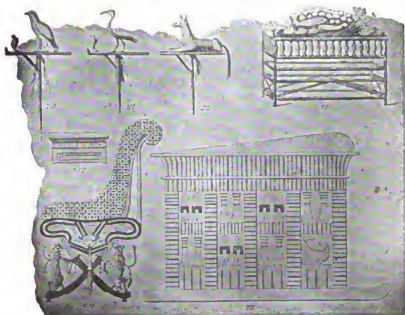
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# **EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.**

1-10. Insignia of royalty: 11-13. Head-dresses: 14. Head-dress of a royal youth: 15. Cap of a god: 16, 17. Flutes. 18. Drum. 19. Collar. 20. Necklace. 21. Necklace with pendants. 22-30. Articles of jewelry. 31-33. Amulets. 34-39. Sistrum vessels. 40. Large vase. 41-49. Cooking utensils, &c. 50. Hanging lamp. 51-57. Toilet accessories. 58. Couch. 59. Table. 60. Sistrum.



Lower Egypt: 6. diadem, ornamented with the "uraeus;" 7. whip; 8. shepherd's crook; 9, 10. sceptres. 11, 12. Insignia of courtiers. 13, 17, 18. various utensils; 16. censer; 19. offering; 20-22. standards. 23. Mummy-bier. 24. Harp. 25. Lute. 26. Castanets. 27. Lyre. 28. 47. Seals. 48, 49. Sandals. 50. Head-rest. 51-66. Tools. 67. Scales. 68, 69. Scale-weights. 70. Palette. 71-81, 83. Various forms of 31. Ornamented chair. 102. Footstool. 103. Chariot. 104. Whip. 105. Harness. 106. Sedan chair. 107. Plan of an ancient Egyptian house.



**án-ti-schô-lás-tic**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. scholastic*.] Opposed to what is scholastic. [*S. T. Cyclopedia*.]

**án-ti-scl-á-ga** (Eng.), **án-ti-scl-í** (Lat.), *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antiscia*; Lat. *antiscia*; Gr. *antiskia*; *anti*=opposite, and *skia*=a shadow.] [ANTYCL.] [*Orig. & Astron.*] Two sets of people, whose shadows at the same moment fall in opposite directions. The parties south of the tropic of Capricorn are always antiscia to those north of the tropic of Cancer, and vice versa.

**án-ti-scor-bô-tic**, **án-ti-scor-bô-tick**, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. scorbutic*; *tier*, *anti*=Fr. *antiscorbutique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antiscorbutico*.]

**A. As adjective:** Deemed of use against scurvy. [*Glossog.* Nov., 2d ed.]

**B. As substantive:** A medicine deemed of use against scurvy.

**án-ti-scor-bô-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *antiscorbutic*; -al.] [ANTISCORBUTIC.]

**án-ti-scrip-tu-ral**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. scriptural*.] Opposed to Scripture.

**án-ti-scrip-tu-ri-um**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. scripture*; -ium.] Opposition to Scripture.

**án-ti-scrip-tu-rist**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. scripture*; -ist.] One opposed to Scripture.

**án-ti-sém-í-tic**, s. One who is opposed to the social or political influence of Jews, who favors the suppression of Judaism or the persecution of Hebrews by political methods.

**án-ti-sém-í-tic**, s. Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Anti-Semitism.

**án-ti-sém-í-tism**, s. Political or social antagonism to the Jews, as manifested in Germany, Russia, and Austria, beginning about 1878.

**án-ti-sép-sis**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *sepsis*=putrefaction, from *sepo*=to make rotten.] The exclusion of microbes or bacteria from wounds, &c., by use of antiseptic or other means in order to prevent putrefaction, infection, or blood-poisoning. The antiseptic treatment usually is as follows: The wound is washed with soap and water and an antiseptic mixture consisting of bichloride of mercury solution 1-1000, mixed with carbolic acid solution, is applied. Iodoform gauze is then put on, then plain gauze, cotton and the bandage.

**án-ti-sép-tic**, **án-ti-sép-tick**, a. & s. [In Ger. *Antiseptikum*; Fr. *antiseptique*; Port. *antiseptico*; Gr. *anti*=against, and *sepsis*=putrid, decayed; *sepo*=to make rotten or putrid.]

**A. As adjective:** Contracting the tendency to putrefaction.

**B. As substantive:** A substance which has the effect of contracting the tendency to putrefaction. "Antiseptics." Disinfectants are "the second order of his [Division II]. Chemical agents used for other than their medicinal properties." Antiseptics prevent chemical change by destroying the putrefactive microbes or bacteria, the chemical composition of the body still in many cases remaining the same; while disinfectants decompose and remove the infectious matter itself. Antiseptics are called also *tyctics* (q. v.). Among them may be named carbolic acid, alcohol, sulphurous acid, chloride of sodium (common salt), corrosive sublimate, arsenic, &c.

**antiseptic surgery**, s. Surgery in which the danger of infection or blood-poisoning is guarded against by means of antiseptics (q. v.).

**án-ti-sép-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *antiseptic*; -al.] Pertaining to an antiseptic; contracting the tendency to putrefaction.

**án-ti-siá-vér-y**, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. slavery*.]

**1. As adjective:** Opposed to slavery.

**2. As substantive:** Antagonism to slavery.

**án-ti-sô-cí-al** (ci-al=shál), a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. social*. In Fr. *antisocial*.]

**1. Opposed to mingling in society; disposed to solitude.**

**2. Opposed to the principles on which society is founded.**

**án-ti-spán-í-s**, s. [In Port. *antispasmo*; Gr. *anti-spasmo*=a drawing back of the humors of the body; *anti*=opposite, and *spasmo*=to draw.] The revulsion of any fluid in the body from one part to another.

**án-ti-spás-mô-d-ic**, **án-ti-spás-mô-lick**, a. & s. [From Fr. *anti-spasme*, and *Erg. spasmodic*. In Fr. *antispasme*; Gr. *anti-spasmo*=a drawing back of the humors of the body; *anti*=opposite, and *spasmo*=to draw.]

**A. As adjective:** Deemed of use against spasms or convulsions.

**B. As substantive:** A medicine designed to counteract or allay spasms. (Garrod makes antispasmodic a trisyllable word.) They are of two kinds: (1) Direct antispasmodics, or Spinal Tonics, of which the chief are assafoetida, valerian, musk, castor, various oils, camphor, &c.; (2) Indirect antispasmodics, or tonics, bromide of potassium, salts of silver, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, stramonium, hyoscinum, opium, chloroform, &c. (Garrod.) [Medicine.]

**án-ti-spát**, **án-ti-spás-tis**, s. [Lat. *anti-spasius*; Gr. *anti-spasmo*=an antispasmodic; from *anti*=opposite to draw the contrary way; *anti*=against, and *spasmo*=to draw.]

**Prosody:** A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and fourth short, and the second and third long, *no sé, del, lo, do, sé*.

**án-ti-spás-tic**, **án-ti-spás-tick**, a. & s. [From Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. spastic* (q. v.); or from Gr. *anti-spasmo*=drawn in contrary directions.]

**A. As adjective:**

**1. Pertaining to antispasms:** believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other.

**2. Antispasmodic.**

**II. Prosody:** Pertaining to an antispasmodic.

**B. As substantive:**

**1. A medicine believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other.** [*Glossog.* Nov., 2d ed.]

**2. Antispasmodic.**

**án-ti-spé-né-tic**, **án-ti-spé-né-tick**, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. spenetic*.]

**A. As adjective:** Deemed of use against diseases of the spleen.

**B. As substantive:** A medicine given against diseases of the spleen.

"Antispnetics open the obstructions of the spleen."—Froger.

**án-ti-té-sis**, s. [In Ger. *antitaxis*; Gr. *anti-taxis*=standing against, opposition; *anti*=against, and *taxis*=a placing, (2) a standing; *hístemi*=to make to stand.]

**Prosody:** A defense of any action on the ground that what was done was the lesser of two evils.

**án-tis-tét** (plural *án-tis-té-tig*), s. [Lat.] (1) A president of any kind; (2) a high priest.

"He tells what the Christians had used to do in their secret congregations, to meet and spread, to pray and administer, all which he says the *prætor*, or *antistes*, did."—Bacon.

"Unless they had as many *antistes* as presbyters."—Did.

**án-tis-trô-phé**, **án-tis-trô-phý**, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *antitrophe*; Port. *antitrophe*; Gr. *anti-trophé*=a turning about; *anti*=opposite, and *trophé*=to turn to the opposite side; *anti*=opposite, and *trophé*=to twist, to turn.]

**1. Ancient Chorus and Dances:**

**1.** The returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous strophe, except that they now moved from left to right, instead of from right to left.

**2.** The lines of the poem or choral song sung during this movement.

"It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the chorus, whilst they sung the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts; the first of which, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the second, *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar and sang the *epode*, &c."—Bacon.

**2.** The lines of the poem or choral song sung during this movement.

**II. Rhetoric:** The figure of retention.

**III. Logic:** Aristotle's designation for the conversion or transposition of the terms in a proposition.

**IV. Grammar:** An inverted construction.

**V. Relation of one thing to another.**

"The letter brachy in French impression, but has been collected into art, but has been handled differently; and it hath the same relation or *antitrophe* that the former hath to the letter of *Lezard*.—Ns. II.

**án-ti-strô-ph-ic**, a. [Eng. *antistrophe*; -ic.] Pertaining to an antistrophe.

**án-tis-trô-phôn**, s. [Gr. *antitrophon*=a turned opposite ways, set over against, and hence correlative.]

"That they may know what it is to be child, and yet to meddle with adult tools, I turned his *antitrophon* upon him."—Bacon.

**án-ti-strô-mô-tic**, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Lat. struma*=a scrofulous tumor; struma.]

**A. As adjective:** Contracting or mitigating the strumous, that is, the scrofulous constitution.

**B. As substantive:** A medicine believed to have some effect in counteracting or mitigating the strumous constitution.

"I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumotica*, and purged him."—Bacon.

**án-ti-strô-mô-s**, a. [ANTISTRUMATIC.] The same as ANTISTRUMOTIC (q. v.).

**án-ti-syph-í-lit-ic**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. syphilis*. In Fr. *antisyphilitique*.] Believed to be of use against syphilis. [*Castle*: *Lectures Pharmac.*]

**án-ti-tác-tic**, **án-ti-tác-tég**, s. pl. [Latinized from Gr. *antitaxis*=(1) to engage in battle, (2) to counteract, to resist; *anti*=against, and *taxis*=to arrange.]

*Church Hist.* A Gnostic sect who maintained that not God but a creature had created evil.

**án-ti-tar-tár-ic**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. tartarus*.] Opposed to TARTARIC (q. v.).

**antitartaric acid**, s. An acid differing from tartaric acid in this remarkable respect, that whereas the latter turns the plane of polarization to the right, this does it to the left. If the two be mixed together they lose all influence on polarized light.

**án-ti-thé-í-gm**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. theism*. Or from *antithesis*, a., in the sense of opposed to God; for in Homer it means god-like, equal to the gods.] Opposition to theism or to belief in His existence.

**án-ti-thé-íst**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. theist*.] One who opposes the belief in a God. The antitheist is a more decided opponent of theism than the atheist.

**án-ti-thé-íst-ic**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Erg. theistic*. Or *Erg. antitheist*; -ic.] Opposed to theism; antagonistic to the belief in God.

**án-ti-thé-íst-ic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *antitheistic*; -ly.] After the manner of an antitheist; with vigorous opposition to faith in God.

**án-ti-th-én-ár**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *thénar*=the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.]

*Antar*: One of the muscles which extend the thumb.

**án-ti-th-én-ís** (pl. *án-ti-th-én-sés*), s. [In Sw. *antithen*; Dan. & Ger. *antithese*; Fr. *antithese*; Sp. *antithesis*, *antitepo*; Port. *antithese*, *antithese*; Ital. *antitesi*; Gr. *antithesis*=opposition, from *anti*=against, and *thesis*=to set, to place.]

**Rhet.** Sharp opposition or contrast between word and word, and clause, sentence and sentence, to augment and sentiment, specially designed to impress the history or reader.

"Mecenas's" writings are full of antitheses, of which the following may serve as examples: as, "He had covertly shut in Cicerone, he now openly avowed it." [*Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.]

Also: did not satisfy Jefferson; he availed his coffers by the sale of parrots. [*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.]

"Antithesis or opposition."—*Chalmers: Aids to Dissection* (1889), p. 126.

**antithetical**, s. The formal antithesis of prose and poetry, fact and fiction.—"Herbert Spencer, 2d ed. vol. II, p. 352, § 491.

"Athens, the mægalestos, born from the womb of Zeus, without a mother, and without feminine sympathy, is the antithesis parit of Aphrodite."—Grote: *Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. ii, p. 10.

"The plural is still in the Greek form *antitheses*. "I use a chief, who leads my chosen sons, all arm'd with poists, antitheses, and pain."—Pope.

**án-ti-thét**, s. [ANTITHETION.] An opposite statement or position.

**án-ti-th-é-tá**, s. pl. The plural of ANTITHETON (q. v.).

**án-ti-thét-ic**, **án-ti-thét-ic-al**, a. [In Fr. *antithétique*; Sp. *antitético*. From Gr. *antithetikos*.]

**A. Ordinary Language:** Pertaining to or marked by the presence of an antithesis.

"The antithetical group of cases."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychog.*, 2d ed., vol. ii, p. 66, § 295.

**B. Technically:**

"Old Chem. Antithetic or polar formulae are formulae written on two lines instead of one. In the upper line are placed all the negative constituents, and in the lower the positive. This method of notation was proposed by Dr. Graham. In this system potash has the formula — instead of K O; K

sulphuric acid — instead of SO<sub>2</sub>. There is no anal-

ogy to an algebraic fraction. It does not mean that O, formerly multiplied by K, is now divided; and the algebraist unacquainted with chemistry may be on his guard against giving the apparent fractions this meaning. The former now given are altered in the new notation.

**bôll**, **bôy**: pònt, jôw; cat, cét, chorus, **chín**, bench; go, gém; thin, this; sín, ás; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph. del. **-cian**, **-tían**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shún; **-tion**, **-sion**=zhún. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shús. **-ble**, **-die**, **-ic**, **-ic**=bél. **ph.**

**án-ti-thét-le-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *antithetical*; -ly.] In an antithetical manner; with sharp contrasts.

**án-ti-th-é-tón, s.** [Lat. & Gr. *antitheton*.] An antithesis.

**In the plural:** Antithesis; in the instructions for Oratory, (1661) erroneously made antithesis.

**án-ti-tóx-ic, s.** [Prof. anti- & Eng. toxic.] Protecting against poisoning. "The serum of animals vaccinated against a very virulent venereal, such as that of a cobra, is perfectly antitoxic to the poisons of a cobra of the same kind and even scorpions."—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 1890.

**án-ti-tóx-in, s.** A virus used as a preventive of or remedy for poisoning by toxin.

**In the plural:** Antitoxins. "The serum of animals vaccinated against a very virulent venereal serum, which is used hygienically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria. It is obtained by repeated injections of the virulent bacteria into a horse or other animal, until immunized against the disease. The serum of the animal thus immunized is antitoxin. In a report of the American Pediatric Society (1897) on 15 cases in private practice, it is pointed out that "before the use of antitoxin it was estimated that 50 per cent. of laryngeal cases required operation, whereas now with the use of antitoxin only 25 per cent. require it," and that "before the use of antitoxin, 2 per cent. recovered, now 73 per cent. recover, and this is the severest type of diphtheria." See *SCREW-TURN*.

**án-ti-trá-gús, s.** [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and *Lat. tragus, tr. tragus*.] (TRAGUS.) A portion of the external ear opposite the tragus and beneath the cochlea.

**án-ti-trín-i-tér-i-ón-ism, s.** [Tr. *anti*=against, and *Eng. trinitarianism*.] The creed of which the chief feature is a denial of the doctrine of the Trinity.

**án-ti-tro-pé-l, án-ti-tro-pé-ús, s.** [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and *tropon*=turn, direction; *tropon*=to turn.]

**Anti:** A term applied to an embryo which is inverted so as to have the rudiments at the extremity of the head next to the feet, and so on. The sides of the coxle are in no-wise inverted, but have their common point of origin at the hilum, the triple and chela being normally inviolate.

**án-ti-týp-al, s.** [Eng. *antitype*; -al.] Of the nature of an antitype (q. v.).

**án-ti-týp-e, s.** [In Sp. *antitipo*; Gr. *antitipon* (cf. *typo*), by Anal. & Eng. *antitipo*, ech. *typo*.] (2) corresponding as the stamp to the die; *anti*=opposite to, and *typo*=a stamp; (3) a blow; *typo*=to impress; to stamp; *typo*=to strike.

**1. (Type):** That which corresponds to something else, as a stamp does to the die by which it was struck off.

**2. (Type):** He or that which in the New Testament corresponds exactly to the types of the Old Testament. 1. Christ or His agonizing death.

**3. Among the ancient Greek fathers, and in the Greek literature:** A term applied to the symbols of bread and wine in the sacrament.

**án-ti-týp-ic-al, s.** [Tr. *anti*=against, and *typic*; of *Eng. antitype*, and *-ical*.] Pertaining to an antitype.

**án-ti-týp-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *antitypically*; -ly.] In an antitypical way; by antitype.

**án-ti-týp-ic-ús, s.** [Eng. *antitype*; -ous.] The name of an ANTITYPICAL (q. v.).

**án-ti-vác-cín-a-tí-on, s.** [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Eng. vaccination*.] Opposition to vaccination.

**án-ti-vác-cín-a-tí-on-ist, s.** [Eng. *antivaccinationist*; -ist.]

**1. One opposed to vaccination, as believing it to be injurious to the human frame.**

**2. One who describes antivaccinationists as a "school" is to speak of religious vaccinationists.**—*Times*, Nov. 8, 1895.

**3. One who, though deeming vaccination beneficial, is not opposed to the law which renders it compulsory, as believing that it is an enactment in legislation with proper civil liberty.**

**án-ti-vác-cín-a-tí-on-ist, s.** [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Eng. vaccination*.] One who is against vaccination.

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similar animal. The lowest furcation, that nearest the head, is called the *brox-antler*; and the branch next above it, the *be-antler*.

**In the plural:** Antlers. "The antlers of a stag are a huge stage with sixteen antlers."—*Mosses*.

**"Richardson figures a pair of antlers of the wild reindeer with twenty-nine points."—Dunbar. Decent of Man, pt. 1.**

**"Green old they grow less branched, and first lose their brox-antlers, or lowest furcations next to the head."—Brewer.**

**2. A member of the Chætoræ of *Ceratopora graminis*. It is of the family Noctuidæ. It is of a brown color with a white line on the upper wings and a row of black marks at the apex of each. The caterpillar, which is brown with yellow streaks, feeds on grass, clover, &c."—*Comp. Anat. Insect.***

**án-tí-lé-d, s.** [Eng. *antler*; -ed.] Furnished with antlers.

**"The antler of a monarch of the waste, Sprung from his bosomy couch in haste."**

**án-tí-lé-d, s.** [Lat. *antlia*=a machine for drawing water; p. pump; Gr. *antlia*=(1) the hold of a ship, (2) water-work.

**Antæ:** The spiral proboscis of the Lepidopterous order of insects. It is formed by the elongated slender maxillæ, still characterized by the minute palpi at their base. The inner margins of the maxillæ are concave, and the edges of the maxillæ are in close contact, or are confluent so as to form a canal, which the juices of the lower can be pumped up into the mouth. The large labial palpi defend the antlia when it has contracted and coiled up."—*Green; Comp. Anat. Insect.*

**Antlia, s.** [See preceding.]

**Antlion:** An abbreviation for Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), one of the Southern constellations in the sky.

**án-tí-lí-tá, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat.; furnished with a sucker, like a pump.] The name given by Fabricius to the Diptera order of insects; but as *antlia* is now confined to the spiral sac of the Lepidoptera, Antliata, as a synonym for Diptera, would be misleading.

**án-tí-líng, s.** [Eng. anti; dimin. sing. *ling*.] A young ant.

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ozone, which he holds to be a permanently negative one. Inactive oxygen he considers to be a product of the electric discharge across with him, and states that ordinary oxygen is resolved by electrification into ozone and antiozone; the former is absorbed by iodine of potassium, pyrogallol acid, &c., while the latter remains unabsorbed. Antiozone has been proved by Engler and Nasse to be nothing but hydrogen peroxide, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. (*Huffs*; Chem. Suppl. 11.)

**"The dark violet-blue of Walsendorf, Bavaria, afforded Schœnbein 60 per cent. of antiozone."—*Ann.*, 18th, 4th, p. 121.**

**2. s. adjective:** Pertaining to antiozone, s. (q. v.). "In strong antiozone, the odor of Antiozone is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners."—*Ann.*, 18th, 4th, p. 121.

**án-tí-ó-zo-lé, s.** [Eng. *anti*, and *antiozone* (q. v.), and *zole*.] A mineral, variety of Fluorite or Fluor. Dissolves Fluor into (1) ordinary; (2) Antiozone of Schœnbein. The latter is a dark violet-blue mineral, found at Walsendorf, in Bavaria. [ANTIOZONE.]

**án-tí-ó-zo-lé, s.** [Fr. *antiozone*; Lat. *antiozone*=a cave.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

**"With all my travel's history, Whence of antiozone, and deserts die."**

**án-tí-ó-zo-lé, s.** [Fr. *antiozone*; Lat. *antiozone*=a cave.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

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n, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
lous = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.















appaumees (ap-pá-u-mé), a. [APPAUME.]

**ap-pá-y, v. t.** (O. Fr. *appayer, apayer*; Prov. Sp. & Port. *apoyar* to queen, to appease; Ital. *appareare* to satisfy; *pagamento* pay; From Lat. *pacare* to pacify; *pac-* pacify.) To satisfy, to appease, to content.

1. Now contracted into *Pay* (q. v.).

"So only can high judge a real appaid." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

**ap-pá-yed, ap-pá-id, pa. par.** [APPAY.]

**ap-pé-ach, pá-pe-ach, pá-pe-ach, v. t. & t.** [Norm. Fr. *appacher*; with *pa-* believe to be from Lat. *apprehere*, *frq.* of *apprehendere* to fasten to; *ad-* to, and *pango* to fasten.] [IMPEACH.]

**A. Trans.** To impeach. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Wasn't twenty times impeached?"

My son, I would approach him." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

"His wonder for accused reason's appache."

That he began to doubt his danted right,

And oft of error did himself appache. II. 11. 40.

**B. Intrans.** To tell; to make revelations of any thing which it was the desire or interest of one's self or others to conceal.

"... come, come, disclose the state of your affection; for your passions have to the full appeared." Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, I. 1.

"The slang expression to 'peach,' current among the criminal classes, is the word *appreh* or *impeach* applied." The same slang word is freely used among our young people who, in their juvenile code of honor, count it a shameful thing to "peach" of one another.

**ap-pé-ach-ed, pa. par.** [APPACH.]

**ap-pé-ach-ér, s.** [Eng. *appacher*; -er.] One who "appaches" or impeaches another or himself.

"... common *appachees* and accusers of the noble men and chieftain citizens."—North's *Plutarch*, p. 20.

**ap-pé-ach-mént, s.** [Eng. *appacher*; -ment.] An impeachment.

"The duke's answer to his *appachen*ment, is number thirteen." And civilly couched."—Bacon.

**ap-pé-ál, ap-pé-á-le, pá-pe-ál, v. t. & t.** [In Sw. *appellera*; Dan. *appellere*; Dut. *appelleren*; Ger. *appellieren*; Fr. *appeler*; Sp. *apellar*; Port. *appellar*; Ital. *appellare*; Lat. *appellare*, -erit.] To call upon, to speak to, [2] to entreat, [3] to appeal to, [4] to name or call, [5] to pronounce. Compare with *appeal* (q. v.). *ad-* to, *pell-* to [1] to push or strike, [2] to drive.]

**A. Transitive.**

**Law & Ordinary Language:**

To accuse, impute, or charge with. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Quod Youthis to Age, I've thee appealed, And that before God you."—Milton.

*Mirror of the Periods of Man's Life* (ed. Furnival), 133-4.

"As well as appeal by the cause you come; Name, by, to appeal about of high treason. Comen of Hereford, what dost thou object Against the Duke of Norfolk?" Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 1.

**2. To carry from an inferior to a superior court or judge.**

**B. Intransitive:**

**1. Law & Ordinary Language:**

**1. To carry a case from an inferior to a superior court of law, or from an inferior to a superior judge.** [APPÉL, -é.]

"I appeal unto Caesar."—Acts xv. 11.

**2. To carry a controverted statement or argument, for judgment, to another person that the case may be decided impartially, or to lay it before the tribunal of public opinion; to point to arguments in its support; or if the issue be very important, to give the support adequate, to draw the sword in its defence.**

"Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I appeal to mankind."—Locke.

"It may suffice here to appeal to the immense amount of gross prodigies, which without a permanent tenure, English legends abundantly furnish from their little almanacs."—*N. & M.*, *Pitt. Rev.*, bk. I, ch. 14.

**ap-pé-ál, ap-pé-á-le, s.** [From the verb. In Dan. & Dut. *appel*; Fr. *appellation*; Fr. *appel*, *appellation*; Sp. *apelación*; Port. *apelacao*; Ital. *appellazione*, *appellazione*; Lat. *appellatio* = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a calling by name.]

**1. Literally:**

**Law & Ordinary Language:**

**1. An application for the transfer of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior court or judge, or from a trial of error to a second trial.** (1) That an appeal may be brought on any interlocu-

tion, *bey*; *póit*, *jóit*; cat. *pell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; go, *gem*; thin, *thin*, *thin*; *sin*, *as*; expect, Xenophon, *exist* *ph* = *f*.

-tían, -tían = shán. -tíon, -sion = shún.

-tíon, -gion = shún. -tious, -clous,

-sious = shús. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

tory matter, but a writ of error only on a definite judgment; (2) that on writs of error, the superior court pronounces the judgment, while on appeals it directs the court below to modify its decree. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 4.)

**2. The right of carrying a particular case from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction.**

"But of those rights the trustees were to be judges, and judges without appeal."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**3. Formerly:** Private prosecutions for heinous offences, *e. g.*, the murder of a near relative, incest, rape, arson, mayhem, &c., from which one's self was exempt, or for treason against the state. If the prosecutor failed to establish the accusation, he was punished. In some cases the person who appealed was an accomplice in the act which he denounced. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 25.)

"But that according to thy oath and band brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son, Here to make good the boie's runs into appeal Against the Duke of Northfolke." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 1.

"... the most absurd and odious proceeding known to our law, the appeal of murder."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**4. A summons to answer to a charge.**

"Nor shall the sacred character of king be urged to shield me from thy bold appeal; If I have injured thee, that makes me equal." Dryden.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1. The referring of a controverted statement or argument to one in whose judgment confidence is placed, or to the verdict of public opinion, or to God.**

"From the injustice of our brother men—made him a judge made as to a judge: Who with an understanding heart hold'd The perturbation; listen'd to the plea; Received the defence; and sentence gave." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. II.

"The casting up of eyes and lifting up of the hands is a kind of appeal to the Deity, the author of wonders."—Bacon.

**2. Recourse, resort.**

"... not to denounce all preparations for battle and all appeals to arms."—Trotter, *S. B.*

**ap-pé-ál-ble, a.** [Eng. *appell*; -able.]

**Law:**

**1. Of cases:** Which may be appealed; which is of such a character that the appeal will lie to the person against whom the verdict has gone in the inferior court to appeal to a superior one.

"To elip the power of the council of state, composed of the heads of the land, by making it necessary to the council of Spain."—Howell's *Letters*, I. 16.

**2. Of persons:** Who may be called on by appeal to answer to a charge.

**ap-pé-ál-ant, s.** [APPELLANT.]

**ap-pé-ál-ed, pa. par. & a.** [APPEAL, -e.]

**ap-pé-ál-ér, s.** [Eng. *appell*; -er.] One who appeals. [APPELLO.]

**ap-pé-ál-íng, pa. par. & a.** [APPEAL, -ing.]

**A. As *gr. par.*** (See the verb.)

**B. As *ad. (Spec.)*:** Imporing; mutely solleiting. [Scott; *Roxley*, v. 8.]

**ap-pé-ál-íng-ness, s.** [Eng. *appelling*; -ness.]

Houselessness. (U. Elliot; *Daniel Deronda*, ch. xiv.)

**ap-pé-ál, ap-pé-ál-e, pá-pe-ál, v. t. & t.** [In Fr. *apparaitre*, *apparoir*; Sp. *aparacer*; Port. *aparacer*; Ital. *apparere*; Lat. *apparere*, from *ad-* and *parere* to come forth, to appear.]

**1. Literally:**

**1. To become visible to the eye, to come in sight.**

"... Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear."—Gen. I. 9.

**2. To be visible to the eye, to be in sight.**

"... so that things which are seen were not made of things which appear."—1 Cor. I. 23.

**II. More or less figuratively:**

**1. (In a sense analogous to that of coming in sight.)**

"To be manifested; to, as God, (Christ, an angel, or a heavenly portend may be to man.

"The night that that appeared on angel of heaven in here sleep in melody, and her side and her."—Old Kentish *Journal*, *Series*, v. 2.

"In that night did God appear unto Solomon."—1 Chron. II. 2. (See also Mark xiv. 7. Exod. III. 2. Matt. II. 2. and *Rev.*, xii. 1.)

**2. To arise as an object of distinction among mankind.**

"Agnes elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared, And ages ere the Mexican era was heard." Cooper: *Tobin Talcot*, 166.

**(c) Formally to present one's self before a person, or at a place, as at a sacred spot for worship, or before a judge in a court of law, whether as the accused person, as a prosecutor, or as an advocate.**

"When all Israel is come to appear before the Lord thy God in the place which He shall choose."—Deut. xii. 18.

"... we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ."—1 Cor. v. 12.

**3. To appear in the presence of God for us."—Job. I. 2.**

"One refused appear because no prosecutor dared to appear."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**(d) To become visible to the eye of reason; to be fully established by observation or reasoning.**

"... from the way in which they at first acquired the notion of spiritual power, that he had judged wisely in not leading them out to battle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**2. (Analogous to the sense of being visible.)**

**To present the semblance of, to resemble;**

"It was being implied that, notwithstanding this, the reality is absent."

"Even so ye also entirely appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."—Matt. xxiii. 28.

**(b) Without its being implied that the resemblance is unreal.**

"The signature of another plainly appeared to have been traced by a hand shaking with emotion."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**3. Appear is sometimes used impersonally; *e. g.* "It appears to him." "It appeared that . . ."** (See *ex. under* II. 4.)

**ap-pé-ál, v. t.** (See the verb.) Appearance.

"Here will I wash it in this morning's dew, Which she on every little grass doth strew, In silver drop, against the sun's appear." Fletcher: *Particulars*, 164.

**ap-pé-ál-ang, ap-pé-ál-ang, ap-pé-ál-ang, s.** [Fr. *apparance*; Sp. *aparencia*; Ital. *apparere*, from Lat. *apparere*.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**1. The state of coming in sight.**

**1. Literally:**

"... the state of things from the arches round the Malvera Hills made its appearance in company with the Champagne and the Burgundy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**(b) Supernaturally, as a spirit may do to the bodily eye.**

"I think a person terrified with the imagination of specters more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous."—Addison.

**2. Figuratively:**

"Entry into the world, into society, or a particular company or place. Or entry in a particular character."

"Do the same justice to one another which will be done as hereafter by those who shall make their appearance in the world, when this generation is no more."—Addison.

**(b) Visibility to the mind's eye; probability; likelihood.**

"There is that which hath no appearance, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player."—Bacon.

**II. That which becomes visible.**

**1. A vision.**

"But so befell him that aye to meet, An apparition, the which one to his spirit."—Shakespeare: *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 1, 203-4.

**2. The aspect presented when a person or thing becomes visible; mien.**

"His external appearance is almost as well known to us as his own caprice and counsels."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"She knew not he was dead. She saw'd the same in person and appearance."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

"As the appearance of the low that is in the cloud in the day of rain."—1 Cor. xiv. 23.

**3. A phenomenon; the latter word, and not appearance, being that now commonly used by men of science.**

"The edencing day of experimental knowledge discloses such appearances as will not lie even in any modal extent."—Locke: *op. cit.*, bk. II, 23.

**4. Semblance, as opposed to reality; or outward show, as opposed to internal holiness.**

"... to answer them which glory in appearance, and not in heart."—1 Cor. iv. 21.

"Under a fair and beautiful appearance there should ever be the real substance of good."—Augustine.

**5. Semblance, without its being implied that the thing is unreal.**

"... there stood before me as the appearance of a man."—Dan. vii. 13.

**6. Plural:** Circumstances collectively fitted to produce a bad, or to produce a good, impression.  
"Appearances were all so strong,  
The world must think him in the wrong." *Swift.*

To save appearances, or to keep up appearances, is to make things look externally all right, when in reality they are to a greater or less extent wrong.

**7. Technically:**  
*Low:* Formal presentation of one's self in a court in answer to a summons received, to answer any charges which may have been brought against one. A person who does so is said to put in or to make an appearance. (See Blackstone's Comment., bk. II., ch. 19.)  
"I will not tarry, no, nor avermore  
Upon this business my appearance make  
In any of their courts."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., III. 4.*

*Perspective:* The representation or projection of a figure, a body, or any similar object upon the perspective plane.  
"That oak and revenue are ominous openers, and progeny saluaty events, was an angelic conception." *Brown.*

**ap pē ar ēr, s.** [Eng. *appeare*; *er*.] One who or that which appears.  
"That oak and revenue are ominous openers, and progeny saluaty events, was an angelic conception." *Brown.*

**ap pē ar-lāg, pr. par. & s.** [APPEAR.] *As present participle & adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"We saw the appearing birds . . ."  
*Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar, IV. I., l. 1.*

**ap pē ar-lāg, s.** [APPEAR.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

" . . . until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ."  
—*1 Tim. vi. 14.*

**ap pē as a ble, a.** [Eng. *appease*; *-able*.] Not impatient; capable of being appeased.

**ap pē as a ble nēs, s.** [Eng. *appeasable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being appeasable. The opposite of impatientness.

**ap pē ase, v. t.** [Fr. *apaiser*; O. Fr. *apaiser*, *apaiser*; *prot. apaiser*; from Lat. *ad-*, to, and *pacare*, to appease, quiet.] [PEACE.] Properly, to make peace with; to pacify; to calm; to assuage; as—  
1. To quiet or calm the agitated deep.  
"By his counsel he appeareth the deep, and placeth islands therein." *Isaiah, xli. 16.*

2. To dispel anger or hatred, and tranquillize the heart previously perturbed by one or both of these passions; to cause one to cease complaining.

" . . . I will appease him with the present that goeth before me." *Gen. xxi.*

"Now then your plaint appease."  
*Spenser: F. Q. B., l. 11. 25.*

Formerly it was sometimes used reflexively.  
"And Tullius saith: There is no thing so commendable in a great lord, as when he is debonaire and meek, and appeareth him lightly." *Chaucer: Melibee.*

3. To tranquillize the conscience and make it cease from troubling.

" . . . and peace  
Of conscience, which the law by ceremonies  
Cannot appease." *Milton: P. L., bk. III.*

4. To satiate a clamorous appetite, and by satiety make its cravings cease.

"The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by giving them the garlic they appeased the rage of hunger." *Masson: Hist. Eng. ch. xii.*

**ap pē ased, pr. par. & s.** [APPEAR.]

**ap pē as-ment, s.** [Eng. *appease*; *-ment*.] 1. The act of pacifying.

2. The state of being pacified.

3. An article or guarantee of peace.

"Being neither in numbers nor in course great, partly by civility, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appearance." *Hayward.*

**ap pē as-er, s.** [Eng. *appease*; *-er*.] One who appeases; one who pacifies; a peace-maker.

**ap pē as-lāg, pr. par. & s.** [APPEAR.]

**ap pē as-lre, s.** [Eng. *appease*; suffix *-lre*.] Having the tendency to appease; quietness.

**ap pē le, v. t.** [APPEAL. *v. t.*]

**ap pē-lan cōf, s.** [Lat. *appellatus*=appealing.] 1. Appeal.

2. Capability of appeal. (Todd.)

**ap pē-lant, ap pē-lant al, a. & s.** [In Dan. & Dut. *appellant*; Fr. *appellant*; Sp. *apellante*; Ital. *appellante*. From Lat. *appellatus*, pr. par. of *appello* = to call upon.]

A. *As adjective:* Appealing.

"The party appellant [shall] first personally promise and swear, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England." *Act of Const. and Canons Eccl., 38.*

*āte, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, fāter; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, wūr, dēre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Syriān. a. a: ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who calls out or challenges another to single combat.

"These shifts resolved, answer thy appellant,  
Though by his blindness made of high attempts,  
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight."  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet.*

2. One who stands forth as a public accuser of another before a court of law.

"Come I appellant to this princely presence.  
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee.  
Thou art a traitor and a miscreant!" *Shakespeare: Richard II., l. 1.*

3. One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court or judge. In this sense it is opposed to *appellee* or *respondent*.

"An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant." *Angli: Jurispr.*

**II. Technically:**

*Church History:* A term applied in the eighteenth century to the Janesmen and others who appealed to a general council against the bull "Unigenitus" launched by Pope Clement XI. against the translation into French of the New Testament, with notes by Jacques Antoine Quenot. (Mishkin: *Church Hist.*, Cent. xviii., §§ 10, 11.)

**ap pē late, a. & s.** [Lat. *appellatus*, pr. par. of *appello*=to call upon.] [APPEAL.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. To which there lies an appeal.  
" . . . and the name of the party *appellatus*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged." *Angli: Jurispr.*

3. In any other way pertaining to an appeal.

**B. As substantive:** The person appealed against.

**ap pē late, v. t.** [APPELLE, *v. t.* & s.] To name, to call. (Scottish: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.)

**ap pē-lis tion, s.** [In Ger. & Fr. *appellation*; Sp. *apelación*; Port. *apelação*; Ital. *appellazione*; *Appellatione*=an appeal. From Lat. *appellatus*=(1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a naming; from *appellare*.]

1. The act of appealing; an appeal.

"Father of gods and men by equal right,  
To meet the God of Nature I appeal!" *Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.*

And bade Dan Phobias scribe her *Appellation* and  
" . . . and the name of the party *appellatus*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged." *Angli: Jurispr.*

2. A name, a designation, that by which any person or thing is called.

"Several eminent men took new appellations by which they must henceforth be designated." *Masson: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

**ap pē-lis tive, a. & s.** [In Dan. & Ger. *appellativum*, s.; Fr. *appellatif*, a. & s.; Sp. *apelativo*, a. & s.; Port. & Ital. *appellativo*. From Lat. *appellativus*.]

A. *As adjective:* Common as opposed to proper. (Used especially in grammar.) (See the substantive *appellative*.)

"Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common appellative name of Rocks to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction." *By. Bull: Works, II. 401.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. Gen.: An appellation, a name, a designation.  
" . . . that the kingdom of Christ may not only be in us as in a name, but in us as in a reality, in effect and power." *Jeremy Taylor: Epitaph of the Lord's Prayer: Works (1859), vol. III., p. 14.*

2. Gram.: A common, as opposed to a proper name; thus *bird, plant, rock, star*, are appellatives; but *Chicago, Shakespeare*, and the plant *Venus* are not so.

"Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, these are called appellatives, so fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster, for they agree in many individuals, and some to many species." *Watts: Logic.*

**ap pē-lis tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *appellative*; *-ly*.] *As appellatives* do or are; after the manner of appellatives; as *he is a perfect Goliath*, meaning, he is a man of gigantic stature.

" . . . the fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Wars, here not taken from the town so named, but *appellatively* for a common epithet." *Fuller: Worthies, Hertfordshire, (Litchard).*

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*āte, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, fāter; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, wūr, dēre; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Syriān. a. a: ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.*

**ap pē-lis tive-nēs, s.** [Eng. *appellative*; *-ness*.] The quality of being appellative.

" . . . reduce the proper names in the genealogies following to an appellative as absolute names, compose a continued sense." *Fuller: Worthies; Angli. (Litchard, see.)*

**ap pē-lis la tār f, s.** [Lat. *appellatorius* relating to the appellant or appellant, 'containing an appeal, in any of the senses of that word.

"An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant." *Angli: Jurispr.*

**ap pē-lis lō, s.** [Lat. *appellor*. . . to appeal.]

*Law:*  
1. The defendant in a case appealed from a lower to a higher court.

2. Eng. Law: The defendant against an accusation brought by a private person. [APPEAL, s. No. 3.]

"In this case he is called an *approvers* or *prover* *probat*, and the party *appelled* or *accused* is called the *appellee*." *Blackstone: Comment., bk. II., ch. 25.*

**ap pē-lor, ap pē-lor, s.** [Lat. *appellator*.]

1. Eng. Law: One who accuses another person, called the *appeller*, of a crime, and prosecutes him before a criminal court.

"If the appellant acquitted, the appellant (by virtue of the statute of Westm. 1. 13 Edw. I., c. 12) shall enter one year's imprisonment. . . ." *See Blackstone: Comment., v. 1., ch. 25.*

2. One who carries a case from an inferior to a superior court. Not used in this sense now; the word *appellant* being used instead.

3. When *appellor* and *appellee* are used together they are generally both accented on the last syllable.

**ap pē-nō age, s.** [APPANAGE.]

**ap pēnd, v. t.** [Fr. *appendre*; Ital. *appendere*; Lat. *appendo*=to weigh to; *ad-* to, and *pendo*=to suspend, as weights, to weigh.]

1. To hang to or upon.

2. To add one thing as an accessory to another.  
" . . . and appended to them a declaration attested by his old master, certifying that the originals were in his brother's own hand." *Mansfield: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

**ap pēnd-āge (age)-lē, s.** [Eng. *append*; *-age*. In Fr. *appanage*.] [APPEND.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* Something added or appended to something else, so that the original forms a portion of it. [APPANAGE.]

" . . . and such his course of life,  
Who now, with no appendage, lives." *Shakespeare: Lear, act II., sc. 2.*

"The tail, is, however, by no means an invariable appendage of combs." *See the same, ibid., ch. 25.*

"They began to consider the crown of France as a mere appendage to the crown of England." *Masson: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

2. Bot. (pl.): Certain superficial processes appended to the stems, leaves, calyxes, &c., of plants; as hairs, prickles, thorns, glands, tubercles, dilatations or expansions of parts, stipples, plicures, &c. [APPENDICULATE.]

**ap pēn-dāge, ap pēn-dēge, ap pēn-dēn-gē, s.** [Fr. *appandance*.] Anything appended or added.

"When we see and hear of high titles, rich coats, ancient houses, long pedigrees, glittering suits, large revenues, and the like (and so we must do as the just monuments, signs, and appendances of civil greatness." *See the same, ibid., ch. 25.*

"Battell with his appendances." *—Withals: Dictionnaire (1805). (Hollister; Cote, to Lerie.)*

" . . . and the right of appendage had the cave with it." *Spelman.*

**ap pēn-dant, a. & s.** [Fr. *appendant*, pr. par. of *appender*.] [APPEND.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*  
1. Lit.: Hanging to or upon.  
2. Fig.: Annexed to, dependent upon, concomitant to, pertaining to, though not intimately.

" . . . the latent irregularity, which is certainly appendant to ordinary litigation." *Jeremy Taylor: Works (ed. 1851), vol. III., p. 56.*

B. *As substantive:* Anything attached to another one, as an accidental or accessory, not an essential, part of it.

"Flay gives an account of the inventors of the forms and appendants of shipping." *Isaie: Origin of Mankind.*

**ap pēn-dēd, pr. par. & s.** [APPEND.]

**ap pēn-dēn cōf, s.** [APPENDANCE.]

**ap pēn-dē cāte, v. t.** [Lat. *appendice* (acc. *appendimus*), *append*, suff. *-ice*.] [APPENDICE.] In appendix, add.

"In a palace there is the case or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additions, as various fountains, and various ornaments, diverse things appanded to it." *Isaie.*

**ap-pén-di-cá-tion, s.** [Eng. *appendicite*; *don*.] An appendage, an adjunct; something annexed.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and pendulous unto the *mandus appetitiva*, impossible to be eternal. — *Hale*.

**ap-pén-di-cés, s. pt.** The Latin plural of *ap-pén-di-cis*.

**ap-pén-di-cis, s.** [Eng. *appendicitis*; *itis*.] *Pain*: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the caecum. It usually, if not always, is due to infection, circulation of blood in the appendix, which causes inflammation and consequent gangrene in the tissue of the part. (*APPENDIX, R. L. I.*) There is a popular notion that appendicitis is caused by a grape seed or some other foreign substance lodging in the vermiform appendix, but in thousands of operations which have taken place there is not one authenticated case of a foreign substance, such as a seed, being found in the appendix. The great liability of the part to disease is due entirely to its low order of vital resistance, and the fact that it is situated in one of the most vital parts of the body renders it very difficult of treatment. Its normal position is in the peritoneal cavity, to the right of the center of the abdomen, but in rare instances it has been found on the left side, and still more rarely, otherwise displaced. This discovery, made very recently, has made extreme care necessary in locating the appendix before removing the knife. The surgeons now regard the operation for its removal as one of the most simple, but to obtain the best results it should take place a few hours after the patient begins to suffer from the disease. In fact, the sooner the operation is performed the better are the chances of recovery, while if neglected death is sure to follow promptly, or after lingering misery from the deadly poison permeating the system and coming to the surface in abscesses. Until a comparatively recent period the frequent and fatal part played by the vermiform appendix, and especially its septic peritonitis, had not been understood by the medical profession. That was the reason that septic peritonitis was generally succeeded by death of the sufferer soon after the symptoms were well established. When it was once proved that the poison which produced septic peritonitis came from the breaking down or decay of the appendix, the very root of one of man's worst physical foes was laid bare. Further practice established beyond a doubt that in the great majority of cases the appendix could be removed by a simple surgical operation and the patient restored to vigorous health if the disease was discovered in time and correctly diagnosed.

**ap-pén-di-cle, s.** [*Lat. appendicula*, dimin. of *appendix*.] A small appendix.

**ap-pén-di-c-lar, s.** [*Lat. appendicularis*; Eng. *adif.* -*ar*.] Constituting or otherwise pertaining to a small appendage.

"The endo-skeleton is divided into an axial portion, belonging to the head and trunk, and an appendicular portion, belonging to the limbs." — *Flower*. *Outline of Mammalia* (1879), p. 6.



A. 1. Scutellaria galeata (Skullcap).  
B. 2. Calyx. B. 1. Salsola kali (Salsola).  
C. 2. Salsola kali (Salsola).

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thing. But a thing is thus proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or subtraction to another thing. — *Livingston*.

**2. An adjunct or concomitant.**

**3. (Now almost exclusively.)** A longer or shorter supplement appended to a book.

**6. Technically.** As a *Lat.* a word, with the *Latin* plural appended.

**I. Anatomy:**

**1. (Sing.)** *Appendix caeci termiformis*: A worm-like looking process about three inches long, rather more than the thickness of a goose-quill, which hangs down into the pelvis from the inner and posterior part of the caecum. (*Todd & Bowman: Anat. Human*, vol. ii, p. 216.)

**2. (Plur.)** *Appendices epiploicae* (that is, resembling the epiploon or great omentum): Small processes containing fat which are attached to the colon. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

**3. (Plur.)** *A. pylorica* (Pyloric follicles): Tubular prolongations from the isthmus of the stomach. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

**II. Botany:**

**1. (Sing.)** Anything attached to another part, especially the back, when dilated and compressed, of one of the horn-like processes attached to the corolla of some plants. It is also called *au* (wing). (*Linnaeus: Ind. bot.*, p. 3.)

**2. (Plur.)** A name given to Paeonia to the shoots thrown up from the subterranean part of the stem of some of the species of plants, such as the Paeonia. (See also *ADAMANT* and *ADAMANT*.) (*Linnaeus: Ind. bot.*)

**ap-pén-di, s.** [*Lat. appendus*, pa. par. of *ap-péndere*.] Hung up, like a hat upon a pin; but very different in meaning from *pendulous*.

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**ap-pét-i-bil-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *appetitive*; *ity*.] The quality of being fitted to call forth appetite or desire.

"That alleviation which the schools intend, is a deduction of the power of the will into act, merely from the appetitive of the object; as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green hough." — *Brandsall apotest Hobbes*.

**ap-pét-i-bile, s.** [In Sp. *apetible*; *ital. appetibile*; *Lat. appetibilis*.] Capable of exciting appetite; fitted to excite some one of the appetites; fitted to call forth desire; desirable.

"Power both to slight the most appetible objects, and to control the most eagerly passionate." — *Brandsall apotest Hobbes*.

**ap-pét-ite, s.** [In Sw. *apetit*; Dan. *apetit*; *Lat. appetitus*; *Ital. appetito*; *Lat. appetitus* (1) an attack, (2) a passionate desire for anything; from *appeto*.] [APPETITE.]

**A. Subjectively:**

**1. Lit. Of sentient beings:**

**1. Ord. Lang. & Mental Phil.**: One of those desires which arise chiefly from the body, and which man shares with all inferior animals. These are the desire to meat and drink, and the sexual impulse. (In this sense often in the plural).

"On the subject of the power of the will, with such a great intention, that the appetite of her eye said seem to search me up like a burning glass." — *Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*.

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane." — *To take the head his appetites ordain*.

"Hooker thus distinguishes between Appetite and Will: '... the Will, properly and strictly taken, is a power of the mind, from the inferior natural sense which we call Appetite. The object of Appetite is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of Will is that good which Reason alone leads us to seek. Affections, as joy, and grief, and fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it is said, from the inferior sense, the object of Appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some thing which is the object of the inferior power, whether we will be stirred with affection or no; whereas actions which issue from the disposition of the object of Will is that good which is performed or stayed. Finally, Appetite is the Will's selector, and the Will is Appetite's controller; whilst the object of the Will is that good which we often reject; neither is any other desire termed properly Will, but that where Reason and Understanding, though they are present, do not influence the desire.' (Hooker: *Eccl.*, Pt. iii, ch. viii, § 2.)

**2. Spec.**: A desire for food, which in excess leads to gluttony.

"Schul has his sense made to his delight To make him have a new appetite." — *Chaucer: C. 13, 1360-61.*

"When thou sliest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee, and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite." — *Prov. xiii, 1, 2.*

"... their appetite became keen." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**3. Venerment desired for anything.**

"They contained much that was well fitted to gratify the vulgar appetite for the marvellous." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 14.

**II. Fig. Of things:** A tendency to go together; as by gravity, cohesion, or chemical affinity.

"It is certain that in all bodies there is an appetite of union and extension of solution of continuity." — *Bacon: Works*, vol. ii, p. 1.

**B. Objectively:** The object of vehement desire.

"Hail Melusina, my heart's Appetite, Fair lady, my beloved, my life, my pleasure." — *The Romance of Sir Lancelot*, p. 2, 268-69.

"Power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it." — *Locke*.

**ap-pét-ite, s.** [In Ital. *appetizione*; *Lat. appetitus*; *Ital. appetito*.] A grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite. Vehement desire.

"The actual appetite or fastidiousness our affections on him." — *Johnson: Dict.*, p. 1.

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an appetitive or aversive." — *Augustine*.

**ap-pét-i-tion, s.** [In Ital. *appetizione*; *Lat. appetitus*; *Ital. appetito*.] A grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite. Vehement desire.

"The actual appetite or fastidiousness our affections on him." — *Johnson: Dict.*, p. 1.

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an appetitive or aversive." — *Augustine*.

**ap-pét-i-tal, s.** [In Ital. *appetitivo*; *Lat. appetitivus*; *Ital. appetitivo*.] A grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite. Vehement desire.

"The actual appetite or fastidiousness our affections on him." — *Johnson: Dict.*, p. 1.

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an appetitive or aversive." — *Augustine*.



**ap-pé-ti-tive**, *n.* [*Sp. appetivo*, in Ital. *appetito*.] Possessed of appetite; which desires greatly, which eagerly longs for.  
 "The will is not a bare appetitive power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite."—*Male*.  
*Origin of Appetite.*  
 "I find in myself an appetitive faculty always in exercise is the very height of activity and invigoration."—*Burns*.

**ap-pé-ti-tive**, *v. t.* [*Lat. appetere*, . . . to strive after, to long for, and *Eng. suff. -ive*.] In Fr. *appétissant*; imparting an appetite; Ital. *appetizante* [*appetitive*]. To give one an appetite, to make one feel hungry. (*Sir Walter Scott*.)

**ap-pé-ti-tive**, *pa. par.* [*APPETIZE*.]

**ap-pé-ti-tér**, *s.* [*Eng. appetize; -er*.] He or that which gives one an appetite. (*Quirice*.)

**ap-pé-ti-ting**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [*APPETIZE*.]

**ap-pé-ti-tion**, *n.* Pertaining to appetite, one of the Romans called *Appetitus Claudius*, and specially to that one who lived in the time of the war between the Romans and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

**Applian way**. The great Roman highway constructed by the above-mentioned *Appianus Claudius*, from Rome to Capua, and afterward extended to Brundisium, and thence to T. It was built of stones four or five feet long, carefully joined to each other, covered with gravel, furnished with stones for ascending and descending from horseback, with milestones, and with houses at which to lodge.

**\*ap-plé-re**. [*APPEAL*.]

**ap-plá-ud**, *v. t.* [*In Fr. & Port. applaudir*; *Sp. aplaudir*; Ital. *applaudire*, *applaudire*; Lat. *applaudere* to strike down, to clap, especially to clap the hands in token of applause; *ad=to*, and *plaudo* = to clap, strike, beat; cognate with *laudo* to praise, *fusus* praise; also with *Eng. loud*.] [*LONG*.]  
 1. To express approbation of, or admiration for, a speech or a person, by clapping the hands.  
 "I would applaud thee to the very soul, That should applaud again."

*Shakspeare: Macbeth, v. 2.*  
 2. To express approbation of, or admiration for, in any other way.  
 "You, that will follow me to this attempt, Applaud the name of Henry, with your leader."

*(They all cry—Henry!)*  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., iv. 2.*

**ap-plá-ud**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*APPLAUD*.]

**ap-plá-ud**, *n.* For having passed an *applauded tragedy*.—*Goldsmith: on Pitt's Learning, ch. 2.*

**ap-plá-ud**, *s.* [*Eng. applaud; -er*.] One who applauds.

"I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the voices of a multitude of applauders."—*Glaucippe: Bepia Scientifica*.

**ap-plá-ud**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [*APPLAUD*.]

**ap-plá-ud**, *s.* [*In Port. & Ital. applauso*; *Sp. aplauso*; Lat. *applausus*, *pa. par.* of *applaudo*. Or from *ad=to*, and *plausus* the noise of clapping or striking two bodies together; *plaudo* to clap.]  
 1. Among the ancient Romans: Certain methods of expressing applause, had recourse to in the theaters and elsewhere. There were three kinds of it: (1) *lumbus* = a humming or buzzing noise; (2) *brices* = noise made with the hollow hands; and (3) *testis* = the striking of the flat portion of the hands together after the manner of clapping.

2. Now: High approbation expressed by clapping the hands, beating the ground with the feet, giving forth huzzas, or some similar way.  
 "This commutation was received with loud applause."—*Mosses: Hist. Eng., etc. li.*

**\*ap-plá-u-plon**, *s.* [*Eng. applaud; -ism*.] Congratulation. (*Fullenham: Eng. Focic, bk. i., ch. xvi.*)

**ap-plá-u-sive**, *a.* [*Eng. applaud; -ive*.] Applauding, commendatory.

"This eye, *appetitive*, each very virtue sees, That basks the statue, yet bates not the crown."

*Scott: The Poacher.*

**ap-plé**, **\*ap-pel**, *s.* [*A. S. apel, apel, apfel, apfel, apfel, apel; Sw. äple; Dan. äple; Dut. & O. Fries. apfel; Ger. apfel; O. H. Ger. apfel; O. Icel. apfel; Gael. apfel; Irish apfel; Welsh. apfel; Arm. apfel; Russ. apfel; Polish. jabko; Bohem. jabko, jabko.*]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:  
 1. A well-known fruit; also the tree on which it grows. The fruit is that of the *Fragaria vesca*, or Crab-apple, when modified and improved by long cultivation or grafting. [*APPEL-TREE*.] The apple was known to the classical nations of antiquity; the Greeks calling it *malon*, *Doric malon*, and the Latins *malum*. These words, however, with the analogous Latin one, *pomum*, were never in poetic terms, comprehending several kinds of fruit. The varieties

state, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, here, camel, bèr, there; plow, pit, sire, sir, marine; gò, pòt, or, wörë, wolf, wörk, wòd, sòn; mäte, cùb, cùre, unite, càr, rùle, fùll; try, Sfrìan. s. a = è; ey = à. qu = kw.

of the apple amount to thousands rather than hundreds, and they may be multiplied almost indefinitely by artificially applying the pollen of one to the stigma of another.

"Ac quane have apples ripe ben."  
*Story of Genesis and Exodus* (ed. Skott), 1, 129.

"If matter depended on spirit."  
 His apple might hang till they drop'd from the tree."

*Compter: Phil. Vol. Africana.*

2. *Scripture*: Probably the fruit of the Citron-tree (*Citrus medica*). [*APPLE-TREE*.]

"... comfort me with apples . . ."—*Song of Solomon* li. 6.

3. *Apple of love*: What is now called the LOVE APPLE (*q. v.*). It is the common tomato (*Lycopersum esculentum*).

"Apples of love are of three sorts, . . ."—*Mortimer: Balthazar*.

4. *Apple of Sodom*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

5. *Apple of discord*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

6. *Apple of life*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

7. *Apple of knowledge*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

8. *Apple of wisdom*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

9. *Apple of justice*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

10. *Apple of mercy*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

11. *Apple of pity*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

12. *Apple of power*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

13. *Apple of grace*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

14. *Apple of glory*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

15. *Apple of honor*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

16. *Apple of fame*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

17. *Apple of wealth*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

18. *Apple of power*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

19. *Apple of grace*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

"... and the trees (or shadows) of the five cities are still to be seen, so well the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them, with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*Josephus: Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.

20. *Apple of glory*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

**apple-crook**, *s.* A crook for gathering apples from the tree.

"The *apple-crook* drawings tormentals to ayal man."

*—The People, Apot., p. 70.*

**apple-graft**, *s.* A graft from the apple-tree inserted in the stock of some allied species.

"We have seen three-and-twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit."—*Boyle*.

**apple-harvest**, *s.*

1. A harvest of apples; the gathering of apples.

2. The time when apples are gathered.

"The *apple-harvest* that *dash* longer is."

*Ben Jonson: to rest, iii.*

**apple-jack**, *s.* [*APPLE-BRANDY*.]

**apple-john**, *s.* A kind of apple in coming to maturity, and preserved in a shirred state for consumption during the winter.

"What the devil hast thou brought there? *apple-johns* thou know'st, but *John* cannot endure an *apple-john*!"

*Shakspeare: Henry IV., li. 4.*

**apple-moth**, *s.* A species of moth belonging to the family Tortricidae. It is the *Tortrix pomonana*.

**apple-pie**, *s.* A pie consisting of apples enclosed within a crust.

**apple-pie**, *s.* A bed made with the sheets so doubled as to prevent a person getting his legs between them. Commonly supposed to be so named from its resemblance to a pie (an apple turnover, but really from *Fr. put*) folded.

**Apple-pie order**: Perfect order. (*Colloquial*.)

**apple-small**, *s.* An English synonym of the genus of shells called *Amphurina*.

**apple-tree**, *s.*

1. *Pyrus malus*. The tree of which are the fruit. It is the crabapple-tree, much altered by centuries of cultivation. [*APPLE*, *A.*, l. 1; *CRAB-APPLE*.]

"Of *o* young *apple-tree*, . . ."

*Wardsworth: Excursion, bk. I.*

2. The *apple-tree of Scripture*, in Heb. *tsittim*, from the root *ts* to be fruitful, as to fruit & seed. Apparently not the apple-tree, the fruit of

which is indifferent in Palestine, except on Mount Lebanon; but the citron-tree (*Citrus medica*), the only species of the Orange tribe known to the ancients.

"... the *apple-tree* among the trees of the wood, . . ."

*—Song of Solomon, li. 2.*

**apple-woman**, *s.* A woman who sells apples, exhibited by her on a stall or otherwise.

"Toader are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another."—*Arbuthnot & Pope*.

**apple-yard**, *s.* A place enclosed for the cultivation of apples; an orchard.

**\*ap-pie**, *v.* [*From the substantive*.] To form like an apple.

"The cabbage turnep is of two kinds: one *apple* above ground, and the other is it."—*Marshall: Gardening*.

**\*ap-pie**, *v.* [*O. Fr. applaire*.] To satisfy, to content, to please. (*Swedish*.)

"Thyself wilt walk com to beryns blaz, Thyself wilt walk with sober rest."—*Joachim*.

*—Benedictine Monks, p. 106.*

**\*ap-plér** in *gr*, **\*ap-plér** in *gls*, [*In O. Fr. apuror* = southward, from Lat. *abducatum* = Southward (*Artemisia abrotanum*). (*Swedish*.) (*Joachim*.)

"The garden looked into a small garden rack with *appling* and other fragrant herbs."—*Sir A. Wyle*.

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pro. The act of proving; attestation, support, proof.

"For God doth know how many now in health shall drop their blood; in approbation Of what your reverence shall invite us to." *Shakespeare, Henry V., l. 2.*

II. The state of being approved.  
"ap-er." The state of being approved; a novice in the Roman Catholic Church before being solemnly committed to the seclusion of a monk or nunnery.

"This day my sister should the cloister enter, And there receive her approbation." *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 2.*

ap-prô-bâ-tive, a. [In Fr. *approbative*; Port. *aprobative*.] Containing, expressing, or implying approval of; commendatory, laudatory. (*Colgrave*). (*Arnsperg-Crenieu*).

ap-prô-bâ-tor, a. [Lat. *approbator*, *approbator*. In Fr. *approbateur*; Ital. *approvatore*.] One who approves.

"Accept them for judges and approbators."—*Evangelist, Matt. and Letters*.

ap-prô-ba-tor-y, ap-prô-bâ-tor-le, a. [Eng. *approbative*; -ory.] Expressing or implying approval; commendatory, laudatory.

"... after the approbatory epistle of Cardinal Turcotte."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist, p. 300.*

ap-prô-the, v. t. [APPROACH.]

ap-prô-tha, and, pr. par. [Northern dialect pr. par. of APPROACH (q. v.).] Proximate, in the vicinity. (*Scott*).

"... it was equal in length of arms to my town approbated."—*Richard, 2. Lewis, p. 11.*

ap-prô-mpt, v. t. [Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and Eng. *prompt* (q. v.).] To prompt, to stimulate, to question.

"Neither may these places serve only to *approvate* our invention, but also to direct our inquiry."—*Bacon, Learning, bk. II.*

ap-prô-f, s. [From Eng. *approve*.]

1. Approval, approbation.  
"O most perilous mouth, That bear in them one and the selfsame tongue Either of commendation or approval!" *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 4.*

2. Proof, trial, experience.  
"... Rater, prove such a wife As my thoughts make this; and as my farthest hand Shall pass on thy approval." *Shakespeare, As you like it and Cleopatra, III. 2.*

ap-prôp-â-te, v. t. [Lat. *approprare*, *prop*, par. of *appropriare* to *habet*.] To hasten, to accelerate, to set forward.

ap-prô-pin-quâ-te, v. t. [Lat. *appropinquare* to *draw near*; *ad* to, and *propinquus* to bring near; *propinquus* near; *propinquus* to draw near to, to approach.

ap-prô-pin-quâ-tion, a. [Lat. *appropinquatio*; Sp. *aproximacion*.] A drawing near, an approach.

"There are many ways of our appropriation to God." *Sp. Hagi. Bernard, p. 10.*

ap-prô-pin-quâ, v. t. [Lat. *appropinquare* to draw near.] To draw near, to approach. (Intended to be in a ludicrous sense, though the subject is exceedingly serious.)

"In the example there is an ellipsis of *to*, which makes the verb look transitive. It means (to) an end."

"Moral evils doth portend My days to *approvate* an end." *Shakespeare, Hamlet, IV.*

ap-prô-pre, v. t. [See def.] Original form of APPROPRIATE, v. (q. v.).

"His seven loves, his love and mare, That till himself can be approved there." *Henry, Prince of Wales, 9, 346.*

ap-prô-pri-a-ble, a. [Eng. *appropriable*; -able.] Which may be appropriated.

"This concept, applied unto the original of man and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end."—*Brown: Valpar Evers*.

ap-prô-pri-â-te, v. t. [APPROPRIATE, a.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. To transfer to one's self money, property, or other tangible thing, which one previously held in common with others, or even which was wholly theirs.

"... other the *phylloides* studies that hyst approved to golden service."—*Asperger (ed. Morris), p. 80.*

"he spoke of such matters, as well as previous readers and appropriated."—*Fraser: Hist. Eng. vol. IV, p. 67.*

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôw; câd, çell, chorus, cian, -tlan = shân. -tion, -sion = shân;

2. To set aside part of what is one's own for a special purpose.

"As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have set aside and dedicated it to my service, to my self, and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it."—*Scott*.

3. To set apart the designate a sum of money to be expended for a particular purpose.

II. Figuratively:

1. To take or attempt to take to one's self a natural or spiritual advantage designed to be common to many others.

"... to themselves *appropriating* The Spirit of God, promised alike, and given To all believers."—*Milton: l. 1, bk. II.*

"A liberty like his, who, aimlessly, Of usurpation, and to no man's use, Appropriates nature as his father's work, And has a richer use of yours than he."—*Comper: The Fast, bk. V.*

2. To assign a specific meaning to words which previously were general in their signification.

"He need not be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture and his system, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irreconcilable arguments."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

Eng. Law: To annex the fruits of a benefice to a spiritual corporation. [APPROPRIATION, B. I.]

"Before Richard II. it was usual to appropriate the main fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure."—*Apfel*.

ap-prô-pri-â-te, o. & s. [From Lat. *appropriare*, pa. par. of *approprio*; from *ad* to, and *proprio* to appropriate; *proprio* one's own; perhaps from *propere*. In Fr. *approprié*.] [APPROPRIATE, v.]

1. Pertaining to something previously shared in common, but now rendered the property of an individual.

"... it fit, becoming, well adapted to the circumstances."—*Scott*.

"... with appropriate words Accompanied, Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. VII.

B. As substantive: Special function or aim.

"The Bible's appropriate being (as itself tells us) to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple."—*Scott: The Bible of Holy Scrip., p. 44.*

ap-prô-pri-â-ted, pa. par. & a. [APPROPRIATE, v.]

"... in an appropriate spot." *Wordsworth: The Excursion*.

ap-prô-pri-â-ty, ade. [Eng. *appropriate*; suffix, as in an appropriate manner; *ad*, suitably, pertinently, properly. (*Todd*).

ap-prô-pri-â-te-nês, a. [Eng. *appropriate*; -nês.] The quality of being appropriate.

"The appropriateness of this particular charge was a fresh cause of exception."—*Frederic, Hist. Eng. vol. IV, p. 342.*

ap-prô-pri-â-tion, s. [From [APPROPRIATE, v.]

Sp. *apropiacion*; Port. *apropriacao*; Ital. *appropriazione*; Lat. *appropriatio*.] [APPROPRIATE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of appropriating.

"... The act of taking that to one's self which one previously held in common with others, or of applying anything to a special purpose."

"The first of these modes of appropriation, by the government, is characteristic of the autocratic monarchies which from a time beyond history record have occupied the plains of Asia."—*J. & M. Pitt: Geo. Travels, Berlin, 1840.*

2. *Pin.*: The act of mentally assuming to a general idea a limited or specific meaning.

"The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and receive the particular names, with the peculiar appropriation to that idea."—*Locke*.

III. The state of being appropriated.

III. That which is appropriated.

"... and thus were most if not all the appropriations of things existing, originally made, being assumed to bishoprics, prebends."—*Blackstone: Comment, bk. II, c. 12, § 1.*

IV. The act of designating or setting apart anything, especially money, for a particular purpose or use.

V. That which is set apart for a particular purpose.

B. Technically (Eng. Law):

1. The transference to a religious house, or spiritual corporation, of the tithes and other endowments from a time beyond history record have occupied the plains of Asia; also those when transferred. When the monastic bodies were in their glory in the

Middle Ages, they begged, or bought for money and obits, or in some cases even for actual money, all the advowsons which they could get into their hands. In obtaining these they came under the obligation either to present a clergyman to the church, or minister there in holy things themselves. They generally did the latter, and applied the surplus to the support and aggrandizement of their order. On the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the appropriated advowsons were transferred to the king, and were ultimately sold or granted out to laymen, since called impropriators. (*Blackstone: Comment, bk. I, ch. II.*)

Appropriation of payments: The application by a creditor of money received from a debtor, who owes him several accounts, to that particular one which he (the creditor) thinks fit to reduce or liquidate.

ap-prô-pri-â-tive, o. [Eng. *appropriate*; -ive.] Appropriating; involving the application of something.

ap-prô-pri-â-tôr, ap-prô-pri-â-tôr-y, a. [Lat. *appropriator*, *appropriator*.]

I. Of the form APPROPRIATOR only.

Gen.: One who appropriates anything.

II. Of either form.

Eng. Law: A spiritual corporation which has had annexed to it the fruits of a benefice; or the individual at the head of such a corporation. Also a layman who has such tithes transferred to him; but in this latter case the term commonly used is *impropriator*, meaning one who, not a sacred personage, improperly holds church funds or profits.

"... a vicar having been an *appropriator* over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary."—*Blackstone: Comment, bk. I, ch. 12, § 1.*

"Let me say one thing more to the appropriators of benefices."—*Spenser*.

ap-prô-pri-â-ble, o. [Eng. *approve*; -able.] Able to be approved of, meriting approval.

"The solid reason or confirmed experience of any man is very appropriate to such profusion never."—*Brown: Valpar Evers*.

ap-prô-pri-â-ble-nês, a. [Eng. *approve*; -nês.] The quality of being worthy of approbation.

ap-prô-pri-â-ly, ade. [Eng. *approve*; -ly.] Appropriation.

"Dr. Johnson calls this 'a word rarely found,' but since his time it has completely revived."

"There is a certain complacency with regard to those who approved no capital sentences are to be executed."—*Temple*.

ap-prô-pri-â-ge, a. [Eng. *approve*; -ance.] Appropriation, approval.

"As parents to a child commend design Approve, the celestial brightness smile'd." *Thomas, Liberty, pt. IV.*

ap-prô-pri-â, v. t. [In Fr. *approver*; Prov. *aprovare*; Port. *aprovado*; Ital. *approvare*; Lat. *approbare* to approve, (2) to be shown to be good; *probare* to be good.] [APPROBATE, PROVE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To be pleased with.

(a) More or less formally to express satisfaction with, or to give one's complacency with regard to any statement, measure, or person.

"His deep design unknown, the hosts approve Arides approve." *Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. II, 173, 174.*

(b) To like, to feel satisfied with, to be pleased with, even when there is no outward or formal expression of assent to it.

"He seemed to suck in every eye Who approved his ministry." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, l. 21.*

2. To prove.

(a) To establish the truth of any proposition by reasoning; to attempt to show that it is worthy to be accepted; hence, to assent to it.

"In religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it, and approve it with a text?" *Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, III. 2.*

(b) To prove by actual experience; to test, to try, to show, to exhibit.

"... To all who have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter."—*2 Cor. vi, 11.* (See also *Acts II, 22; 2 Cor. vi, 4.*)

"During the last three months of his life he had approved himself a great warrior and politician."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xiii.*

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôw; câd, çell, chorus, cian, -tlan = shân. -tion, -sion = shân;















chewed, causes the tongue so to swell as to cause temporary dumbness. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known and the unknown species of the species at 170. There is one species known as the *Arum maculatum*, (Cuckoo-pint, Wake-Robin, or Lords and Ladies. [See ARAC.]

**Ar-ā-čā-ō-ā. [ARACE.]** Pertaining to the Araceae (q. v.).

**Ar-ā-čhīd-ī-ō. a. [Fr. arachide; Eng. suffix -ic.]** Pertaining to the Earthnut (*Arachis hypogaea*). [ARACHIS.]

**Arachide acid.**  
**Chem.**  $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$  or  $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$ . A monatomic fatty acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of the Earthnut (*Arachis hypogaea*). It crystallizes in minute scales, which melt at 75°. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether.

**Ar-ā-čhīā. s. [In Fr. arachide; Lat. aracea, a name applied by Pliny to a plant which had neither stem nor leaves; Gr. arakes, arakis, and later arachos, the name of a leguminous plant.]** A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the sub-order Cuscutaceae. [In Fr. *Arachis* subterranea], is that which because the legumes are produced and matured beneath the soil. The plant is believed to have come originally from Africa, but it is now cultivated in the warmer parts both of Asia and America. The legumes are eaten as a vegetable, are very sweet taste, and furnish a valuable oil used for lamps and as a substitute for olive-oil. In South Carolina they are employed for chocolate.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. fr. ā-čhīā-nī-dā. fr. ā-čhīā-nī-dā. s. pl. [In Fr. arachide; Sp. araña; Port. aranha; Ital. aragana, aragno; Lat. aranea, aranea.]** From *Fr. arachis* and *arache* = a spider, and *cidus* form.

**Zool.** The class of animals which contains Spiders, Scorpions, and Mitos. It belongs to the Arachnida or Arachnida, and the sub-class Arachnida and is appropriately placed between the Crustacea on the one hand, and the Insecta on the other. The lowest Crustacea are divided into two orders, eight, and the Insecta six. The Arachnida are wingless, have no antennae, breathe by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs perforated by the functions of lungs. As a rule, they have several simple eyes. They have no proper metamorphosis. They live in a predatory manner. Cavier divided the class into two orders: Pulmonate and Tracheate; that is, those breathing by lungs and those breathing by tracheae. The former include the Spiders, scorpions and the Scorpions; the latter, the Acari (mites) and their near and more remote allies. Huxley separates the Arachnida into six orders: (1) Arthropoda, including Scorpions, Chelifer, Phrynos, Phalangium, (Isopoda, &c.); (2) Aranea, or Arachnida; (3) Acari, or Mites; (4) Aranea, or Arachnida; (5) Tardigrada, called Water-bears; (3) Tardigrada (Marine animals); and (6) Pentastomida (Parasites).

"Most of the Arachnida live on insects."—*Griffith's Curator*, vol. xlii. (1882), p. 284.  
"It supports the first of the four pairs of legs usually described the Arachnida."—*Deane's Invertebrate Animals* (1845), Lect. xii.

"The next four classes—Insecta, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Crustacea—without doubt all present many characters in common as to form a very natural assemblage."—*Huxley's Group of Animals*, p. 78.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. s. [ARACHNIDA.]** A member of the class Arachnida, an Arachnida.

"... a Crustacean, an Arachnid, a Myriapod, or an Insect."—*Huxley's Group of Animals*, p. 78.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. a. s. [Eng. Arachnida; s.]**  
**A. As adjective:** Pertaining to the Arachnida.

**A. As substantiv:** An animal of the class Arachnida.

"The smaller Arachnida breathe like insects, by tracheae exclusively."—*Deane's Invertebrate Animals*, Lect. xii.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. fr. ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [Eng. arachnid, and suffix -itis -itis, implying inflammation.]** [ARACHNID.]

**Med.** Name given by Martini to a formidable malarial, the inflammation of the arachnoid. Sometimes the other meninges investing the brain are also affected. In which case the disease is termed Meningitis (q. v.). It is also said to spread to the substance of the brain. Arachnitis and Meningitis are akin to apoplexy and cerebritis, from which, however, they may be distinguished by the absence of convulsory symptoms. The disease is attended with moderate and convulsive symptoms on both sides of the body, and by the presence of febrile excitement without decided delirium.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. a. s. [In Fr. arachnide. From Gr. arachis and arachē = a spider, and cidus form.]**

state, fist, fire, amidst, what, fill, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; plne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōb, sōn; nathe, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trīr, sīrīan, s, o = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**A. As adjective:**

**1. Anat.:** Of the form or aspect of a spider's web. *Specialty.*

"Pertaining to the membrane of the brain called the Arachnoid. (Told & Bieman; *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 253.)

"Pertaining to the tunic of the crystalline humor of the eye.

3. Pertaining to one of the coverings of the spinal marrow in Spina. [See ARACHNOID.]

**II. Botany and Biology generally:** Long and loosely entangled, so as to resemble a cobweb. Used specially of hairs in plants. Example, *Cucurbitaria arachnoides*.

**B. As substantiv (Anatomy):**

1. The serous membrane of the cranio-spinal cavity. It adheres to the dura mater by its parietal layer, and with the Interventricular of the pia mater to the brain and spinal cord by its visceral layer. (Told & Bieman; *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, p. 253.)

2. The capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. [ARACHNOID.]

**Arachnoid cavity.** The space between the two layers of the arachnoid membrane.

**Arachnoid membrane.** [ARACHNOID (B. 1).]

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā. fr. ā-čhīā-nī-dā. s. pl. [ARACHNOID.]**

"The form arachnoida is in *Glossary*, Nova, 2d. ed. (1719), with the meaning, 'The crystalline Tunic of the eye.' In Johnson's Dictionary, ed. 1773, there is arachnoides with the two significations given under Arachnoid (B. 1, 2). The same form is in *Parr's Med. Dict.* (1808), and even in Todd (1857)."

"As to the tunic of the eye, many things might be taken notice of the prodigious genius of the arachnoid, the spider, the tunic of the eye."—*Deane*.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [ARACHNITIS.]**

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [Eng. arachnitis; -itis.]** One who makes the Arachnoid or Spider class of animals a special subject of study.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [Gr. arachnē or arachē = a spider; -itis = -itis.]** The department of Natural Science which treats of the Arachnoid or Spider class of animals.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [ARACH.]**

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [Eng. arachne, denoting copper.]**

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [From Lat. arum (q. v.).]**

**Bot.** A plant of the genus Arum, or at least of the natural order Araceae.

**Plural.** Araceae: The English name of the natural order Araceae.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [ARACHMETR.]**

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [In Fr. arachmètre; Lat. arachmē; Gr. arachmē; arachmē; narrow, slight, . . . with intervals; arachmē a pillar with columns far separated.]** [ARACHMETR.]

**A. As substantiv:**

**Arch.** A kind of intercolumniation, in which the pillars are so wide apart that the intermediate spaces are each upward of three diameters of the column. This constitutes one of the five kinds of intercolumniation described by Vitruvius.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [Gr. arachmē, narrow, slight, and arachmē = with columns standing close.]** [ARACHMETR.]



Arachmē: Western Front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

**Architecture.** The arrangement attendant on coupled columns, as in the western front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. pl. [Gr. arachmē or arachmē; arachmē = . . . to make thin; arachmē thin.]**

"Remedies which rarely the humors, and thus make it more easy for them to be carried away by the pores of the skin.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [In Ger. arachmē; from Gr. arachmē, narrow, slight, . . . porous, spongy, and arachmē = to make thin, strange.]** A mineral, the same as Dechenite (q. v.).

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. Any plant of the genus Arachmē. (Prompt. Parv. & Pals.)**

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [ATRADE.]** (Scotch.)

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [In Fr. arade; from Arade, in Spain, where it was first found.]** A mineral with orthorhombic crystals, generally six-sided prisms, though the prismatic crystals are also globular, reniform, coralloidal, columnar, stannetite, and increasing. The hardness is 3-4, the sp. gr. 2.927 to 2.947; the luster vitreous or nearly resinous on fractured surfaces. Its color is white, gray, yellow, green, or violet; it is transparent or translucent, and brittle. The composition is carbonate of lime, 99.94 to 99.91, with smaller quantities of strontian carbonate, &c. Dana thus divides it:—Var. 1. Ordinary: (a) Crystallized in simple or compound crystals, or in radiating groups of acicular crystals; (b) Columnar, including satin-spar; (c) Massive, 2. Slightly massive, 3. Nidularite or Nidularitic, 4. Coralloidal, 5. Tarnovite, Mossottite and Onokite also rank with Araratite. It occurs in Spain, Austria, Italy, England, America, and elsewhere.

**Araratite group.** Dana's second group of Anhydrous silicates, comprising Araratite, Mangano-calcite, Witherite, Bromite, Strontianite, and Cuscutite.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [South American name (Humboldt).]** A species of monkey the *Myetes araratite*, found in South America.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [ARAT (q. v.).]**

**Araratite.** [In Fr. araratite; from Ararat, a mountain in Armenia.]

**Fortification:** A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. (Bailey, James, &c.)

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [In Fr. araratite; from Ararat, a mountain in Armenia.]**

"A medicine . . . whose simple touch is powerful to arouse King Solomon."—*Deane's Group of Animals*, p. 78.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. [In Ger. & Fr. ararat; Dut. ararat.]** Derivation unknown. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Araceae, *A. araratite*, is used as an aromatic gum. A useful one is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The berries of *A. spinosa*, the Angellera-tree, a prickly ash, or Kew-dar-tree, of the warm regions of Asia, are used in cases of colic, while a tincture of them is prescribed in tooth-ache. *A. racemosa*, the spike-rail, or Ararat, is used as a medicinal plant. [ANGELLERA-TREE.]

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. pl. [ARABIA.]** ITYWORDS. [Lect.] An order of plants belonging to the Umbelliferae Alliance, and akin to the Apocynae or Epibelliferae, from which, however, they differ in their many-celled fruit and their more shrubby appearance. They inhabit India, India, and America (1847). Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at 360.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. s. [Hob. aram, or Aram, the youngest son of Shem (Gen. x. 22); aram in Heb. means high, from aram = to be high, apparently implying that the region which Aram inhabited was a high one.]** The term was applied to Syria and Mesopotamia.

**A. As adjective:** Pertaining to the Aramean territory, and especially to its language—the Aramean or Aramaic. [ARAMEIC.]

**2. As substantiv:** The language now described. [See NO.]

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. s. [Eng. Aramean; -ism.]** An idiom or other peculiarity of language borrowed from the Aramean tongue.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. s. [From Heb. aram, 2 Kings xviii. 20, and Gen. x. 22, the Heb. word rendered in the Eng. version 'Syrian' or 'Syriack' (q. v.).]** [ARAMEAN.]

**A. As adjective:** Pertaining to the Aramean or Aramean tongue. The Semitic family of languages may be divided into three classes or branches: (1) the Hebrew, (2) the Aramean or Aramaic, and (3) the Chaldean or Syriac.

**Ar-ā-čhīā-nī-dā-nī-dā. s. s. [From Heb. aram, 2 Kings xviii. 20, and Gen. x. 22, the Heb. word rendered in the Eng. version 'Syrian' or 'Syriack' (q. v.).]** [ARAMEAN.]

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## B. Technically:

**Law. Arbitrary punishment:** (1) A punishment left to the discretion of the judge; (2) because capital punishments are never so left, therefore it signifies also a penalty not capital.

**ar-bi-trá-té, v. t. & t.** [*Fr. arbitrer*; *Prov. Sp., & Port. arbitrar*; *Ital. arbitrar*; *Lat. arbitraré*;] (1) to observe, (2) to judge, (3) to testify, (4) to believe.

## A. Transitive:

1. To judge, to judge of.

2. To decide, settle, determine.

3. *Intransitive:* To decide, the capacity of an arbitrator; or, more generally, to decide, to determine.

**ar-bi-trá-tion, s.** [*Fr. arbitration*; *Port. arbitracáo*; *Ital. arbitrato*; *Lat. arbitratio*;] **ARBITRATION:** decision, will; from *arbitrator*. [**ARBITRATOR.**]

## C. Ordinary Language:

1. The decision of a case by means of an arbitrator. (*B. L. Law.*)

2. Final decision of a matter in dispute or in doubt, without reference to the method by which this is effected.

## B. Technically:

1. *Law:* The decision of a case not by a judge of a law court, but by an arbitrator or arbitrators, that is, by a person or persons to whom the contending parties voluntarily submit their differences. When there are more than one, and they disagree in what is termed their award, a third person, called an umpire, is in general called in to give a final decision.

2. *Comm.* Arbitration of Exchange: The operation of converting the currency of any country in that of a second one by means of other currencies intervening between the two.

## arbitration bond.

**Law:** A bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their difference to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given. (*Blackstone*; *Comment*; *bk. iii, ch. l.*)

**arbitration treaty.** A treaty for the adjustment of differences between nations. The United States has been a party to more arbitration treaties than any other nation having, within the last hundred years, settled by this means more than forty international disputes. Following is a table showing result of the most important of these cases:

**ARBITRATION CASES WON BY THE UNITED STATES.**  
1791—Great Britain—St. Louis River boundary dispute.  
1794—Great Britain—217 claims awarded the U. S.  
1814—Great Britain—Northeastern boundary.  
1815—Great Britain—for slaves carried away by British soldiers after the war of the Revolution.  
1815—Mexico—claims, \$671,788.  
1816—Great Britain—claims, \$612,000.  
1820—Colombia—claims, \$345,307.  
1824—Chili—claims, \$422,000.  
1825—Costa Rica—claims, \$25,000.  
1826—Ecuador—claims, \$91,799.  
1827—Peru—claims, \$1,220.  
1828—Colombia—claims, \$345,307.  
1829—Venezuela—claims, \$1,253,310.  
1830—Mexico—claims, \$4,000,000.  
1830—Peru—claims, \$150,000.  
1870—Brazil—claims, \$100,740.  
1871—Spain—claims, \$1,568,868.  
1871—Great Britain, land, 1871—Great Britain, the Alabama—claims, \$18,000,000.  
ALABAMA. 1872—Colombia—claims, \$33,091.  
1880—Spain—claims, \$46,004.  
1892—Venezuela—claims \$111,000.  
1893—Ecuador—claims, \$40,000.

## ARBITRATION CASES LOST BY THE UNITED STATES.

1791—Great Britain—claims for loyalist losses during the war of the Revolution, \$1,000,000.  
—loss of the U. S. privateer, *General Armstrong*, destroyed in the harbor of Fayal.  
1817—Great Britain—claims of British subjects for property lost in the war of the Rebellion, \$1,029,919.  
1820—France—claims for property of French citizens destroyed in the war of the Revolution.  
—Butterfield claims, 1829—Great Britain—Bering sea dispute (q. v.).

A general treaty for the arbitration of all disputes arising between the U. S. and Great Britain not disposed of by the national honor was signed at Washington by representatives of the two governments on Jan. 11, 1897, but the U. S. Senate refused to ratify it.

**ar-bi-trá-tór, ar-bi-trá-tóre, s.** [*Fr. arbitrateur*; *Sp. & Port. arbitrador*; *Ital. arbitratore*; *Lat. arbitrator*;] a holder, master, or ruler.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

## I. Of persons:

1. A ruler or governor. (Applied by Milton to the Supreme Being.)

2. He who occupies so high a position, for the moment at least, that he can settle disputes as he himself thinks fit, and without reference to any law.

3. A person or even a public body invited or permitted to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law.

## II. Of things:

That which finally settles anything.

state, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wó, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wolf, wóter, wód, sòn; mäte, cúb, cure, unite, cür, rôle, füll; try, s'rian, s. wé = é; oy = á; w = kw.

## B. Technically:

**Law:** A person chosen to settle disputes between contending parties who otherwise would probably assume in litigation; an arbitrator, a referee.

**ar-bi-trá-tor, ar-bi-trá-tóre, s.** [*Fr. arbitrateur*; *Ital. arbitratore*; *Lat. arbitratio*;] a female arbitrator, an arbitratrice.

**ar-bi-trá-trix, s.** [*Lat. a mistress, a female ruler*;] A female arbitrator, an arbitratrice. (*Beaumont*; *Psyché*, tit. 168.)

**ar-bi-tré (tre-tré), v. t.** [*Fr. arbitrer*;] **ARBITRATE.** To decide finally.

"All that shall be declared, ordained, and arbitrated by the female Arbitress, dukes, and bishops."—*Wald. Henry VI.* (act 4.)

**ar-bi-tré-s, s.** [*Fr. arbitre*;] . . . will; *Lat. arbitrius*; *Fr. arbitre*. (*Wald. Henry VI.* (act 4.)

"To destroy the freedom of our arbiters, that is to say, of our free will."—*Chaucer*; *Boecet*, bk. v.

**ar-bi-tré-mént, s.** [*ARBITRIMENT.*]

**ar-bi-tré-s, s.** [*ar-bi-tré-s, s.* (*The form. of arbitrier* (q. v.).)] The same as **ARBITRATRICE** and **ARBITRATRIX**. A female who acts as arbitrator. (*Litt. & Pop.*)

"Overhead the moon  
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth  
Wheels her pale course."—*Milton*; *P. L.* l. 785.

**ar-bi-lást, s.** [*ARBALEST.*]

**ar-bi-lást, s.** [*Sp. arbolista* (?!).] A worn occurring twice in Howell (*Dodona's Grove*, p. 11, p. 13) as characteristic of the arboreal (q. v.).

**ar-bor, s.** [*Lat. a tree*.]

1. *Bot:* A tree; that is, a vegetable having branches which are perennial, and are supported upon a trunk; in the latter respect differing from a shrub, one characteristic of which is, that its branches proceed directly from the surface of the ground without having a supporting trunk. (*Lindley*; *Bot.*)

## II. Mechanism:

1. The axis or spindle of a machine; as, for instance, the axle of a wheel.

2. That part of a machine which sustains the rest.

**Arbor Day, s.** A day appointed for the planting of trees. The custom of setting apart a certain day in the year for the encouragement of tree-planting originated in Nebraska, whose State Board of Agriculture in 1874 recommended the second Wednesday of April in each year as a day dedicated to the tree. It is now an established custom in most of the States.

**arbor Diana.** (*Lat.* = the tree of Diana.) A beautiful arborescent appearance presented by nitrate when precipitated from its nitrate by the addition of mercury.

**arbor genealogica.** A genealogical tree. (*Genealogical*.)

**arbor Saturni.** (*Lat.* = the tree of Saturn.) An arborescent appearance presented by lead when a piece of zinc is suspended in a solution of acetate of lead.

**arbor vite.** (*Lat.* = the tree of life.)

1. *Bot:* A name given to the trees belonging to the coniferous genus *Thuja*. *T. occidentalis*, or American Arbor vite, is a well-known and valued evergreen.

2. *Anat.*: A dendritic arrangement which appears in the medulla of the brain when the cerebellum is cut through vertically.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Lat. arboreus*]; and *Eng. suffix -al*.] Pertaining to a tree or trees. *Spec.*, living in trees, or climbing trees.

"The species of the genus *Arborea* are found in the Mammals of the four-handed order."—*Owen*; *British Mammals and Birds*, p. 4.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. arbor*; *Port. & Ital. arborea*.] From *Lat. arborea* = pertaining to a tree.]

1. Arborecent, becoming or being a tree. (*Loudon*; *Cycl.* of *Plants*; *Gloss.*)

2. *Bot.*: A tree-like appearance of a vineous and succulent leaf, which the tree itself cannot assimilate."—*Broussais*; *Veget. Med.*

3. Growing on a tree, as contradistinguished from growing on the ground.

"They speak properly who make it an arboreous excretion, or rather a superfluous kind of a viscous and sanguinous liquor, which the tree itself cannot assimilate."—*Broussais*; *Veget. Med.*

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. Arborecence*, as if from a *Lat. arborcentia* = growing into a tree; *arborecentia* = grow up into a tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The characteristics of a tree, as contradistinguished from those of a shrub or of an herb.

2. *Min. & Geol.*: Dendritic markings on minerals, or a tree-like appearance of chemical substance.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. Arborecent*, from *Lat. arborcentis*, *pr. par. of arborecentia* = to become a tree; *arborcentia* = tree.]

## A. As adjective:

1. *Lat. (Bot.)*: Properly, growing up into a tree; having a tendency to become a tree, from a shrub becoming a tree; also, less precisely, existing as a tree.

"Pandanus are remarkable among arborecent monocotyledons. . . ."—*Leidy*; *Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 3d ed. (1869), p. 261.

"An arborecent grass, very like a bamboo. . . ."—*Darwin*; *Voyage round the World*, ch. xl.

II. *Fig. (Poetry, Science, & Gen. Lang.)*:

1. *Gen.*: Having ramifications like a tree.

"They ramify in an arborecent manner."—*Roche & Rousseau*; *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, p. 274.

2. *Specialty*:

(a) *Min. & Geol.*: Native copper is commonly of this kind. (*DENDRITIC.*)

(b) *Zool.*: *Arborecent Starfish*: A species of starfish, the *Asterias Canadensis*.

B. As substantive: A plant growing up into a tree, . . . sprouting, or branching, or arborecent."—*Bacon*; *Physiol. Gen.*

**ar-bór-é-s, ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Lat. arborea*;] (In *Ital. arbore*, *Lat. arboreum*) = (1) a plantation, a vineyard, (2) a single tree.

A. (*Of the form arboreum*). A spot in a park, meadow, or other place, planted with trees, one of each kind. (*Brandege*.)

B. (*Of the form arboret and arboret*). Either (a) a small grove, a place planted or overgrown with trees or shrubs, or (b) a single small tree or shrub, apparently the latter.

"No delicate flowers or herbs that grow on ground, . . . These valuable and bold; now hid, now seen. Among thick woven arbores, and flowers. Embroider'd on each bank."—*Milton*; *P. L.* bk. 12.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Lat. arborea*;] tree; *Eng. suffix -al*.] Pertaining to trees.

"The . . . of that arboreal discourse."—*Howell*; *Letters*, ix.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Lat. arborea*;] (In *Eng. arboriculture*; *-al*). Pertaining to the culture of trees.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. arboriculture*;] (In *Fr. arboriculture*, from *arbor* = tree, and *culture* = cultivation.) The cultivation of trees.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. arboriculture*;] (In *Eng. arboriculture*; *-al*). One who cultivates trees. (*Loudon*.)

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**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. arboriculture*;] (In *Eng. arboriculture*; *-al*). One who cultivates trees. (*Loudon*.)

"The military, which the arborists observe to be long in the getting his body."—*Howell*; *Letters*, ix.

**ar-bór-é-s, s.** [*Fr. arboriculture*;] (In *Eng. arboriculture*; *-al*). One who cultivates trees. (*Loudon*.)

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# ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1-8. Different forms of arrow-heads. 9. Spear-point (N. J.). 10. Stone scraper (N. J.). 11. Bird-shaped stone. 12. Stone vessel (Cal.). 13. Shell gorget, human figures. 14. Rattlesnake gorget. 15. Spider gorget. 16. Stone gorget (N. J.), bowl, human face. 17. Soapstone calumet-bowl. 18. New Jersey pipe. 19. Simple form of Mound pipe. 20. Common Atlantic coast pipe. 21-25. Clay vessels. 26. Clay vessel (N. J.). 27. Water-jug. 28. Clay pot. 29-31. Clay vessels. 32-34. Clay vessels. 35-38. Clay vessels. 39-41. Clay vessels.



10, 11. Chisels or celts (N. J.). 12, 13. Stone axes (N. J.). 14, 15. Plummets (Ill.). 16. Bone fish-hook (N. Y.). 17, 18. Stone awl and stone (Vt.). 21. Stone spade (N. J.). 22. Semilunar knife (Mass.). 23. Stone gorget. 24. Mortar and pestle (Mass.). 25, 26. Discoidal stone (Ga.). 32. Stone idol (Ohio). 33. Tablet (Ohio). 34. "Track-rocks" of Ohio. 35. Ceremonial axe. 36. Bird-shaped pipe-bowl. 37. Clay pipe. 42. Toucan pipe. 43. Sea-cow pipe. 44. Stone pipe, tufted heron. 45. Clay bottle. 46. Ceramic burial-urn. 47. Wide-necked jar.



noting that nearly the whole missionary energy of St. Paul was expended upon the cities and chief towns rather than on the villages and the country farms, will be surprised to learn that there were flourishing churches in the leading centers of population, while as yet nearly all other parts remained "heathen." (Foster.) The missionaries were the evangelistic spirit prevailing, that in due time every one of the first-formed churches was surrounded by a number of younger and less dignified conversions which it had called into being. The pastors of these new churches being called "bishops," that name no longer appeared a dignified honor, but a designation for the spiritual chief of the mother church, and about A. D. 380 the Greek title of *archiepiscopus* or *episcopus*, archbishop, was introduced into the vocabulary. Two archbishops figure at the Council of Ephesus, in 431, and in subsequent centuries the designation became common over Christendom.

In England the early British churches were, in large measure, swept away by the Anglo-Saxon invader, who were heathens, and the country consequently required to be re-converted. The great southern center from which this was done was Canterbury, then the capital of Kent, where King Robert gave Augustine, the chief missionary, a settlement. In the north, York, the chief town of Northumbria, where King Edwin built a shrine for Paulinus, became the great focus of operation for that part of England; hence the two archbishops existing are those of Canterbury and York. The prelate who occupies the former see is Primate of England, the superior of the see of Canterbury, long contested by that of York, having been formally assigned to it, in 1534. The former is the first in dignity after the pope, and in official rank; the latter is not second, but the third (honor being taken precedence of rank in official rank). An archbishop is also called a Metropolitan. He exercises a certain supervision over the bishops, and receives appeals against their decisions in matters of discipline.

"A secular assembly had taken upon itself to pass a law requiring archbishops and bishops, rectors and vicars to observe, on pain of degradation and excommunication, teaching all their flock."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

**arch-bish-ep-ri-ō, s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"Several months were still to elapse before the archbishopric could be vacant."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

**arch-bis-ut-ler, s.** A chief butler, an officer of the old German empire who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn and state occasions.

**arch-ban-gel-ic-er, s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"The seats of the triple kingdom were borne in state by the archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Trier, the personal archbishops of Germany, Italy, and Arles."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

**arch-bis-ut-ler, s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

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higher in position than their rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them in rank; an ordinary, or full dean, however, as contradistinguished from a rural dean, is admitted superior to an archdeacon. There were in December, 1878, seventy-six archdeacons in the English Church, who give assistance to the bishop, and have under them rural deans exercising an unpaid supervision over the clergy. The emoluments of the archdeacons being but trifling, the occupants of the office generally hold also other preferments. They are empowered to hold a court, the lowest in the scale, from which there lies an appeal to the bishop of the diocese.

"They were in the archdeacon's book."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

"Twenty-two deans and fifty-four archdeacons stand in virtue of their office."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

**arch-dē-cōn-rif, or (con=kn), s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

**arch-dē-cōn-ship, or (con=kn), s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

**arch-dē-gel-ic-er, s.** [In Fr. *archevêque*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Ger. *Erzbischof*.] The bishop of a metropolitan territory or jurisdiction. The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"He set off for London, breathing vengeance against Churchill, and learned, on arriving, a new crime of the archdeacon, the Princess Anne had been some hours missing."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. ix.

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of Mammalia. He included under it one order, Bimana, and a single genus, Homo, or Man. The characters he assigned to the sub-class were the overlapping of the secondary arm and cranial bones by the cerebral hemispheres, so that the latter constitute a third lobe; the presence of a posterior horn to the lateral ventricle; and also that of the hippocampus minor. (Owen; *Classification of Mammalia*.)

**arch-er, s.** [In Fr. *archer*; Sp. *arco*; Port. *arco*; Ital. *arciere*, *arciere*; from Lat. *arcus* a bow.]

1. Ord. Lat. *Archer*: One who is skilled in the use of the bow, having acquired the art either to employ it in battle, or in the chase.

"Against him that bendeth late the archer bend his bow, . . ."—*Jer. li.*

2. Astron.: The constellation Sagittarius.

"Now when the charless empire of the sky To Captains the constant Archer yields."—*Thomson; Spring.*

**archer-fish, s.** A fish, the *Toxotes archer*, which shoots water at its prey. It is found in the East Indian and Polynesian seas.

**archer-game, s.** A game of archery. Shooting at marks with bows and arrows, for prizes or other honors.

"I must be honest To see the archer-game at noon."—*Scott; Lady of the Lake, v. ii.*

**archer-man, s.** One skilled in the use of the bow.

"While, to explore the dangerous glen; Dive through the pass the archer-men."—*Scott; Lady of the Lake, v. ii.*

**archer-rank, s.** A rank of archers drawn up for battle, or at least for the employment of the bow.

"Then spurs were dash'd in chargers' flanks, Arch-rank, arch-rank, arch-rank."—*Scott; The Lord of the Isles, v. 23.*

**arch-rif-er, s.** [In Fr. *archer*; Ger. *arch*.] A female archer.

"The swift and the keenest shaft that is, In all that's ever seen, I do select; I do select; I do select; I do select."—*Scott; The Lord of the Isles, v. 23.*

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## B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: An expression in which, from something laid down as granted, something else is deduced, i. e., must be admitted to be true as necessarily resulting from the other. Reasoning expressed in words is argument, and an argument stated at full length, and in its regular form, is a syllogism. Every argument consists of two parts—that which is proved, and that by which it is proved. Before the former is established it is called the question, and when established, the conclusion, or inference; and that which is employed to effect this result, the premise. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. 11, § 1.)

2. *Astron.*: Any number or quantity by which an object may be found.

*Argument of latitude*: The distance of a body from one of the nodes of its orbit upon which the latitude depends. [NOTE.]

*Argument of the Moon's Latitude* is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two nodes. — *Glossographia Nova*.

*Arg-ment*, v. t. [From the substantive. In *En. argumens*; Fr. *argumenter*; Sp. & Port. *argumentar*; Ital. *argumentare, arguere*.] To reason about anything.

"But yet they *argumens* fate."

Upon the page and his own."

*Quincy Conf. Am. Prolog.*

*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Eng. *argument*; *able*.] Which admits of argument.

*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Lat. *argumentalis*.] Pertaining to or containing argument.

"Afflicted some thus kindly dost free,  
Oppressed with argumental tyranny."  
— *Walter Scott*.

*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Lat. *argumentalis*.] Pertaining to or containing argument.

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*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Lat. *argumentalis*.] Pertaining to or containing argument.

1. The act or process of reasoning; that is, of drawing a deduction in inference from premises given, or of inductively making a generalization from a multitude of facts carefully brought together and

"Argumentation is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions assumed; or it is the drawing of a conclusion from premises which were unknown or doubtful. From some propositions more known and evident, as when we have judged that matter is matter, think, and that the mind is not dead, think, we conclude that therefore the mind of a man is not matter."  
— *Walter Scott*.

2. The state of being argued or reasoned upon.

"I suppose it is no ill topic of argumentation, to show the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influence of reason."  
— *Walter Scott*.

3. That which contains argument, or is a topic for argument.

*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Formed by analogy as *fr* from Lat. *argumentum*, from *argumentatus*, p. part. of *argumentari*.]

1. Of things:

1. Consisting of argument, or containing argument.

"Some argumentative part of my discourse."  
— *Attorneys*.

2. Which may be adduced as an argument for some cause followed by *or*.

"Another thing argumentative of Providence, is that persons pass from growing upon the tops of some seeds; and they are said to be *argumentative* of it."  
— *Walter Scott*.

II. Of persons: Having a natural tendency to have continual recourse to argumentation; disputatious.

*Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [Formed by analogy as *fr* from Lat. *argumentum*, from *argumentatus*, p. part. of *argumentari*.]

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argumentative*, so much as oratorically."  
— *Sp. Targui*; *Artificial*.

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## argumentum a priori. (A PRIORI.)

*Argumentum ad baculum*. (*Humorously*.) An appeal to the stick, as when a schoolmaster renders an argument which has produced only limited conviction, and his pupils conclude, at least to the extent of silencing gainsayers, by the use of the stick. The phrase may be employed also in a vague manner for an appeal to physical force, as when a French political party "descends into the streets."

*Argumentum ad hominem*. [*Ad*=argument to; *hominem*=a man.] An appeal to the man himself; that is, founded on his professed principles, his conduct, or the concessions he makes. St. Paul's argument, in Rom. i. 18, "Behold, there art a Jew, and restest in the law, and makest thy boast of God," &c., is an *argumentum ad hominem*.

*Argumentum ad ignorantiam*. [*Ad*=argument to; *ignorantiam*=to ignorance.] An argument in which a confident disputant is reminded of his ignorance. When John Foster, reasoning against atheism, reminds the man who categorically and dogmatically declares that there is no God, that his personal experience has been limited to what has occurred in one fragment of the earth, and can very brief period of time, and that possibly, had he traversed the universe and lived through a bygone eternity, his somewhere or at some time might have found proofs of the Divine existence which would have convinced even him, the argument is one of *argumentum ad ignorantiam*.

*Argumentum ad verendum*. [*Ad*=an argument to; *verendum*=to be true.] An argument, as if one were to say to an opponent, "Well, Louis Agassiz was of a different opinion; but perhaps you are more convinced by the fact that he was." *Arg-ment*, s. ble, a. [In Fr. Lat., &c., *Argus*; *Argos*, from *argos*=shining, bright, because Argus' eyes were so.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A son of Arestor, said to have had 100 eyes, of which only two slept at one time, the several pairs doing so in succession. When killed by Mercury, his eyes were put into the tail-feather of the peacock, by direction of Juno, to whom this bird was sacred.

2. *Argus* was deemed a highly appropriate name to give to a vigilant watch-dog.

"Argus, the dog, his ancient master knew."  
— *Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. viii. 40.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of birds of the family Phasianidae, and the sub-family Phasianinae. It contains the *Argus*, or *Argus Pheasant* (*Argus gigas*), an enormous measure between five and six feet from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and is an eminently beautiful bird, the quill-feathers of which are marked with three or four feet in length, being ornamented all along by a series of coalescent spots.

The name *Shielded Argus* is given to a starfish (*Astrophyra scutiformis*). It is called also the *Basket Urchin* or *Sea-basket*. The arms branch again and again dichotomously, so that their ultimate fibers are supposed to be about 80,000 in number.

*Argus-eyed*, a. Very observant; allowing little that is concealable by a momentary glance of the eye to escape one's notice. The term is used as a synonym for universal and ceaseless watchfulness.

*Argus-shell*, s. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots somewhat resembling those upon a peacock's tail.

*Arg-ut*, a. [In Sp. *agudo*; Ital. *arguto*; Lat. *argutus* (1) made clear; (2) wordy; (3) witty, sagacious; (4) sharp.] (*ANAL.*)

1. *Shrill*.

2. *Witty, sagacious*.

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Arg-ut-el-a-sis, a. [Gr. *argyreus*=of silver, *sil-*

*very*.] (*ANAL.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scorpaenidae. Blackened-finned. They are akin to the Zeus or Dory.

*Arg-ut*, s. ble, a. [In Gr. *argyria*; from Gr. *argyros*=white metal, silver; money, and *agut*, *etc.*] A mineral, the same as ARGENTITE (q. v.).

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the universe had been brought into existence through His instrument, the Father, of the yet to that Eternal Father He was inferior, not merely in dignity, but in essence. The views of Arius threatened themselves to maintain, for they were abhorrent to still more; fierce controversy respecting them broke out, and the whole Christian world was convulsed by the strife. Constantine, the first Christian emperor, was then the reigning sovereign, and after he had failed by private means to restore peace, he summoned a council to meet at Nice, in Bithynia, which it did in A. D. 325. It was the first general council and the first ecumenical of the Church. Christ to be *homoousios*, i. e., of the same essence as the Father, whereas Arius regarded Him as only *homoiousios*, of similar essence. The former view was deposed and called; but his numerous followers maintained his doctrine, and were at times so successful that party laid on the power, of which it had no scruple to avail itself, of using carnal as well as spiritual weapons against its adversaries; indeed, it is believed that Arius himself died by poison. It would occupy too much space to detail the vicissitudes of a highly-charged struggle; suffice it to say that the Arians greatly weakened themselves by splitting into factions (SEMITARIAN), and the doctrines regarding the relation of the three Divine Persons authoritatively proclaimed at Nice were at last all but universally adopted. They may be found detailed in what is popularly termed the Nicene and the Constantinian Creeds. ATHANASIUS. They were held almost without a dissentient voice through the Middle Ages, and were cordially accepted by the leading reformers. The Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland are all at one with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, as are also the most powerful bodies of English Non-conformists. Arianism has from time to time appeared in the churches, but as a rule its adherents have seceded or later gone back to orthodoxy or forward to Unitarianism.

**AR-1-an** (2), a. s. A rare form of ARYAN.  
**AR-1-an-ism**, a. [Eng. Arian; -ism. In Fr. *Arianisme*; Port. *Arianismo*.] The system of theological doctrine held and taught by Arius and his followers.

"The Russians in Spain were first Catholic, then fell at once to Arianism. It was Arius, the heretic, who Spain was Catholic."—*Nelson*; Latin Christianity, vol. I, p. 243.

**AR-1-an-ize**, v. t. & i. [Eng. Arian; -ize.]  
**A. Trans.** To render Arian in tenets; to imbue with Arianism.

**B. Intrans.** To speak after the Arian manner, or according to Arianism.

**AR-1-an-iz-ing**, pa. par. & c. [ARIANIZE.]  
"These were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the Arianizing Vandals and the expiring of the power."—*Wodding*.

**AR-1-gine**, s. [From *Arice*, the principal seaport in Southern Persia.]  
Chem.; *Urethranol*,  $C_8H_8N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid contained in *Arice* bark and in *Cinchona ovata*.

**AR-1-gite**, s. [Apparently from *Arice*; Lat. *aricta*; Lat. *Arice*, in Italy, near Mount Albano, where it occurs.] A mineral, the same as *Glimonite* (q. v.).

**AR-1-id**, a. [Fr. *aride*; Sp. Port., It. *arido*; Lat. *aridus*; deriv. from *arere* to be dry; Dr. parched, wanting in moisture.

"... a dry mad-blossom as *Arice* yields, where not a single drop of water can be found."—*Larousse*; *Voyage round the World*, ch. v.

**AR-1-das**, s. [From some of the Indian languages.] A kind of leaf from the East Indian wren from fibers derived from various plants.

**AR-1-ded**, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?)]. A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Deneb Adig* and *Alpha Cygni*.

**AR-1-d-ly**, s. [Eng. *arid*; -ity. Fr. *aridité*; Ital. *aridità*, *ariditate*, *ariditate*; Lat. *ariditas*.]  
1. Lit.: The quality or state of being dry, aridness, dryness, drought; absence of moisture. (Used of soil, a country, of the bodily frame, or even the herbage of a plant, such as that of the genus *Arctostaphylos*.)

"Salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity or dryness."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Fig.: Absence of proper feeling, as if the affections and other emotions had dried up.  
"... an equal degree of aridity and frigidity, insensibility and aridity of any time and its influence, can destroy this obdurate loyalty and worship that is in us."—*Carlyle*; *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. 1.

**AR-1-d-um**, s. [Altered from *Iridium* (?).] The name given by Ullgren to what he believed to be a new metal in the chromo-iron ore of Rörs, in Sweden. Further examination has confirmed his opinion. (*Graham*; Chem., 2d ed., vol. II, p. 59.)

fat, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wét, wét, hère, camél, hère, thère; pine, pit, sire, str, marins; gò, pòt, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mòte, cùb, cùre, unite, chr, rule, füll; trý, Syrián, a. a. gò; ey = a. qu = kw.

**\*AR-1-o**, s. [EYRE.]  
**\*AR-1-ol**, s. [Eng. *Ariel*; an airy spirit (Shakespeare).] The name of the spirit of the Lion of the name of a person (Ezra viii. 6), and of Jerusalem (Isa. xxix. 17; Ezek. xliii. 6). But in the latter case (Jerusalem), *ariel* is the name of the angel Gabriel, and Heb. *El* = God; *El* = hearth of God. A name given by Sir John Herschel to one of the interior satellites of Uranus.

**AR-1-ol**, s. [Lat. *arion* (1) a ram (the animal), (2) the sign of the zodiac, (3) a battering-ram, (4) &c. . . .]

**I. Astronomy:**  
1. The constellation Aries, or the Ram, one of the twelve zodiacal constellations, and generally called the first sign of the equinox.  
2. The portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° of longitude, which lies on the zodiac between the vernal equinox. The constellation Aries, from which the region derives its name, was once within its limits. But now, by the precession of the equinoxes, it has gradually moved into the space anciently assigned to Taurus. [PRECEDENCE.] It is denoted by the Greek symbol,  $\text{♈}$ , which remotely resembles a ram's head. (*Herschel*; *Astron.*, §§ 383, 384.)

"... at last from *Arice* took the lionesses man, And the bright lily receives him."  
—*Thomson*; *Seasons* Spring.

The first point of *Arice* is the spot in the heavens where the sun appears to stand at the vernal equinox. It is not marked by the presence of any star, but it is not very far from the third star of Pegasus, the star which the sun follows on the zodiac when the right ascension of the heavenly bodies are reckoned upon the equator and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. (*Astron. ASCENSION*). (*Astr.*; *Popul.*, *Astron.*, &c.)

**II. ARIOLO**: Aries was considered a choleric or hot sign.

"In Maries face, and in his maneless  
In *Arice*, the color, the lute signs."  
—*Caesars*; *C. J.*, 10, 36, 4.

**AR-1-ol-tate**, v. t. [Ital. *aristare*; Lat. *aristare*, to surpass, to excel; from *arise*; a. ram.]  
1. To butt. (Used of a ram.) (Johnson.)  
2. To strike in such a manner as a ram would do.

**AR-1-ol-tion**, s. [Lat. *aristatio*.]  
1. Lit.: The act of butting like a ram.

**II. Figuratively:**  
1. The act of battering of walls by means of a battering-ram.

"Secondly, the strength of the percussion, wherein likewise ordnance do exceed all *aristations* and ancient inventions."—*Bacon*; *Essays*, Civ. and Mor., ch. 10.

2. The act of striking against anything; quite apart from the metaphor of the ram's butting.

"Now those heterogeneous atoms by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuous motions and *aristations* of other particles."—*Boswell*.

**AR-1-ol-ta**, s. [Ger. & Fr. *arlette*; Sp. & Port. *arleta*; both from Ital. *arletta*.]  
Music: A short lively air, tune, or song.

**AR-1-ol-t**, a. *AR-1-ol-t* (ph silent), adv. [Eng. a. right; A. S. *arist*.] Rightly, directly to what is aimed at; properly, becomingly, to some good purpose without failure of any kind.

"Fair queen, can I seek, direct my dart aright?"  
—*Spenser*; *Fairy Queen*, lib. II, 36.

**\*Arigh-half, \*arigh-half**, adv. [On the right side, on the one side, on this side.  
"Arigh-half and sleif-half."  
—*Chaucer*; *Canterbury*, p. 22.

**AR-1-ol-ly**, s. [From *arile* = a wrapper.]  
But, a thing which proceeds from the placenta, and does not form part of the seed itself. Before the time of Richard the term was yet more vaguely used, as to the testis in Orchidectomy and other plants, and the endocarp of some Rubiaceae and Rutaceae. The mace surrounding the seed in the Nutmeg, and the envelope enclosing the seeds of Eucalyptus, are genuine instances of the aril.

**AR-1-ol-tate**, s. *AR-1-ol-tate*, *AR-1-ol-t*, s. [From aril (q. v.).] Furnished with an aril.  
"Arillate seed."—*Linnaeus*; *Natural System of Botany*, p. 24.

**AR-1-ol-t**, s. [ARIL.] A false aril; one not proceeding from the placenta.

**AR-1-ol-t**, s. [A proper name. (Apostrophe.)] A genus of bugs of the family Reduviidae. The species, *Arilus eructator*, or Wheel-bug, is said to possess electric powers.

**AR-1-ma**, *AR-1-man*, s. Another form of ARIMAN (q. v.).

**\*AR-1-moa**, v. t. [A. S. *ariman*.] To count, to reckon.

**AR-1-ol-1-tion**, *AR-1-ol-1-tion*, s. [In Lat. *ariolatio*, or *ariolatio*; from *ariolatus* to foretell; *ariolatus* = a soothsayer.] *Ariolator*, divination.

"The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolations*, soothsaying, and such odious idolatries."—*Brown*.

**AR-1-on**, s. [Gr. *Arion*.]  
1. In Greek Mythology: The horse of Adrastus, who lived during the Theban war. It was fabled to have power of utterance, and to foretell future events.

2. In Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropod Mollusks of the subgenus *Arion*, in the order of Stages. The *A. arion* comes from the common Black Snail. It ate, in 1873, estimated the known recent species at twenty and the fossil at about the latter from the New Pliocene of Maidstone. The subgenus *Arion*, ranked under *Arion*, has five species, all from *Arion*.

**AR-1-ol-ol**, s. [From Ital. *arion* (q. v.).] Characterized by melody as distinguished from harmony, distinctness, &c.  
AR-1-ol-ol, adv. & s. [Ital. (1) light-sound, (2) pretty, graceful; from *arion* = air, tune.]

**A. As adverb:** After the manner of an air, as distinguished from recitative.

**A. As adjective:**  
1. A kind of melody bordering on the style of a capital air.

2. A short solo in an oratorio or opera, like an air, but not so long.

**AR-1-ol**, *AR-1-ol*, *AR-1-ol* (pret. *AR-1-ol*, *AR-1-ol*; pa. par. *AR-1-ol*), v. t. [A. S. *arisan* = to arise, rise, rise up, rise again.] [RISE.]

1. To move from a lower to a higher place.

**Figuratively:**  
1. To come out as vapors do.

"Behold, there arises a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand."—*1 Kings* xvi. 41.

2. To emerge from beneath the horizon, as the sun, the moon, or a star (*lit. of fig.*).

"The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their death."—*Job*, cv. 22.

II. To take on an upright position from a sitting, kneeling, or recumbent attitude.

1. To rise from a bed or from the ground (*lit. or fig.*).

"How long will thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep?"—*Prov.*, vi. 10.

"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall, I shall arise."—*Psalm*, xli. 11.

2. To rise from the seat with the view of engaging in some work (*lit. of fig.*).

"Arise ye, and depart; for this is not your rest."—*Micah* i. 10.

3. To rise from the dead (*lit. of fig.*).

"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—*1 Peter*, v. 10.

III. To swell as the waves of the sea in a storm, or a river during heavy rain.

"Thou shalt rule the rapids of the sea; when the waves thereof arise, thou shalt smite them."—*Psalm*, lxxix. 8. (See also *Luke* vi. 48.)

IV. To be excited against; to break forth against.

1. As anger.

"... and be that the king's wrath arise."—*1 Sam.*, x. 20.

2. As an assailant rushing against one (*lit. of fig.*).

"... and when he [the lion?] or the bear?] arose against him, he would smite him with his beard, and smite him, and saw him slain."—*1 Sam.*, xvi. 35.

"Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered."—*Psalm*, lxxviii.

V. To advance from a lower to a higher condition with regard to social standing, freedom from trial, intellectual, moral, or spiritual advancement.

"... by whom shall Iacob arise? for he is small."—*Amos*, vi. 2.

VII. To commence, to begin.

1. To begin, to commence, to originate; to spring up, to rise, to emerge.

"... the persecution that arose about Stephen."—*Acts* vi. 15.

2. To arise are said to arise or have their origin in the persons or events in which they are the one hand attached. "—*Isaiah* & *Isaiah*; *Isaiah*, *Isaiah*, vol. I, p. 24.

3. To begin to act as a part; to rise up in a figurative sense.

"Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph."—*Exodus*, i. 1.

**AR-1-ol**, s. [Persian.] A Persian measure of length—about thirty-eight inches. It is not now in use.

a-rig-lāg, pr. par, & a. [ARISE.]

*The sun's arising gleam.*  
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, III. 12.

"a-ris-t." Old Pers. or barb. ASER (q. v.).

a-ris-tā-ā. [Lat. = *aris*, *aris*, *aris*.]

*But*: The sun or orb arising (q. v.). It is formed by the elongated midrib of a bract, and sometimes diverges from the lamina before reaching its apex.

ār-is-tār-chī (1), s. [Fr. *aristocrate* = best ruling; aristocrate = to rule in the best way, from *aristos* = best, and *archō* = to rule. Or from *aristokratēs*, and *archō* = a leader, from *archō*.] A ruler who is also the best man in the community. (*Oppidit*.)

ār-is-tār-chī (2), s. [In Gr. *aristarch*; Fr. *aristarque*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *aristarco*.] Called after Aristarchus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who lived at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had great critical acuteness, which he used in correcting Homer and the other poets. An acute and severe critic.

ār-is-tār-chī-an, a. [From Aristarchus, the severe critic.] [ARISTARCH (2).] Pertaining or relating to Aristarchus, or to severe criticism.

ār-is-tār-chī, a. [In Gr. *aristarchia*. From *aristos* = the best; *archē* = sovereignty.] The rule of the best; government by the best. Etymologically, it is the best form of aristocracy.

"The ground on which I would build my chief passion, to some of the aristocracy and some courses of these days, seems the man in the community."—Harrington: *Brief View of the Whigs*, p. 16.

ār-is-tā-tō, a. [Lat. *aristatus*, from *aristos* = an awn (q. v.).] Awned; furnished with an awn or awnlets; as the glumes of barley and many other grasses.

ār-is-tō-tō-ra-ty, ār-is-tō-tō-ra-tiē, ār-is-tō-tō-ra-ty, s. [In Sw. *aristocrat*; Dat. *ier*, & Fr. *aristocrate*; Ital. *aristocrazia*; Ital. *aristocrazia*; Fr. *aristocratie* = (1) the government of the best-born, (2) the rule of the best; *aristos* = the best, *archō* = to rule, to govern, to be sovereign, to have dominion, to rule; *kratos* = (1) strength, (2) power, *ev*.]

I. Of persons:

1. Government exercised by the best citizens in the community—in other words, by the nobles, the aristocracy, or the nobility. *See* aristocracy. "There are three other forms of government," Aristotle says. "That when the chief offices of the commonwealth were lodged in the hands of a small number of the most illustrious persons, it is called an aristocracy."—*Isocrates*; *Memorab. of Isocrates*. (*Richardson*.)

The word aristocracy, which is now made to mean men of the highest rank, is not the same as the nobility, mean, by right, not men at all, but only a state-wielder, as in the case of the Eudæmonian aristocracy, but that of the House of Lords."—*Barnes*, *Early England and the Baron English* (1869), p. 111.

2. A nobility, or nobles, or people of position and wealth in a country, taken collectively; or in a more extended sense, those who rise above the rest of the community in any important respect; thus, in relation to the aristocracy of rank, there is one of intellect, one of knowledge, one of high moral feeling, &c.

3. There is no recognition of an aristocracy of birth in the United States.

"Thus our democracy was, from an early period, the aristocratic and aristocratical democracy in the world."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

¶ For the views and feelings of aristocracies see the following examples:

"The principle of an aristocracy is equality within its own society, sovereignty over all the rest of the community."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

II. Of things: Rule, domination, domination, control, ascendancy.

"... expelling from his mind the wild democracy of the aristocracy and aristocracy, the most perfect expression of Eurytus) a perfect aristocracy of reason and virtue."—*Gibbon*: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xlv. (1860), p. 104.

ār-is-tō-crāt, s. [In Sw. *aristokrat*; Fr. *aristocrate*; Port. *aristocrata*.] [ARISTOCRACY.]

The word *aris* is a masculine of small government, a nation, or who, even if he takes no part in government, is of high rank.

"We were thus accompanied by the two greatest aristocracies of the country, as was plainly to be seen in the manner of all the poor Indians toward them."—*Barnes*, *Early England and the Baron English* (1869), p. 111.

2. One who considers the best form of government to be that which places the chief power in the aristocracy of birth and rank.

"It is to really, or at least is considered to be, despotic in temper."

"What his friends call aristocrats and despots."—*Barnes*, *Early England and the Baron English* (1869), p. 111.

ār-is-tō-crāt-le, ār-is-tō-crāt-le-ty, ār-is-tō-crāt-le-al, a. [Fr. *aristocratique*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *aristocratico*; Fr. *aristocratique*.] Pertaining

ing or relating to a government conducted by the nobles or other persons of rank in the community, or pertaining or relating to those nobles or people of rank themselves.

"Four chief powers will be found on examination to influence and divide political society—the kingly, the sacerdotal, the aristocratic and the democratic."—*Ernest Crozer*, *Hist. France* (ed. 1850), vol. xii, p. 9.

"... which will then be the aristocratic branch of the government."—*Ernest Crozer*, *Hist. France* (ed. 1850), vol. xii, p. 9.

ār-is-tō-crāt-le-al-ty, adv. [Eng. *aristocratically*.] In an aristocratical manner; as the aristocracy are wont to do.

The nobles, Christian world, the universal Church, is so presented to be monarchical, or by others aristocratical, governed."—*Holmwood*, *Works*, vol. ii, p. 11, p. 10. (*Richardson*.)

ār-is-tō-crāt-le-al-nēss, a. [Eng. *aristocratically*; *mean*.] The quality of being aristocratic.

ār-is-tō-crāt-le, s. [ARISTOCRACY.]

ār-is-tō-crāt-le, s. v. t. [Eng. *aristocrat*; *-ize*.] To render aristocratic. (*Oppidit*.)

ār-is-tō-crāt-le, s. [ARISTOCRACY.]

ār-is-tō-crāt-le-chī, s. [Mod. Lat.,] *ār-is-tō-crāt-le-chī* (nouns), *ār-is-tō-crāt-le-chī* (adjectives). [Fr. *aristocratie*, *aristocratique*; Ital. *aristocratia*, *aristocratico*; Port. & Lat. *aristocratia*; Fr. *aristocratia* = an herb promoting child-birth, with many other, and *kratos* = child-birth.]

A. Ordinary Language. [Of the form aristocratia.] Birthright; any plant of the genus *Aristolochia*. (*See* I.)

B. Bot. [Of the form aristolochia.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aristolochiaceae, or Birthworts. They have curiously inflated irregular flowers, in some cases of great size; these consist of a tubular colored calyx, no corolla, six stamens, one style, and a six-angled capsular fruit, with many seeds. One species, the *A. clematis*, or Common Birthwort, a plant with pale-yellow tubular flowers, swollen at the base, is common among us. Most of the Aristolochias are entomophagous, especially the European species, *A. rotunda*, *longa*, and *clematis*, and the Indian *A. indica*; the others are poisonous. The flowers of the *A. clematis* is antihelminthic when bruised and mixed with castor-oil it is used in cases of obstinate poena. *A. rotunda* is used in the West Indies to treat dysentery. *A. fragrans* of Peru is given in dysentery, fever, rheumatism, &c. *A. serpens* of the West Indies, besides being given in the worst forms of typhus fever, is deemed of use against snake-bite; as is also *A. tricolorata*. (*Lindley*.)

The Aristolochias, however, that faith in the efficacy of some Aristolochia or other, as an antidote to the poison of serpents, prevails in India, and in the West Indies, is a superstition so remote from each other affording strong evidence of its truth.

ār-is-tō-crāt-le-chī-gē-m, s. pl. [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

*But*: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his last or fourth alliance of Portulacaceae. It has hermaphrodite flowers, six to ten epizyous stamens, a three- or six-angled inferior ovary, and trees without caudex or stem. It was Lindley estimated the known species at 133. Many are climbing plants. In their qualities they are tonic and stimulating. (*ARISTOLOCHIA*, *ARISTOL.*)

ār-is-tō-ph-an-ic, n. [From Greek *Aristophanes*.] (*See* def.) Pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet, whose plays were exhibited on the stage between B. C. 427 and 388. (*Not* *aristoph*.)

ār-is-tō-ph-an-ic, a. s. [Lat. *Aristotelis* (us); Eng. *aristoph*.] Pertaining to Aristotle.

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of all antiquity, who was born in B. C. 384, and died in 322. His natal place being Stagira, now Solovus, a town of Macedonia, he is called "the Stagira." He was a disciple of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great, a highly distinguished teacher at Athens, the author of treatises on nearly every subject of human thought, and the founder of the Peripatetic Philosophy, his writings on the last-named theme and on Logic divide the history of the Middle Ages as no other book has but the Bible.

"... the Aristotelian collection of marvellous knowledge."—*Ernest Crozer*, *Hist. France* (ed. 1850), ch. xii, p. 12, vol. i, p. 36.

B. As substantive: One who regards Aristotle as his master. *See*, an adherent of the Peripatetic Philosophy. (*PERIPATETIC*.)

ār-is-tō-ph-an-ic-ism, s. [Eng. *Aristotelian*; *ism*.] The peripatetic system of philosophy founded by Aristotle. (*PERIPATETIC*.)

ār-is-tō-tō-lē, ār-is-tō-tō-lē-ck, a. [Ital. *Aristotelico*; Lat. *Aristotelicus*.] Pertaining or relating to Aristotle. The same as ARISTOTELIAN.

"The Aristotelian or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews."—*Warren*, *Hist. Eng.*, Port., i. 442.

ār-is-tō-tō-lē, s. [Gr. *aristotēma* = a number, and *mantō* = to divine, to prophesy, to foretell, to divine, a prophet.] Pretended divination of future events by means of numbers.

ār-is-tō-tō-lē, s. [Fr. *aristotisme*; Port. *aristotismo*; Sp. & Ital. *aristotismo*; Lat. *aristotismus*; Fr. *aristotisme* (supply *te* = *aristotisme*), the form of arithmetical science for numbering. (*ARITHMETIC*, *arithmetical*.) In its broadest sense the science and art dealing with the properties of numbers. This definition, however, would include Algebra, which is considered a distinct branch. Algebra deals with certain letters of the alphabet, such as x, y, z, a, b, c, &c., standing as for numbers; arithmetic operates on numbers themselves, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Viewed as a science, arithmetic is a branch of mathematics; looked on as an art, it is a way to carry out for practical purposes certain rules regarding numbers, and is a science, probing itself to investigate the foundation on which these rules rest. It is variously divided, as into *Integral* and *Fractional Arithmetic*, former treating of integers, and the latter of fractions. It is also divided, sometimes called *Vulgar* or *Common Arithmetic*, and from *Fractional Arithmetic*, is sometimes separated *Decimal Arithmetic*, treating, as the name implies, of decimals. There are also *Logarithmic Arithmetic* for computation by logarithms, and *Instrumental Arithmetic* for computation by means of instruments or machines. Another division is *Practical Arithmetic*, which treats of the science of numbers, and *Practical Arithmetic*, which points out the best method of practically applying questions of arithmetic to business. It is arithmetic applied to political economy, as is done in the statistical returns so continually presented to Parliament. "Arithmetic is a name sometimes applied to Algebra. The chief subjects generally treated under the science or art of Arithmetic are: (1) Addition; (2) Subtraction; (3) Multiplication; (4) Division; (5) Reduction; (6) Compound Addition; (7) Compound Subtraction; (8) Compound Multiplication; (9) Compound Division; (10) Simple Proportion (Rule of Three); (11) Compound Proportion (Rule of Four); (12) Fractions; (13) Decimals; (14) Ratios, Proportions, and Progressions; (15) Powers; (16) Roots; (17) Interest; (18) Compound Interest, and (19) Position. (*Hutton*, &c.) Of these, the most important are the simple processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, the judicious use of which, singly or in combination, will solve the most complex arithmetical questions.

"At the same time one of the founders of the Society, Sir William Petty, created the science of political arithmetic, the humble but indispensable foundation of political philosophy."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

Arithmetic of Infinites: The summing up of an infinite series, or series of infinites.

ār-is-tō-tō-lē, a. s. [Eng. *aristotistic*; *-al*.] Pertaining to aristotism.

"... should his comprehension of arithmetical principles be diminished, it tends to the ruin of the decimal denomination. Thus the arithmetical complement of 4 is 6, for 4 + 6 = 10; and that of 64 is 36, because 64 + 36 = 100."—*Barrow*, *Arithmetical*, p. 10.

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**arm** (2), v. t. & i. [From *Erg. arm* (2). In Fr. *armer*; Sp. *Port. armar*; Ital. *armare*; Lat. *armare* furnish and arm, and spec., with warlike weapons; from *arma*-*arma*.]

# A. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Arm*: To equip with weapons, defensive or offensive.  
 "And Saul armed David with his armor, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a sword."  
 —1 Sam. xviii. 38.

## Figuratively:

(a) *Of material things*: To add to anything what will give it greater strength or efficiency.  
 (b) *Of the faculties of the mind*: To impart to the mind or heart anything that will make it more fitted for offense or defense; to provide against.  
 "You yourselves likewise with the same mind."  
 —1 Pet. iv. 1.

## II. Technically:

**Magnetism**: To arm a magnet is to connect its poles by means of a soft iron bar. [ARMATIZING.]

**Transitive**: To equip with weapons of war. (Used of individuals or of communities.)

"... and thus also exclaimeth:  
*Arm, arm, arm!*"

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi. 38-106.

**Arm and away**: The order for the small boats of a warship to prepare for service.

**"Arm, arms, arm-arms, a. [Sw. O. Feel, and Mod. Eng. arm=poor.]** (*Moral Eccl.*, ed. Morris, 223.)

**ar-má-dá, ar-má-dá, a.** [Sp. *armada*=a war fleet as contradistinguished from *flota*=a fleet of merchant vessels; Lat. *arma*=arms. From Spanish, *armada* has passed into German, French, &c., and into Ital. *armata*=a navy, a fleet.]

(1) *Spec.*: The celebrated fleet, called at first, by anticipation, "The Invincible Spanish Armada," which was sent in 1588 to assail England, but which, utterly failing in its object, and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, was latterly known simply as "the Spanish Armada," the word "invincible" being dropped.

"They melt into thy rest of wars, which ear  
 All the Armada's pride or spirit of Trafalgar."  
*Byron: Cenci Harold*, i. 381.

**Heere (2) Gen. A. Any war fleet.**

"So by a roaring tempest on the flood  
 A whole armada of covered sail  
 Is scattered & diſpers'd from leav'ing."  
*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 4.

"... We will not leave  
 For them that triumph, those who grieve,  
 With that armada gay."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, l. 17.

**ar-má-dil-lá, a.** [In Fr. *armadille*; from Sp. *armadillo*, dimin. of *armado*.] A small armada.

**ar-má-dil-lá** (John. 18 and 186) s. [In Eng. *armadillo* and *armadillo*. From Sp. *armadillo*.]

1. The Spanish American name, now imported into English, of various Mammalia belonging to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are admirably adapted for digging, and the animal, when it sees danger, can extemporize a hole and vanish with wonderful rapidity. If actually captured, it rolls itself into a ball, withdrawing its head and feet under its strong armor. There are several species—such as the Great Armadillo, or *Tatus* (*Dasyurus gigas*), The three-banded Armadillo, or *Apará* (*D. Apará*), the Six-banded Armadillo



Armadillo.

*armadillo*, implying that they are in armor, is applied to three animals because the upper part of their body is covered with large strong scales or plates, forming a helmet for their head, a buckler for their shoulders, transverse bands for their back, and in some species a series of rings for the protection of their tail. Another peculiarity is the great number of their molar teeth; these amount in one species to more than ninety. There are five toes on the hinder feet, and four or five, according to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are admirably adapted for digging, and the animal, when it sees danger, can extemporize a hole and vanish with wonderful rapidity. If actually captured, it rolls itself into a ball, withdrawing its head and feet under its strong armor. There are several species—such as the Great Armadillo, or *Tatus* (*Dasyurus gigas*), The three-banded Armadillo, or *Apará* (*D. Apará*), the Six-banded Armadillo

(*D. seicurus*), and the Hair Armadillo (*D. villosus*). They feed chiefly on ants and other insects and worms, and are peculiar to South America, where a giant-animal of similar organization, the Glyptodon, lived in Tertiary times.

"It is generally understood that the armadillo brings forth but once a year."—*Orbigny's Voyeur*, iii. 266.

2. A genus of Crustacea belonging to the order Isopoda, and the family Oniscidae, the type of which is the well-known wood-louse. It is so called partly from its being covered with a certain fœble kind of armor; but chiefly from its rolling itself up into a ball after the fashion of the South American mammalian Armadillos.

**Armadillo-like, a.** Like an armadillo, covered with natural armor.

"In the Pampan deposit at the Bajada I found the enormous armor of a gigantic armadillo-like animal."—*Burmeister: Fossils round the World*, ch. vi.

**ar-má-dá, s.** [ARMADA.]

**ar-má-mén-t, a.** [In Fr. *armement*; Sp. *Port.* & Ital. *armamento*; Lat. *armamentum*=the outfitting of a ship, the supplying it with everything excepting only its hull; *armo*=to furnish with implements; *arma*=implements, . . . the tackle of a ship.]

1. The act of arming a fleet or army; the state of being armed.

"The ship which constitutes the equipment or which is itself equipped."

"That which constitutes the equipment. (Often used in a figurative sense, signifying every thing useful to render the naval and military forces of a country efficient.) *Spec.*, weapons and ammunition. . . . and the increase [of expenditure] is for the most part due to more costly armaments."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1874.

2. The forces equipped for war.

"A naval equipment fitted out for war: a fleet, with the men, guns, ammunition, and stores on board."

"English sailors, with more reason, predicted that the first blow would send the whole of this fair-weather armament to the bottom of the Channel."—*News*, Aug. 27, 1871.

"(Land forces fully equipped) an army encamped for war (*Lat.* & *Fr.*). (*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xx.)

**ar-má-mén-t-á-rí, s.** [Lat. *armamentarium*.] An armory, an arsenal. (Johnson.)

**ar-má-a, a.** A confection for restoring appetite in horses. (Johnson.)

**ar-má-rí, s.** [Lat. *armarium*=a chest, a coffer.] [ARMARY.] A chronicle or archive. (*Wittellius: 1 Bedouin*, i. 15.)

**ar-má-tú-rá, s.** [In Eng. *armature*; Fr. *armature* and *armature*; Sp. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura*=(1) armor, (2) armed soldiers, (3) a kind of electrical machinery.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Armor worn for the defense of the body, or more frequently, the armor in which some animals are enveloped for their protection against their natural foes.**

"Others should be armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest, that have no such armor, should be endowed with gross softness and pectidity."—*Pliny: Creation*.

2. **Offensive weapons.**

"The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Power*.

## B. Technically:

1. **Magnetism**: The armatures, called also the keepers, of a magnetic bar are pieces of soft iron placed in contact with its poles. Their action, being acted on inductively, become magnets, and,

"Others should be armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest, that have no such armor, should be endowed with gross softness and pectidity."—*Pliny: Creation*.

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Sometimes an armature is made of steel and is permanently magnetized. Such an armature is termed a permanent magnet, and is used in various appliances, magneto generators, telegraphic instruments, &c.

In dynamic electricity, the armature is the shaft or central revolving arm of an electric generator, by the movement of which the current is generated.

2. **Electricity**:

(a) *The internal and external armatures, or coatings of a Leyden jar*, and the coatings of tinfoil on its interior and part of its exterior, surface. (Atkinson: *Gann's Physics*, § 603.)

(b) *Siemens' armature or bobbin*: An armature designed for magneto-electrical machines, in which the insulated wire is wound longitudinally on the core, instead of transversely, as is the ordinary arrangement. (Ibid., § 722.)

3. **Arch.**: Iron bars employed for the consolidation of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

**ARMED, a.** [From *arm*, a.] Furnished with arms in a literal or figurative sense. Specially in the phrase "an armed chair" = an arm-chair (q. v.).

**ARMED, pa. par. & a.** (ARM, v. t.)

## A. Ordinary Language:

### I. Literally:

1. **Equipped with weapons offensive or defensive, or both.** [L. & M.]

"So the armed men left the captive and the spoil . . ."  
 —1 Chron. xviii. 11.

2. **Having its natural efficiency increased by mechanical appliances.**

"But they continually grow larger, and pass by insensible gradations into the state of clouds, when they can no longer be called the armed air."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 150.

III. **Fig.**: Strengthened in mind and heart against

B. Technically:

### I. Military and Naval:

1. **Of men**. An armed body of men is a military detachment provided with arms and ammunition, ready for an engagement. [A. & L.] (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

### 2. Of ships:

(a) *Armed in state*, that is, armed after the manner of a transport, part of her guns having been removed to make more room.

(b) *An armed ship* is one taken into the Government service, and equipped in time of war or of military, ammunition, &c. (*James*.)

3. **Of shot**. A crossbar shot it is said to be armed.

4. **Of a carriage**. A carriage is said to be armed when it is rolled round the end of the iron bar running through the

5. **Of procedure**. Armed neutrality. [NEUTRALITY.]

### II. Heraldry:

1. **Furnished with arms.**

2. **A man armed at all points** (see the encoined figure) is a man covered with armor on every portion of him excepting only his face.

3. **Adding to anything that will give it greater strength or efficiency.**

4. **The term armed, followed by what is applied to a boat of prey when his teeth and claws, or to a predatory bird when its talons and beak, are differently colored from the rest of his body.**

III. **Biology. Used—**

1. (*Zool.*) **Of the natural armature of various parts of the body of man or of the inferior animals: Furnished with teeth, fangs, nails, claws, &c.**

"... the most formidably armed jaws."—*Owen: Gloss. of Zoology*, p. 76.

2. **Botany**: Of thorns, prickles, &c., on plants.

IV. **Magnetism**: An armed magnet: One provided with an armature (q. v.).

**AR-MÉS, a.** [ARMY.]

**AR-mé-ni-an, a. & s.** [Eng. *Armenian*]; —an. In Fr. *Arménien*; from Lat. *Armenia*; or *Armenia*. *Armenia* is the name of the original Ararat, and should have been so rendered.]

A. **As adjective**: Pertaining to Armenia, a compass of the mountainous region between the Black and the Caspian seas, between latitudes 37° and 42° N., and longitudes 30° to 50° E.

B. **As substantive**:

1. **A native of Armenia.**

"The language spoken by the Armenians, who are not confined to their native land, but are many of them successful merchants in India, Persia,

2. **As adjective**: Pertaining to Armenia, a compass of the mountainous region between the Black and the Caspian seas, between latitudes 37° and 42° N., and longitudes 30° to 50° E.

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Tartary, &c. The *Living* comes from the *Old or Dead Armenian*, ranked by Max Müller under the Iranian branch of the Southern Division of the Aryan Languages.

**Armenian bole.** A kind of bole from Armenia. [*Bole*.]

**Armenian stone.** A blue carbonate of copper brought from Armenia to Rome. [*Armenia*.]

**Armenia whetstone.** Dana's rendering of the Greek term *akone* *ex Armenia*, the name given by Theophrastus to emery (q. v.).

**Ar-men-tal, a.** [*Lat. armentalis*, from *armentum* = cattle for plowing or draft.] Pertaining or relating to a herd of cattle. (*Bailey*.)

**Ar-men-tine, a.** [*Lat. armentum* (ARMENTAL), and *Eng. suffix -ine*.] The same as ARMENTAL (q. v.). (*Bailey*.)

**Ar-men-tose, adj.** [*Lat. armentosa*.] Abounding in cattle. (*Bailey*.)

**Ar-mi-f-a, a.** (From the term *Flos Armenia*, applied by the botanists of the Middle Ages to some of the Sweet William Pink). *Flos Armenia* again is, according to tradition, the French word *armoise* (armorial bearings). Latinized. (*Hooker and Greville*.) A genus of plants belonging to the order Flumaginaceae (London). [*Arm*.]

**Ar-mi-t, a.** [French = armor for the head.] A helmet used in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is represented in the annexed illustration.

**Ar-met-grand, a.** [Fr. *grand* = great.] An armet worn with a beaver.

**Ar-met-petit, a.** [Fr. *petit* = little.] An armet worn without a beaver. It had a guard for the face, consisting of three bars.

**Ar-m-fül, 'arm-fül, a.** [*Eng. arm; full*; in *tyer* = itself.] As much of anything as no arm can hold.

"He comes so lazily on in a stultic, with his *arm-fül* of words." . . . *William*. (*Scott*.)

"As an especial favor, he allowed me to purchase, at a high price, an *armful* of dry straw." — *Darwin*. *Round the World*, &c.

**Ar-m-gaunt, a.** [*Eng. arm; gaunt*.] As gaunt — i. e., as slender — as an arm; no thicker than an arm.

"Nó he no added, And sobersy did mount an *armgaunt* horse." — *Shakspeare*. (*As You Like It*.)

**Ar-mif-ér-ús, a.** [*Lat. armifera* = weapon-bearing; *arma* = arms, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing arms. (*Quincy*.)

**Ar-mif-ér-ús, a.** [*Lat. armifera*, in inscription *armifera*; from *arma* = arms, and *fero* = to wear, to bear about with one.] An acquire, properly one who attended on a knight, to bear his shield and otherwise render him service. [*Quincy*.]

"Bender, Ay, and valiantness too, and a gentleman born, master person who writes himself *armifera*; in any bill, warrant, quitclaim, or obligation, *armifera*." — *Shakspeare*. *Henry Fifth*, v. iii.

**Ar-mif-ér-ús, a.** [*Ita Sp. Port.* and *Ital. armifera* = martial; see ARMIFER, "bearing arms."] Pertaining or relating to Italy, or person who attended on a knight. [*Quincy*.]

"They belonged to the *armifera* part of the population." — *De Quincy*. (*Scott*.)

**Ar-mil, a.** [*Lat. armilla* = a bracelet.] [*ARMILLA*.]

**Mech. & Astron.** An ancient astronomical instrument. It was of two forms; an *Equinoctial Armil*, constructed with a single ring placed in the plane of the equator, for determining the equinox; and a *Solstitial Armil*, in which there were two or more rings, one of them in the plane of the meridian, for ascertaining the solstices. (*Wheatley*.)

**Ar-mil-lau-qs, a.** [*Lat.*, according to *Isidore*, contract. from *armilla* = a military cloak.] A cloak covering the shoulders.

**Ar-mil-la, a.** [*Sp. Port. Ital.* and *Lat.* = (1) an arm-ring, a bracelet, (2) a hoop or ring; from *arma* = arm.]

1. A bracelet.

2. *Mech.* An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.

3. *Anat.* The round ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus.

**Ar-mil-la-ry, a.** [*In Fr. armillaire*; *Sp. armilar*; *Port. armillaria*; *Ital. armillare*; *Low Lat. armillarum*, from *latus*. *Lat. armilla* = an armlet, an arm-ring, a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet in form; circular. (Rarely used, except in Astron-omy.)

"He [Hipparchus] is also said to have erected *armillary circles* at Alexandria." — *Pease* *Cyc.* II. 325.

## armillary sphere.

**Mech. & Astron.** A sphere not solid like a modern celestial globe, but consisting of several metallic or other circles or mechanically fixed to such relative positions (that one represented the celestial equator, a second the ecliptic, and two more the colures). It was capable of revolving on its axis and on a movable horizon. Astronomers used the armillary sphere for purposes of instruction not merely in ancient times, but even in the sixteenth century. Now, however, it has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by the celestial globe. (*ASTRONOMY*, see CELESTIAL.)

"When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you join into all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which these circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary sphere*, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position." — *Huygens*. *Description of the Globes*.

**Ar-mil-la-ted, a.** [*Lat. armillatus*.] Wearing bracelets.

**Ar-mil-lo, 'ar-mil-lo, a.** [*Lat. armillo* (q. v.).] A bracelet.

"When he had now the yugum on his systeme, rose, and her yugum on armilles on her hands." — *Golden Legend*, f. 30. (i. e. in *Boechius*.)

"O hear God! no young an *armil*!" — *Massing*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

**Ar-mil-ed, a.** [*Lat. armil* = poor.] A beggar.

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in five points, which may be briefly stated thus: 1. That God from all eternity predestinated to eternal life those who He foreknew would have permanent faith in Christ. 2. That Christ died for all mankind, and not simply for the elect. 3. That man requires regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 4. That man may receive the Divine grace. 5. That man may fall from Divine grace. This last tenet was at first held, but doubtfully ultimately, however, it was in 1618 and 1619 the Synod of Dort condemned the Armenian doctrine, the civil power, as was the general practice of the age, enforcing the doctrines of the council by pains and penalties. (REMONSTRANTS.) Nevertheless the new views spread rapidly. Archbishop James I. of Armenia died in the year 1660; of England; the Wesleyans also are essentially Armenians; while the remainder of the English—Non-conformists and the Presbyterians are mostly Calvinists.

**Ar-min-i-an-ism, a.** [*Eng. Armenian*; *Arm.*, in *Ger. Armenian*.] The distinctive religious tenets held by the Armenians.

"I read, Neil, Montague, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*." — *Hume*; *Hist.*

**Ar-mip-o-tes, a.** & a. [*Sp. Port.* and *Ital. armipotes*; *1st armipotes*; *arma* = arms, and *pot* = to be; *armipotes* = I am able.]

**A. as adjective:**

1. *Of men:* Powerful or mighty in arms; mighty in war.

2. *Of God:* This is my devoted friend, art the manifold lines and the armipotes soldier." — *Shakspeare*. *Julius*.

3. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

4. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

5. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

6. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

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23. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

24. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.

25. *Of God:* Armipotes in arms; as having under his absolute command the angelic hosts.



Armet.

nature are still seen on Persian, Hindu, and other sovereigns, and in most cases they are studded with precious stones or jewels.

*Armet.* Although the word has the same meaning as *brassard*, yet the latter is practically so exclusively used to denote the ornaments of the wrist, that it is almost impossible to distinguish by *armet* the similar ornament which is worn on the upper arm. It is also this difference that is shown, that in the East bracelets are generally worn by women, and *armets* only by men. The *armet*, however, is worn with armor, and is a kind of the insignia of sovereign power. —*Kittis: Bib. Cyp. Art. "Armet."*

(b) Those worn by women simply for ornament.

### 3. Armor for the arm.

*Ar-mōn-y, a.* [IAEMOR.] (Scott.)

*Ar-mōr, far-mōr, "ar mours, ar-mure, a.* [In Fr. *armure*: O. Fr. *armure*: Sp. & Port. *armadura*: Ital. & Lat. *armatura*: Fr. *armure*, cuirart, armor; armo: to fit out with implements, to equip; arma=implements, arms.]

### A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Defensive arms; a covering designed to protect the body, especially the arm, from being injured by any weapon the foe could use. In the authorized version of the Bible it is frequently mentioned under its appropriate name [1 Sam. xv. 54; 1 Kings xiii. 38, &c.], and several times under the name *harnes*, which was a term for armor common during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. [1 Kings ix. 11; xxii. 34; 2 Chron. ix. 24.] [HARNES.] The heroes of the Trojan war described by Homer as wearing it. It was in use among the other nations of antiquity, but it was not till the age of chivalry that it reached its full development. From the list of pieces of armor enumerated as in the subjoined example, quoted by Nares from Warner, it can be well understood that a knight "in complete armor" was too well protected to be in much danger from a foe, and too unwieldy to put that foe in much danger. Mail armor was in use from 1000 to 1300. It was degraded, consisting of little imbricated plates sewn upon a hauberk without sleeves or hood; ringed or chain, consisting of interlocking rings; consisting of a complete work of iron, or of steel, of small circular plates like fish scales. Mail armor to 14th, chain and plate. Plate armor consisted of large pieces of metal, and entirely enclosing the body. Half armor to eighteenth century, consisting of helmet and body armor only.

2. The metal protection given to weapons, usually consisting of a coating of supercarbide, or of nickel steel, sometimes lined with cellulose to prevent leakage through shock-bolts. [CELLULOSE, PREVENTIVE, KETTFEID ARMOR.]

"One of the most important inventions of the age is that by which armor can be hardened and made more resistant to the attack of either sword or bullet. The process was invented by a Mr. Harvey, and consists in supercarbiding the armor. The armor is then hardened in a bath of cyanide, as choice may determine. Nickel in prescribed portions, adds materially to the toughness of the steel. This, too, is a modern sign of armor." —*E. O. Sherwin, in Chicago Times-Herald, May 1, 1898.*

3. *Fig.*: Anything designed and fitted to prove a defense against spiritual enemies.  
4. The "armor of fight" (Rom. xiii. 12), opposed to "the works of darkness," would seem to be holy duties. "The armor of righteousness" (2 Cor. v. 4) as the name implies, is righteousness, justice. The "armor of God" (Eph. vi. 1, 13) is described at length in verses 13 to 17.

### B. Technically:

1. *Fac. Lur.*: The *Statutes of Armor*, repealed in the reign of King James I., were ancient enactments requiring every one, according to his rank and condition, to provide a certain number of arms and weapons then in use, that if required he might aid in the defense of his country against domestic commotion. [*Statutes of the Realm*, 1534, c. 1, 1535, c. 1, bk. i, ch. 13.] Embolizing or destroying the king's armor or warlike stores, by 31 Eliz. c. 4, 1559, c. 14, 1561, c. 14, 1562, c. 14, 1563, c. 14, 1564, c. 14, 1565, c. 14, 1566, c. 14, 1567, c. 14, 1568, c. 14, 1569, c. 14, 1570, c. 14, 1571, c. 14, 1572, c. 14, 1573, c. 14, 1574, c. 14, 1575, c. 14, 1576, c. 14, 1577, c. 14, 1578, c. 14, 1579, c. 14, 1580, c. 14, 1581, c. 14, 1582, c. 14, 1583, c. 14, 1584, c. 14, 1585, c. 14, 1586, c. 14, 1587, c. 14, 1588, c. 14, 1589, c. 14, 1590, c. 14, 1591, c. 14, 1592, c. 14, 1593, c. 14, 1594, c. 14, 1595, c. 14, 1596, c. 14, 1597, c. 14, 1598, c. 14, 1599, c. 14, 1600, c. 14, 1601, c. 14, 1602, c. 14, 1603, c. 14, 1604, c. 14, 1605, c. 14, 1606, c. 14, 1607, c. 14, 1608, c. 14, 1609, c. 14, 1610, c. 14, 1611, c. 14, 1612, c. 14, 1613, c. 14, 1614, c. 14, 1615, c. 14, 1616, c. 14, 1617, c. 14, 1618, c. 14, 1619, c. 14, 1620, c. 14, 1621, c. 14, 1622, c. 14, 1623, c. 14, 1624, c. 14, 1625, c. 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1. To smile upon pleasantly, as a symbol of approbation. *Fig.*, to please.

"Her face gave my affection,  
It *arrides* me."—*Mormon: Antiquity*, II. 1.

"I had more care to smile the captain of the vulgar than to observe those criticisms which *arride* the learned."—*Wittier: Transl. of the Poems* (1852), Pref., p. 1.

2. To laugh at, to deride.

"Ben Jonson in every Man Out of His Humour (II. 1) ridicules *arride*, evidently regarding it as an affected Latinity."

*Ar-ri-dge*, *a.* [A. S. *Arpge*=the back of a man or beast; a ridge.] A ridge.

"This stanza takes a *line arridge*."—*Crowley: Chaucer*, p. 16 (in *Boscher*).

*arri-êr* (*ar-ri-êr*), *s.* [In *Fr. arri-êr*, *s.* the rear; also *arrear* or *arreats*; adj.=hinder, back, behind; *ad.*=behind.]

1. To rear.

(a) *Of an army*:  
"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *arrear*-guard without shuffling with the *arri-êr*."—*Hayward*.

(b) *Of anything*:  
2. *Arri-êr*. [ARREAR.]

*arri-êr-ban*, *s.* [Fr. *arri-êr-ban*: O. Fr. *arban*, *herban*, *heriban*; Prov. *arriban*; Low Lat. *arbanum*, *herbanum*, *heribanum*; O. H. Ger. *hariban*, *heriban*; N. H. Ger. *heriban*=the calling together of an army; O. H. Ger. *heriban* an army, and *ban* = a public edict or proclamation. (ARSDOWN HAN.)

The French, not understanding the old Teutonic term *heriban* an army, have supposed *arri-êr-ban* to have the word *arri-êr* in its composition, which is believed to be an error. (Mahn.)

1. *Lat.*: A general proclamation by which the old French king summoned to their standard, for the purpose of war, their feudatory vassals, with those also who were in a state of vassalage to them.

*Fig.*: Any general summons issued by an authoritative voice.

"Thus Vies the standard raised; her *arri-êr-ban* Corruption call'd, and laid the germs the war."—*Thomas: Castle of Indolence*, II. 30.

*arri-êr-êre*, *arri-êr-êre*, *s.* [Fr. *arri-êr-êre*] *êre* or *êre* a bed depending on one above it. These were common where dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domain, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiering in them in the same manner. (Johnson.)

*arri-êr-vassal*, *s.* The vassal of a vassal. (Perron.)

*arri-êr-vassure*, *s.* [Fr. *arri-êr-vassure* (Arch.) = covering.] A secondary arch. An arch placed within an opening to form a larger one, and sometimes has the effect of taking off the bearing upon a wooden lintel. (DISCARDING.)

*ar-ri-ê-rê*, *s.* [Sp. A mulcteer.

"An *arri-êr*, with his two mates . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

*ar-ri-êr-ônt*, *s.* [Mr. R. Bell asks if it may be from *arri-êr-ônt*.] Riot (1).

"Ay drunken, while her *arri-êr-ônt* Out of this noble *vassure* s'nyde wryes."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, B. 686-7.

*ar-ri-ê*, *s.* [Fr. *arri-ê* (1) a fish-bone; (2) (Arch.) see *off*; O. Fr. *arri-ê*. From *Lat. arista*=an awn of corn, . . . the bones of a fish.]

*Architecture*:  
1. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other. This intersection forms the edge of the body.

The same as *ARISE-GUTTER* (*q. v.*).

*arri-êllet*, *s.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates or lead of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, so as more readily to throw off the rain. It is used also for forming gutters around skylights. It is sometimes called a *fitting-tillet*.

*arri-ê-gutter*, *s.* A wooden gutter shaped like the letter V. (GUILT.)

*ar-ri-ê-gion*, *s.* [Lat. *arri-ê*, from *arri-êre*.] (ARISE.) A smiling upon with approbation. (Johnson.)

*ar-ri-ê-ge* (*â* and *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *Arrival* (Lit. or *fig.*)

"At his first entrance and *arri-êge*, he [Portinus] smiled by rough hands to suppress the rebellion of his army."—*Speed: The Romans*, c. 21. (Richardson.)

"Man's life is ever a short passage  
Pulse upon pulse in his orbit,  
And thus come these that speak none."—*Holland: Idylls*, p. 124. (Richardson.)

*ar-ri-val*, *s.* [Eng. *arri-ê*; -*al*.]

1. The act or state of arriving.

1. *Lat.*: The act of reaching any place, or the state of being brought to it, by water, by land, or in any way.

"The travelling is the *arri-ê* of *Ulysses* upon his own island."—*Brown: View of Epic Poetry*.

*fate*, *fat*, *fare*, amidst what, fall, father; *wê*, *wêt*, *hère*, camel, *hêr*, there; *pine*, *pit*, *sire*, *sir*, marine; *ô*, *pô*, *or*, *wô*, *wolf*, *worid*, *wô*, *sôn*; *mte*, *cbb*, *cure*, *unite*, *cûr*, *lêr*, *fill*; *try*, *Sfrican*, *o*, *ô*; *ey*=*â*, *qu*=*kw*.

2. *Fig.*: The act of attaining to, or the state of being made to attain to, any object of desire.

"The people who reach the place indicated.  
"To the Lady Psyche will harangue  
The first arrivals of the east before."

"To the Lady Psyche will harangue  
The first arrivals of the east before."  
—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, II.

*ar-ri-val*, *s.* [Eng. *arri-ê*; -*val*.]

1. The same as ARRIVAL; meaning the act of arriving, or the state of being made to arrive.

2. People arriving; company coming.

"To my arrival, my expectancy  
Of more *arri-ê*."  
—*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 1.

*ar-ri-val*, *ar-ri-val*, *ar-ri-val*, *s.* [Lat. *arri-ê* to disembark, . . . to arrive, from *rive* wharf of a river; Prov. *arribar*; Sp. *arribar*; Ital. *arri-ê*; Lat. *arri-ê*, *arri-ê*, *arri-ê*, from *Class. Lat.* *arri-ê*, and *rive* the bank of a river, more rarely the shores of the sea.]

*A. Intransitive*:  
1. *Lat.*: Properly, to reach the bank of a river or the shore of the sea; but it is now quite as commonly used for one finishing a land journey.

1. To reach by water.  
"At length a ship *arri-ê* brought  
The good so long desired."  
—*Cowper: A Tale*, June, 1790.

"And they *arri-ê* at the country of the Gades."  
—*Virgil: Aeneid*, II. 1.

2. To reach by land journey.  
"When we were *arri-ê* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses."  
—*Bishop*.

" . . . there was no outbreak till the regiment *arri-ê* at Ipswich."—*Massingby: Hist.*, ch. 2.

*II. Figuratively*:  
1. *Of persons*: To reach any aim or other object toward which one has for some time been moving. (Generally followed by *at*, rarely by *to*.)

"It is the highest wisdom whereby the world to *arri-ê* at heaven."—*Taylor*.

" . . . the conclusions at which I *arri-ê*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 1, p. 1, ch. 1, p. 1.

2. *Of things*:  
1. To reach, to attain to.  
"If some things are too luxuriant, it is owing to the richness of the soil and if others are not *arri-ê* to perfection or maturity, it is only because they are overruled by the influence of a stronger nature."—*Pope: Preface to Homer's Iliad*.

(b) To come, to happen, to occur, to take place.  
"Happy! to when this glorious death arrives,  
More to be wished than a thousand lives."  
—*Walter*.

*B. Transitive*: To reach.  
"The ship *arri-ê* at the point proposed."  
—*Clear: Cried*, *Help me*, *Cum*, *or*, *at*, *in*.

*ar-ri-val*, *ar-ri-val*, *s.* [From *arri-ê*, *v.* In *Fr. arri-ê*; Sp. *arribar*; Ital. *arri-ê*.] An arrival.

" . . . and in the *arri-ê* see  
At many a noble *arri-ê* had he."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, B. 60.

*ar-ri-val*, *pr. par.* [ARRIVE, *v.*]

*ar-ri-ba*, *s.* [In *Fr. arribar*; Sp. *arribar*; Ital. *arribar* or *arribar*=a fourth part.]

*A. In Spain*:  
1. An old measure = twenty-five English pounds. (Johnson: *Eng. & Sp. Dict.*, 1814.)

2. An old measure, as yet only partially superseded by the French metric system of weights and measures introduced into Spain on January 1, 1859. It is of two capacities: (1) The *arribar* for wine contains 2½ imperial gallons. (2) The *arribar* for oil contains 2½.

*B. In Portugal*: In old Portuguese weight of about thirty-two pounds. (Simmonds.) It is too complicated to be mentioned in the *Stetman's Year-Book*.

*ar-ri-val*, *v.* [Lat. *arri-ê* from *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To gnaw, to nibble. (Johnson.)

*ar-ri-val*, *pr. par.* [In *Fr. arri-ê*; Sp. *arribar*; Ital. *arribar*; Lat. *arri-ê* from *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To gnaw, to nibble. (Johnson.)

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1. *Of persons*: Taking in an overbearing manner something which is not justly one's own, or one's own, or that which, though one's own, should have been passively received by him; assuming, overbearing, manifesting too high an appreciation of one's self; insolent.

"To the hour of peril, the most arrogant and motinous spirits will often submit to the guidance of superior genius."—*Macaulay: Essay on the History of England*, II.

2. *Of things*: Marked with arrogance; the offspring of arrogance.

"The pride of arrogant distinctions fall."  
—*Cowper: Detraction*, 600.

*ar-ri-gant*, *if*, *adv.* [Eng. *arrogant*; -*if*] In an arrogant manner, with undue assumption.

"Our poet may  
Himself admire the fortune of his play;  
And arrogate, as his followers do,  
Think he writes well, because he pleases you."  
—*Dryden: Indian Emperor*, (Prok.)

*ar-ri-gant*, *s.* [Eng. *arrogant*; -*ant*.] The quality of being arrogant; arrogance. (Johnson.)

*ar-ri-gate*, *v. t.* [In *Fr. arri-ê*; Sp. *arribar*; Ital. *arribar*; Lat. *arri-ê* from *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To gnaw, to nibble. (Johnson.)

" . . . to claim what is not one's own; *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw. To put forth unduly exalted claims, the offspring of self-conceit; to manifest assumption, to put forth baseless pretensions."

"He arrogated to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine and what was heresy, and he arrogated to himself the right of giving religious instruction to his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

*ar-ri-gat*, *pr. par.* [ARROGATE.]

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Cambridge. These acts made it possible for Non-conformist students who had scruples against signing the thirty-fourth clause to share the honors of the University. (DEWEES, SCHOENFELT.)

#### V. Commercially:

1. *Articles of Association:* Rules, specifications, &c., framed as the basis of commercial agreements. The agreement or conditions on which an apprentice, &c., is articulated.

**Ar-ti-cle** (kle=kel), v. t. & i. [From *article*, s. in *Fr. articuler*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To draw up in the form of articles, or a statement of particulars, either for a legal accusation against one, or for some similar purpose.

"If a man whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were set forth against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable."—Taylor, *Reins of Greyhound*.

2. To bind an apprentice to a master by a covenant, agreement, articles, or stipulations.

**B. Intransitive:** To make a covenant with, to stipulate with.

"If it be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not in the story of Jephthah, where he is allied with the people, and they made him judge over them."—Locke.

**Ar-ti-cled** (cled=kleld), pa. par. & a. [ARTICLE, v.]

**articled clerk.** An apprentice bound by articles rendered him to serve an attorney or solicitor for a certain time on condition of being instructed in his profession.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [In *Fr. articuler*; from *Latin articulus*.] Pertaining or relating to the joints.

"... the head of the thigh-bone, an *articular* eminence."—Todd & Barnard, *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, p. 106.

"... the articulation, an *articular* depression."—Joid, p. 10.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.] In an articular manner; with distinct articulation of each word and letter.

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**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.] In an articular manner; with distinct articulation of each word and letter.

#### A. Ordinary Language:

1. Divided into joints.

"2. Put into the form of articles.

"The man's instructions were extremely concise and articulate, and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to this question."—Bacon.

3. So uttered as to be intelligible.

"(a) *Lit.*: No spoken that each sound is separated from the rest, and each word and letter distinctly articulated. The gift of doing this is a special glory of man; the inferior animals do not possess it in any considerable degree.

"(b) *Fig.*: Intelligible, however uttered or communicated. In this sense it may be applied even to a written document as well as an oral communication.

"Wherever articulate contemporary declarations have been presented, philological is less certain than other sorts of history."—Lewis, *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. viii., § 1.

**B. Technically:**

*Scots Law. Articulate Adjudication.* An adjudication proceeding at the instance of a single creditor for several debts, each placed quite distinct from the other, so that if the evidence for one fail, that for the other may not be damaged. (ARTICULATION.)

"This is called an *articulate adjudication*, and is strictly a Scotch term. It is a judgment in one action to avoid expenses."—Bell, *Comment. Law of Scotland*, ch. 10, § 1.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], pa. par. & a. [ARTICLE, v.]

**Art.** *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They would advance in knowledge, and not decrease themselves with a little articulated art."—Locke.

**B. Technically:**

1. *Zool.*: Having joints.

*Articulated Animals.* A common English name for the *Articulata* called in the Latin *Articulata* and *Articulata* (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: (1) United to another body by a real or seeming joint. (2) Possessing a joint, which the separate portions at a certain stage of development fall asunder, or at least may be readily separated.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

1. In the form of a joint; after the manner of a joint.

2. In the form of articles or separated parts.

3. With distinct enunciation of the separate sounds, and therefore intelligibly; or intelligibly, what for reference to sounds at a distance.

"... articulately pronounced; omitting no letter or syllable."—Elton, *Governor*, bk. 1, ch. 8.

"The secret purpose of our heart is not articulately spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning."—Deeny of Poets.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

"... the articulating artifice are generally intended."—Owen, *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 12.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

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**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

2. *Bot.*: The nodes or joints of an articulated stem.

3. *Gram.*: A consonant, so called because it is formed by the beating of the organs of voice into the joint as closing the lips, &c.

**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]

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**Ar-ti-c'le** [ar-ti-c'le], n. [From *article*; -ly.]











## B. Technically:

## I. Astronomy:

1. The ascending node of the moon is that in which the moon passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic. It is opposed to the descending node. [DASCENDING.] (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 606.) The meaning is the same in the case of a planet (§ 498).

2. The ascending signs of the zodiac are those through which the sun passes while he is approaching his greatest heat. The sun is nearest to us in many degrees above the horizon. They are (Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini). The other six are called descending signs.

3. Ascending latitude: The increasing latitude of the moon or a planet.

## II. Anat.: Directed upward.

1. " . . . has powerfully ascending ram."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

Ascending vessels: Those which carry the blood upward, that is, from the lower to the higher parts of the body.

## III. Bot.: Sloping upward.

1. An ascending embryo is one the apex of which is pointed toward the apex of the fruit. (*Lindley*.)

2. An ascending root is one which grows from a little above the base of the ovary. (*Ibid.*)

IV. Genealogy: One's ancestors in a direct line backward, excluding collaterals.

V. Print.: Ascending letters are those which ascend to the upper shoulder, or above the short letters; as, b, d, l, etc.

asc'cō-nōn, as'cō c'ōn, as'cō s'cōn. *asc'cōn*. s. [In Fr. & Sp. *ascension*; Port. *ascensão*; Ital. *ascensione*; Lat. *ascensio*, from *ascensus*, sup. of *ascendo*.] [ASCEND.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ascending (lit. or fig.).

1. In a general sense:

"By nature he knew these ascensions."

"No oak nor spiritus ascensionis."—*Ibid.*, 12, 106.

2. Spec.: It is applied to the ascent of our Saviour from the earth. In view of His disciples, some time after His resurrection, He rose the Mount of Olives whence he ascended has since been called by devout Christians the Mount of Ascension.

The tradition of the ascent of Ascension is one of the four summits of the Mount of Olives. —*Cook: Holy Bible with Comment*, vol. I. (1878), p. 171.

## III. That which ascends.

1. "Mao err in the way of ascension, concealing the brain does only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

## III. The distance by which anything ascends. [B. Astron.]

## B. Technically:

Astron. Right ascension: The distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured upon the equator. (*Ibid.*) The arc of the equatorial included between a certain point in that circle, called the *Vernal Equinox*, and the point in the same circle to which it is referred by the angle included between two hour-circles, one of which, called the equatorial circle, passes through the vernal equinox, and the other through the body. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 108, 283.) It is opposed to oblique ascension (q. v.).

The terms right ascension and declination are now generally used to point out the position in the heavens of any celestial object, in the same manner as the old method of indicating certain prominent stars by proper names or by Greek letters. By means of the transit instrument, or by an equatorially-mounted telescope, a star or planet may be readily found, when once its right ascension and declination are known. [EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.]

Oblique ascension: The arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with a star or other heavenly body, reckoned according to the order of the signs.

Ascension-day, s. The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated—the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, sometimes called Holy Thursday. It is one of the six moving feasts; for which services are assigned in the Liturgy of the Episcopalian church.

"This, on Ascension-day, swift, harnest, II. 13.

asc'cō-nōn-al, a. [Eng. *ascension*; ol. In Fr. *ascension*; Sp. *ascensional*.] Pertaining or relating to ascension.

Ascensional difference: The difference between the right and oblique ascensions.

fat, fāt, fāre, smīst, whāt, fāll, fāter; wē, wēt, hēre, camē, hēr, thrē; pluo, pit, alre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōb, hōt, sōn; mōte, cabb, cūre, unīte, cōr, rāis, fōll; try, S'frian, m, α = ē; ey = ā, qu = kv.

asc'cō-nōn-al, a. [Lat. *ascensu*(us), pa. par. of *ascendo*, and Eng. suffix -al.] Ascending, on an ascending plane.

A lowly ascending of the Mammalia structure, of which we have now completed the ascensus survey."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 61.

asc'cō-nōn-al, a. [In Sp. & Port. *ascenso*; Ital. *ascensione* and *ascensu*. Lat. *ascensus*(us), from *ascensus*, pa. par. of *ascendo*.]

1. The act or process of ascending or moving from a lower to a higher place.

## I. Literally:

1. Of persons:

"The ascent had been long and toilsome."—*Mauson: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. Of things:

" . . . the ascent of soap bubbles, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. VIII.

2. Fig.: Progress upward.

"In regard to animal life, and its assigned work on this planet, there has therefore plainly been an ascent and progress in the main."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

" . . . steep and hard of ascent."—*Holland: Lity*, p. 106.

## II. That which is ascending.

## I. Literally:

(a) That by which ascent is made—a flight of steps, an inclined plane artificially formed, or the natural acclivity of a hill.

" . . . and his ascent by which he went up into the house of the Lord . . ."—*2 Chron.*, II, 4.

(b) The eminence ascended; or generally an eminence, a hill.

"A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Pyrenean hills, unless it be covered with depressed valleys and smiling ascents."—*Bulwer*.

(c) The slope or angle of the eminence ascended.

2. Fig.: Uplifted, series, order.

"Large stores of gleaming crimson spotted tails, tinged side by side, in regular ascent."

" . . . after one, still lessening by degrees up to descend that tops the pinacles."

" . . . steep and hard of ascent."—*Holland: Lity*, p. 106.

" . . . steep and hard of ascent."—*Holland: Lity*, p. 106.

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" . . . steep and hard of ascent."—*Holland: Lity*, p. 106.

asc'cō-tā-in-ā, s. [Eng. *ascertain*; suff. -er.] One who ascertains anything; one who establishes anything beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.

asc'cō-tā-in-ā, s. [ASCERTAIN.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [Eng. *ascertain*; -ment.] The act of ascertaining; the state of being ascertained.

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

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asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

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asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

asc'cō-tā-in-prēt, a. [ASCERTAINMENT.]

















## B. Technically:

## 1. Grammar:

(a) The act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath, and in consequence imparting to it the A sound.

(b) That which is so pronounced; the letter *h*.

2. Surg. (The removal of the liquid contents of a cavity without the admission of air. [ASPIRATOR.]

**as-pir-a-tor**, *a*. [Eng. *aspirate* (c); -or.]

**Surg.** An exploratory instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumors, serous and synovial effusions, collections of blood and pus, &c. It resembles a subcutaneous injection syringe, with a terminal and lateral tube, fitted with stop-cocks.

**as-pir-a-tōr-y**, *a*. [Eng. *aspirate* (c); suff. -ory.] Pertaining to aspiration or breathing.

**as pi re**, *as pi ry* (or *as Ir*), *v*. t. & i. [In Fr. *aspirer*; Prov. Sp. & Port. *aspirar*; Ital. *aspirare*; from Lat. *aspirum* (1) to breathe or blow upon; (2) to be favorable to; (3) to endeavor to reach; ad-to, and *spirum* to breathe, to blow.]

## A. Intransitive:

\*1. (Of the form *aspre*): To inspire.

"God allowed, inspired, and approved them by His grace therein."—*Sir I. More*, (cited by *Rechercher*).

To aim at something high.

2. *Fig.* Of persons: To pant after some high object of attainment; to aim at something great socially, politically, intellectually, morally, or spiritually. (It is followed by *to*, *after*, or an infinitive.)

"By whose skill, *aspiring* To set himself in glory."—*Milton*, P. L. 1. 18.

3. *Fig.* Of things: To rise higher, to tower, to reach a considerable elevation.

"Cross the calm lake's blue shades The cliffs *aspire*."—*Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

## B. Transitive: To aim at.

\*There is properly an ellipsis of *to* or *after*, which being supplied, the verb becomes the ordinary intransitive *aspire* upon the clouds.

"That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds."—*Shakspeare*, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

**as-pi-re-mēt**, *a*. [Eng. *aspirer*; -ment.] The same as *ASPIRATION* (q. v.).

"By which *aspiration* she has wings displays."—*Brevint*, *Language*, iii. 4.

**as-pi-rē-er**, *a*. [Eng. *aspirer* (c); -er.] One who aspires.

"The *aspirer* came attained unto the top, One of those means by which himself got up."—*Daniel*, *Civil War*, bk. ii.

**as-pi-rā-ge**, *pr. par.*, *a*. & s. [ASPIRE, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

1. Of persons: Aiming at what is high; ambitious.

"Englist and *aspiring* statesmen."—*Mommsen*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Of things: Rising to a considerable elevation, towering.

"Or some *aspiring* rock that shrouds Its periton from mist and clouds."—*Wordsworth*, *White Doe of Rylston*, vii.

C. As adjectives:

\*1. Aspiration after; ambitious.

"Preced, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd The height of thy *aspiring* unopposed."—*Milton*, P. L. bk. vi.

† It is sometimes followed by *to*.

"... all inclination and *aspirings* to knowledge and virtue."—*Locke*, *Letters*, i. 13.

2. A point, a stop.

"Nor are those *aspirations* in pyramidal *aspirings*, nor clouds in architecture or inside fairs, as in many lower towns."—*Sir I. Herbert*, *Travels*, p. 211.

**as-pi-rā-ge**, *adv.* [Eng. *aspiring*; -ly.] In an aspiring or ambitious manner.

**as-pi-rā-ge-ness**, *a*. [Eng. *aspiring*; -ness.] The quality of being aspiring.

**as-pi-rā-ge-ant**, *a*. [In Sp. & Ital. *aspiro*; Lat. *aspiro*; from *aspiro* = a fern, *aspiro* = a priv., and *aspiro* = the spleen, in Latin; also *aspiro* = the spleen having been supposed to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen.] Spleenwort. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. Among the best known species are the *A. ad-nigrum*, or Wall-rue; *A. Trichomanes*, or Common Wall; the *A. ad-nigrum* or Black-stemmed; and the less common *A. septentrionale*, or Forked Spleenwort.

**as-pi-rā-ge-ant**, *a*. [Lat. *aspiro*, from *aspiro* = to carry away; *as* = from, and *porto* = to carry.]

1. Ordinary Language: The act of carrying away; the state of being carried away.

2. Law: The removal of goods with the intention of stealing them. If a person, designing to steal silver plate, be surprised while he is removing the same from the plate from the chest in which it was and put it on the floor, this is enough to constitute the felonious offence of larceny. (*Blackstone*, Comment. bk. iv., ch. 17.)

\***as-pra**, *a*. [ASPER, v.]

**as-prē-dō**, *a*. [Lat. *aspre* = roughness; *asper* = rough.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacocephali Abdominal, and the family Siluridae. They are the only known fishes which have no mobility in the operculum. They have six or eight barbs. They are akin to the famous *Silurus electricus*, the Electric Silurus, or "eel," of the Nile and Senegal rivers.

\***as-prē-sū**, *a*. [Lat. *aspre* = rough; *aspre* = rough.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidae, or Perch family. They inhabit the Rhone, Danube, &c.

\***as-prē-sū**, *a*. [ASPIRE, v., EPT.]

**as-prē-sū**, *a*. [ASPIRE, v., EPT.]

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**as-prē-sū**, *a*. [ASPIRE, v., EPT.]

**as-prē-sū**, *a*. [ASPIRE, v., EPT.]

**as-like**, *a*. Resembling an ass. (*Sidney*).

**ass's ear**.

Conject. *Helictia arisinae*: A fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons and for inlaying in the darker woods.

**Ass**, *v*. [ARK.] To ask.

**as-as-for**, *i*.-da. (See AS.)

**as-as-for**, *i*.-da. (See AS.)

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**as sá ul' éř, s.** [Eng. *assault*; *er*. In Ital. *assaultare*.] One who assaults another; an assailant.  
 "Neither living their lives in peace, nor leaving their night, we esteemed few words in a just defense able to meet many unjust assaults." [ASSET, v.]

**as-sá ul' tšg, par.** [ASSET, v.]

**as-sá ul' t.** [ASSET, v.]

**as-sá y, 'as sá y, 'as sá ie, s.** [In Fr. *essai*; O. Fr. *assai*, *assay*; Prov. *assai*; Sp. *ensayo*; Ital. *Osio*; Lat. *examinare* a weighing, a weight; *exigo*, *exigere*, *exigere* = to drive upon, to examine; *ex-ent*, and *ex-ent* lead or drive; *fr. ex-ent* = a weight used in later times; *ex-ent* = to examine.] [ASSET, v., and ESSAY, s. & c.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of trying or experimenting; a trial, an experiment, an attempt, essay.

"Good this chance." Yet we make essay." [ASSET, v.]

2. The state of being tried; trial, suffering, hardship.

"For they be two the proudest knights on ground, and oft approved in many hard assay." [ASSET, v.]

3. The result of such trial or experiment; a specimen, a value.

"... beholding all the way." [ASSET, v.]

4. The thing subjected to trial or examination. (R. 1, 2.)

Originally *assay* and *assay* were the same word, but now *assay* is obsolete, except for the testing of metals, while *assay* is used for bodily or mental attempts. [ASSET, v.]

**At all essays in every way.**

"He is a friend of all essays." [ASSET, v.]

"At all assays, you bear a heart true bent." [ASSET, v.]

**B. Technically:**

1. Chemistry:

The determination what percentage of a metal, especially of a precious one, is in any particular ore or alloy. An *ordinary* or a *simple* assay is designed to ascertain the amount of gold or silver in any alloy. An *assay* is a process by which the proportion in the bullion of which it is a fair sample may be ascertained. In a *gold parting assay*, the amount of gold in the bullion is ascertained; and in a *silver parting assay*, the amount of silver in the bullion is ascertained. The analysis, or assay, of the bullion of the copper is usually made by cupellation with lead. The weight of the button remaining on the cupel gives directly the amount of gold in the alloy after certain corrections similar to those required in the case of silver. [Graham: Chem., 24 ed., vol. ii, p. 362.]

2. The alloy or metal assayed.

"... like an assay found before the blow-pipe." [ASSET, v.]

**II. Law:** The examination or testing of the weights and measures of any other country by a fixed standard.

"You shall ... make the assay of these moneys of gold and silver, and truly report if the said moneys be in weight and measure according to the standard weights for weighing and testing the coins of the realm." [ASSET, v.]

**assay-balance, s.** A delicate balance used in assaying. It is furnished with a rider (q. v.).

**assay-master, s.** An assayer; an officer appointed to ascertain the amount of the two precious metals in coins and bullion.

**as-sá y, 'as sá y, s. & c.** [In Mod. Fr. *essayer*; O. Fr. *assai*, *assay*; Prov. *assai*; Sp. *ensayo*; O. Fr. *assai*; Ital. *assai*; Lat. *examinare*; to try, to attempt; to assay a metal; to experiment; to try, to essay, to taste.] [ASSET, v.; ESSAY, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To try anything or any person.

**I. Of Things:**

(a) In the same sense as No. II. (q. v.).

(b) To attempt anything; to try its practicability or the test of experience.

"I'll prove, and shall be contented race." [ASSET, v.]

"But, seeing thus fell on me so lightly, I will assay thee, so defend thyself." [ASSET, v.]

**II. Of Persons:**

"... to try a person's strength, courage, skill, and fortitude by a trial or contest." [ASSET, v.]

"But, seeing thus fell on me so lightly, I will assay thee, so defend thyself." [ASSET, v.]

**as-sá y, 'as sá y, s. & c.** [In Mod. Fr. *essayer*; O. Fr. *assai*, *assay*; Prov. *assai*; Sp. *ensayo*; O. Fr. *assai*; Ital. *assai*; Lat. *examinare*; to try, to attempt; to assay a metal; to experiment; to try, to essay, to taste.] [ASSET, v.; ESSAY, s.]

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**II. To proffer.**

"Whom thus afflicted when ad ewe beheld, Beside whom she stood, in such a sick, Soft words to his fierce passion she assayed." [ASSET, v.]

**III. Chem., Metall., etc.** To subject a ring, a coin, an alloy, etc., to examination, trial, or experiment, with the view of ascertaining what its elements are, and, especially, in the case of a ring, what proportion of the precious or other metals enters into its composition.

"... to attempt, to endeavor." [ASSET, v.]

**as-sá y, 'as sá y, s. & c.** [In Mod. Fr. *essayer*; O. Fr. *assai*, *assay*; Prov. *assai*; Sp. *ensayo*; O. Fr. *assai*; Ital. *assai*; Lat. *examinare*; to try, to attempt; to assay a metal; to experiment; to try, to essay, to taste.] [ASSET, v.; ESSAY, s.]

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2. One who himself constitutes part of such a gathering.

"For your confusion of faith, which you say shall be brought by you, ye are assembled."—*Hammond to Chynell*. (*Hammond*; *Works*, i. 184.)

**as-sém-blyng, pr. par. & a.** [ASSEMBLE.]

**As substantives:** A gathering together, a meeting together.

"Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."—*Heb. x.*

"Let all roads and pious assemblies" . . . be banished from this day of rest and holiness."—*Bishop Fleetwood*. (*ibid.*)

**as-sém-bly, pr. par.** [ASSEMBLE.]

**as-sém-bly, 'as-sém-bly, a.** [In Fr. *assemblée* as a meeting of persons originally, it is believed, a deliberative political assembly; afterward also one of the clergy; *assemblée* = one of the steps in a dance; *Prov. assemblée*; *Sp. asamblea*; *It. assemblea* = a meeting of persons; *Sw. assemblé*.] [ASSEMBLE, c.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. In a positive sense:

1. Gen. That which is convoked; a gathering together of persons, or, in some cases, of things, for any purpose.

"I sat not in the assembly of the mockers."—*Jer. vi. 11*. (*See also* *Gen. xlii. 8*.)

"I was almost in all evil in the midst of the congregation and assembly."—*Prov. vi. 14*.

2. Specially:

(a) A great gathering of people for religious or political purposes, or for both. In Old Testament Scripture it is frequently used of the whole congregation; the latter term being used of any religious national object, especially of their assembling at Sinai to receive the law. [*See also* *B.*]

" . . . on the eighth day shall be an holy convocation and ye shall offer before the Lord your God: this is the Lord; it is a solemn assembly."—*Lev. xxiii. 36*. (*See also* *Lev. xvi. 8*, and *2 Kings i. 20*. In a *sg.* sense; *Heb. xlii. 8*.)

" . . . according to all the words which the Lord spake with you in the mount, out of the midst of the fire, in the day of the assembly."—*Deut. ix. 10*. (*See also* *Deut. x. 4*; *xviii. 16*.)

(b) A deliberative body exercising legislative functions, and bearing rule over a nation, province, or district. In the United States these assemblies are known as "conventions."

"Officers and men muttered that a vote of a foreign assembly was nothing to them."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

(*See also* *Acts xii. 36*.)

II. In *active* sense: That which convokes. [*B. 2. Mil.*]

**B. Technically:**

1. Church *Hist.*, &c. The term now given to the highest deliberative body in some Presbyterian churches, and specially to what, when fully named, are termed the "General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland," and the "General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland." These consist of ministerial and lay or half-lay representatives, equal to each other in number, sent from each presbytery, and in spiritual matters discharge deliberative, legislative, judicial, and executive functions. The word *assembly*, in this second sense, seems to have been introduced into Scotland from France, while the natives of the former country had much intercourse with Calvin. From Scotland it passed to England, where the "Westminster Assembly" was an assembly of 124 divines with certain lay assessors, met at Westminster in 1645 by authority of the Parliament, with the view of attempting to produce ecclesiastical formularies which might lead to uniformity of worship in England and Scotland. It sat five years, produced the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and was ultimately dissolved by Oliver Cromwell.

2. Mil. The second seating of the drum in a camp to summon the soldiers to strike their tents.

**assembly-room, s.** A room in which public assemblies are wont to be held.

" . . . nor could she enter the assembly-room, . . ."—*Johnson*; *Life of Savage*.

**as-sém-bly, v. t.** Old spelling of ASSEMBLE.

**as-sém-dy, pr. par.** An obsolete spelling of ASSEMBLE.

**as-sém-si, s.** Old spelling of ARSENIC.

**as-sém-t, 'as-sém-t, a.** [O. Fr. *assens*; *assens*; *Port. assensio*; *Lat. assensus*; from *assensio* or *assensio* to assent.] [ASSENT, v.]

**ból, bóy; póút, jówí; cat, celi, chorús, -clan, -clan = shán. -tion, -sion = shún.**

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of admitting the truth of any statement. Such assent emanates from the understanding, and is distinct from consent, which is an operation of the will. [*See* *C.* below.]

"I throw thee needeth [the assenting] To make you assent to this."—*Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 3, 808-4.

"Her almost reach, historical, artistic, The doctrine ward to what they never meant."—*Chaucer*; *Chaucer*.

2. It is not infrequently, however, used as synonymous with consent.

" . . . the talents which obtain the assent of divided and dissimilar assemblies to great reforms."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Accord; agreement.

" . . . the words of the prophets declare good to the king with one assent."—*2 Chron. xxi. 2*.

"We assent to what we admit to be true; we consent to what we allow to be true. Assent may be given to anything, whether positively proposed by another or not, but consent supposes that what is consented to is proposed by some other person. If assent and consent be both used of speculative propositions, then assent is the act of an individual, and consent that of many, as in the phrase, 'By the common consent of mankind.' Approval, which is a much stronger word, is a species of assent and concurrence of consent. The latter term is properly used of numbers, not of single individuals." (*Crobb*.)

**B. Technically:**

**Law.** The royal assent signifies the consent of the king to have his signature affixed to acts of Parliament which have been passed both by the House of Commons and by the House of Lords.

"All those acts of the Long Parliament which have given the royal assent were admitted to be still in full force."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**as-sém-t, v. t.** [In Fr. *assentir*; *Sp. assentir*; *Port. assentir*; *Ital. assentire*; *Lat. assensum* to assent; *adv.* to assent to discern by the senses, to feel.]

1. To admit a statement to be true.

"And the Jews also assented, saying that these things were so."—*Acts xxi. 8*.

2. To consent to a proposal affecting one's interests.

"The princes assented to all that was suggested by her husband."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

"To yield to the seductive influence of any vice."—*Locke*; *ed.*, that ye unto his vice assent."—*Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 18, 502.

**C.** For the difference between assent and consent, *see* *ASSENT*.

**as-sém-ti-ón, s.** [Lat. *assensatio* = flattery as assent, pretended concurrence with everything that a person says; *assensio* = to assent habitually, with inconsistency; *assensio* = to assent to; *adv.* to, and *assensio* to feel.] Hypocritical assent to everything which another says; pretended concurrence in every opinion, however absurd, which he broaches; the implied object being, for the most part, to flatter him for selfish ends, or at least to avoid giving him offence.

"It is a fearful prospect of ruin when the prophets conspire in assentation."—*Bishop Hall*.

**as-sém-ti-tóir, 'as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Ital. *assensatore*; *Lat. assensator*.] A flatterer.

"Other there be which, in a more honest bond, may be called assensatores or followers, which do await diligently what is the form of the speech and gesture of their master, and also other his manners and fashion of garments."—*Sir T. Elyot*; *Four. lvs. 119, 120*.

**as-sém-ti-tóir-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-i, -ly*.] The manner of being a flatterer.

"I have no purpose, validly or assensatorily, to represent this greatness [of Britain] as in water, which showeth things bigger than they are."—*Bacon*.

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-er*] One who assents to anything.

"She is not an assentor (thousands be) to that rabbinical rule cited in Thrasius from Rabbi Hauran."—*Bradley*; *Memories of the Rev. P. 25*.

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Lat. *assensator*.] Assenting to, as opposed to dissenting; dissenting from. (*Quar. Lat.* [For *assensator*].)

**as-sém-ti-tóir, pr. par. & a.** [ASSENT, v.]

"On female truth assenting faith relies."—*Pope*; *Horace's Ode*, bk. i, 276.

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-ly*.] In an assenting manner; in such a manner as to express or imply assent. (*Holcut*.)

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-ive*] Assenting. (*Savage*.)

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-ive*] Assenting. (*Savage*.)

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**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Eng. *assensator*; *-ive*] Assenting. (*Savage*.)

**as-sém-ti-tóir, s.** [Fr. *assentiment*; *Ital. assentimento*.] The same as ASSENT (q. v.)

"Their arguments are but precursors, and subvert upon the clarity of our assentments."—*Brewer*; *Palmer Brown*.

**as-sém-yke, s.** Old name for ARSENIC (q. v.).

**as-sér-t, v.** [Lat. *assere* = small beam or lathe.] *Arch.*: A thin rafter, board, or lathe.

**as-sér-t, v.** [From *Lat. assere*, *supine* of *assero* to join or join together, to adhere, to add, and *sero*, *prät. serui* to put in a row, to join. In *Lat. assere*.]

1. Of persons or other beings:

1. To affirm, to declare positively; to aver.

" . . . asserting in proper occasions the dignity of his country and of his master."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. To vindicate one's rights by actions as well as words.

"Hamas nature at last asserted its rights."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

"Such just examples on offenders show, Sedition silence, and assert the throne."—*Pope*; *Horace's Ode*, bk. ii, l. 288-9.

II. Of things: (1) To declare figuratively in verses analogous to I. 1 and 2.)

"But, lo! from high Hymettus to the plain The queen of night asserts her silent reign."—*Bryce*; *Chaucer's Works*.

**as-sér-t, s.** [par. & a.] [ASSENT.]

**as-sér-t, s.** [ASSENT.]

**as-sér-t, s.** [par. par.] [ASSENT.]

**as-sér-ti-ón, s.** [In Fr. *assertion*; *Ital. asserzione*; *Ital.-asserção* (1) a formal declaration regarding the freedom or servitude of any person; (2) an assertion generally.]

1. The act of asserting, affirming, or declaring positively.

2. The statement asserted or affirmed positively.

"The government, on full consideration, gave credit to his assertions, that he had been guilty of a double treason."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

**as-sér-ti-vo, a.** [In Fr. *assertif*.] With strong assertion; dogmatical, peremptory.

"He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate as to touch their certainty, proposing them not in a confident and assertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

**as-sér-ti-vo, adv.** [Eng. *assertive*; *-ly*.] So as to assert; affirmatively.

"Read it interpretatively, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans as it is weak for Soto and for Catherine and the Jesuits."—*Sp. Siles*; *Letters*, p. 403.

**as-sér-ti, 'as-sér-ti, s.** [Eng. *assert*; *-or* and *-er*.] One who asserts, affirms, supports, or maintains anything.

"The assertions of liberty said not a word . . ."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

" . . . an avowal of the hereditary principles of his family."—*Macaulay*; *Early Hist. Hist.*, ch. xli, pt. iii, § 4.

**as-sér-ti-ty, s.** [Eng. *assertion*; *-ory*.] In *Ital. asserzione*, involving an assertion; designed to support an assertion.

" . . . both with coasts promissory and assertory."—*Jeremy Taylor*; *On the Indulgences*.

**as-sér-ti-vo, v. t.** [Lat. *assertio*.] To serve; to assist. (*Johnson*.)

**as-sér-ti, v. t.** [O. Fr. *assensare*; to regulate, settle; *Lat. Lat. assensare* = to value for the purpose of taxation; *Lat. assensare*, *sup. of assensare* to sit near, to be an assessor; *adv.* to, or near, and *assensare* to sit.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. To fix authority by exact portion of a tax which any particular person is required to pay.

2. To make a valuation of property in any place, with the view of settling what amount of local or other taxation the owner or occupier should be required to pay.

**B. Law:** To fix the amount of damages, costs, &c., in a law suit.

**as-sés-s, s.** [From *Assensio*, v. (q. v.).] Assessment.

"Taking off assesses, levies, and free-quarters, might appear pleasant to some."—*Price*; *Principles*, p. 8.

**as-sés-si-ble, a.** [Eng. *assess*; *-ible*.] Subject to assessment.

**as-sés-si-ble, adv.** [Eng. *assessable*; *-ly*.] In the manner of being assessable.

**as-sés-si-ble, pr. par. & a.** [ASSESS, v.]

**as-sés-si-ble, pr. par.** [ASSESS, v.]

**as-sés-si-ble, s.** [Lat. *assessio*; *adv.* to, or near and *assessio* = sitting.] A sitting near one to give one counsel. (*Johnson*.)

**sin, ag, elect, Xenophon, syst. ph =** -alous = shús, -ble, -dis, -as = bel, del









**B. Technically:** One who holds a certain title in connection with some private calling, as, Associate Editor of a weekly public institution, as, Associate of the Royal Academy.

**As-sô-cî-â-ted** (or **ci as shî**), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSOCIATE, *v.*]

"We strictly select animals the feeling will be more or less extended to all the associated members."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. 1, ch. III.

**As-sô-cî-â-tion** (or **ci as shî**), *s.* [ENG. ASSOCIATE, and *ass. ship*.]

1. The state of one associated with another person, or with a party, or sharing with some one else a common office.

"And that, under the present system, rising men were hardly ever admitted to association until they were at the age at which the recognition of the Academy could be of service to them."—*Sir Charles Dilke: Speech at Parliament*, June 18, 1875.

2. The position or dignity of being an associate. [ASSOCIATE, *a.* II.]

**As-sô-cî-â-tion** (or **ci as shî**), *pr. par.* [ASSOCIATE, *v.*]

**As-sô-cî-â-tion** (or **ci as shî**), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. association; Sp. *asociación*; Port. *associação*.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of associating, uniting, or joining together.

1. *Of persons, or other beings capable of action:*

"F. Carrier has observed that all animals that readily enter into domestication consider man as a member of the same society, and then fulfill their duty of association."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii, p. 150.

2. *Of things:*

"... his [man's] mental powers, in association with his mechanically-developed brain."—*Cuvier: Classification of Mammalia*, p. 46.

II. The state of being so associated, united, or joined together. (Used of beings, of persons, or of things.)

1. *Of beings or persons:*

"Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God, and, by thinking you his partner, interests you in all his happiness."—*Boyle*.

"... those animals which were benefited by living in some association."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. 1, ch. III.

2. *Of things.* [B. I.]

III. An aggregate of persons or things associated together.

1. *Of persons:* A society of any kind; persons in union with each other for any purpose, civil or ecclesiastical, political or non-political. [B. 2.]

"The Association also holds itself liable to print in detail those remarks on particular points of inquiry which it has so united in general or scientific undertakings."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, vol. 1, (24 ed., 1885), p. viii.

2. *Of things:* An aggregate of things so associated together, as mental conceptions with each other, a mental feeling or thought with nerve action, or material substances with each other.

"We may build more splendid habitations,

Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,

But we cannot

Buy with gold this Association."—*Longfellow: Birds of Passage (Golden Mitre)*.

"Here a case of noble intellectual associations."—*Spencer: Principles of Science* (3d ed.), pt. I, § 60.

IV. A contract containing the rules or articles by which persons uniting with each other mutually provide themselves to carry out the common objects of their society.

"He ... had been the author of that Association by which the Prince's adherents had bound themselves to stand or fall together."—*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"... was forced to content himself with dropping the Association into a flower-pot which stood in a parlor near the kitchen."—*Hill*, ch. xviii.

**B. Technically:**

1. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*

(a) *Association of ideas:* The connection in the mind, especially in matters relating to memory, between two ideas, so that one tends to recall the other. If, for example, on walking out, one comes to a spot where on a previous occasion something happy happened, the sight of the place will almost certainly recall the occurrence. Dugald Stewart considers that the ideas which tend to suggest each other are those connected together by resemblance, analogy, contrariety, vicinity in time or in place, the relation of cause and effect, of means and end, of premises and conclusion.

"Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use."—*Watts*.

(b) *The association of feelings* is a similar connection among the feelings.

"... the ultimate law to which the association of feelings conforms."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2d ed. (1878), vol. 1, p. 232.

bôl, bôf; pôut, jôw; cat, celi, choruz, chin, bemoh; go, gom; this, this; sin, ap; expect, xenophon, exist, ph = f.

-clan, -clian = shan. -tion, -cion = shun.

-tion, -gion = shûn. -thous, -cious = shûn.

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2. *Science, Literature, &c.:* The word *Association*, though not so common as *Society*, is still in general use in the sense detailed under A. III. 1. The chief scientific association in the United States is fully and formally designated The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**As-sô-cî-â-tion** (or **ci as shî**), *a.* [ENG. ASSOCIATION; *ci*.] Pertaining to the act or state of association, or to persons or things associated; *spec.*, pertaining to scientific association. (*Derivative*.)

**As-sô-cî-â-tive** (or **ci as shî**), *a.* [ENG. ASSOCIATIVE; *ci*.] Possessing the quality of associating. (*Derivative*.) (*Reid*.)

**As-sô-cî-â-tôr** (or **ci as shî**), *a.* [ENG. ASSOCIATE; *ci*.] One who associates with others for any purpose.

"In Westminster there were thirty-seven thousand associates, in the Tower Hamlets eight thousand, in South-west eighteen thousand."—*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

**As-sô-cî-â-tion** (or **ci as shî**), *a.* [ENG. ASSOCIATION; *ci*.] One who associates with others for any purpose.

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*Assonant Rhymes:* Verses not properly rhyming. [ASSONANCE.] They are deemed legitimate in Spanish, but in English are considered blemishes in composition.

**B. As substantive:** Spanish verse not properly rhyming. [See the adj.]

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abandoned in 1816. It was subsequently resumed and up to November, 1896, 426 of these small plants have been discovered, several by Americans. All are very minute, and some singular in place of either leaf. According to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, an American astronomer, they would collectively make a planet of a little larger than Mars.

The term *asteroid*, applied to these small bodies, is now becoming obsolete, the appellation *minor planet* taking its place. *Planetoid* is another name. They are sometimes also called *extra-lunar planets*, from their orbit straggling outside the sphere which is not the center of the earth, the normal type. Authorities differ respecting some minute points in the list of asteroids. Melete, when discovered on the 16th of September, 1857, was mistaken for Daphne, an error not detected till January, 1859. However, Proctor, &c., number it 56, and date the date 1857, where it offends the year 1859, we, with Mr. G. F. Chambers, transfer it to 1851, which alters the numbering of all the minor planets from 57 to 56. Before it was called, *Melete* it used to be designated *Pseudo-Daphne*. There are other minute differences between lists of asteroids by leading authorities.

2. *Ephemerides*: A firework which projects star-like bodies into the air.

3. *Aster*: *rosette with pearl stars*. *A. ditto* with magnesia stars. *Asteroids* changing colors while passing through the air.

4. *As-tér-oi-da*, *a. pl.* [*Gr. astra*, star; *eidaimon*, spirit, shape.] An order of radiated animals, the second of the class Polyp. All the species are colonial animals inhabiting a tubular structure. The polyps have eight flat tentacles arranged around the mouth in a single circle. The order consists of four families—the Tubiporidae, the Alcyonidae, the Siphonariae, and the Pennatulidae.

5. *As-tér-oi-dal*, *a.* [*Eng. asteroid*; *-al*.]

6. *As-tér-oi-dal*, *a.* [*Gr. astra*, star; *-oi-dal*, relating to any star.]

7. *As-tér-oi-dal*, *a.* [*Gr. astra*, star; *-oi-dal*, relating to any star.]

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In Medicine:

1. *Gen.*: Chronic shortness of breath, from whatever cause it may arise. Till a comparatively recent period, even medical writers used the term in this wide sense, and non-professional writers and the public do so still.

2. *Spec.*: *As-tér-oi-dal*, or spasmodic asthma, is "a difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, after intervals of comparatively good health, and usually accompanied by fever." It is most common in persons possessing the nervous temperament. After some precursory symptoms, it commences, often, and usually, with a paroxysm in which there is a great tightness and constriction of the chest. The patient breathes with a wheezing sound, and flings open the door or throw up the window in the effort to obtain more air. After a time the paroxysm passes away. Other fits of it probably succeed on subsequent days, but by no means with the regularity of intermittent fever. It is produced by a morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles. There are two leading varieties of the disease, a nervous and a catarrhal, the former of pure sympathetic and symptomatic forms, and the latter latent, humoral, and mucous chronic sub-varieties, besides an acute congestive, and an acute catarrhal form.

*As-tér-oi-dal*, *As-tér-oi-dal*, *a. s. s.* [*In Fr. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Sp. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Ital. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Lat. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Gr. As-tér-oi-dal* an asthmatic, panting, breathing hard, from *asthma*.] [*ASTHMIA*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to asthma.

2. *As-tér-oi-dal*, *As-tér-oi-dal*, *a. s. s.* [*In Fr. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Sp. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Ital. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Lat. As-tér-oi-dal*; *Gr. As-tér-oi-dal* an asthmatic, panting, breathing hard, from *asthma*.] [*ASTHMIA*.]

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**Prov. & Port. attēnsar; Sp. atēnsar; Ital. attēnsare; Lat. tendēto** to reach; after, to, to; *freq.* **attēns** = . . . to attend (ATTEND); *ad* to, and *tēns* to stretch.]

# **A. Transitive:**

1. (*ven.*) To make trial or experiment of; to try, to endeavor.

(1) Followed by an adjective of the person or thing of which one makes trial or experiment, or after whom or which one makes an endeavor.  
"Something attempted, something done."  
"Has earned a night's repose."

(2) Followed by the infinitive.

"The government regarded these infant colonies with aversion, and attempted violently to stop the stream of emigration."—*Monography*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

# **II. Specialty:**

"To try in the sense of tempt; to tempt. (In this sense the word *tempt* has taken its place.)"

"Who in all things wise and just,  
Hindered not Satan to attempt the mild  
Of man, with strength entire and from-will armed."

2. To attack.

"Tript as he beheld, god prince of the king,  
For him attempting who was self-abased."

3. **Infrastr.** To make an attack.

"I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name, which, among some, is yet very sacred."—*Gleanville*. *Serpis* *serpens*.

**at-tēpt, at-tēpt-s** (p mte), s. [From the verb.]

1. An endeavor, an effort.

"An attempt was made with great success to set up iron works."—*Monography*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. An attack, an assault.

"If we have always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietude, without any attempt upon us."—*Boiss.*

**at-tēpt-s-bl-1-t** (p mte), s. [Rare attempt; ability.]

1. Capability of being attempted.

2. A person or persons, or a thing or things capable of being attempted.

"Short way ahead of us, it is all dim; an unworldly sketch of possibilities, of apophantasms, attemptabilities, reason-hungry hopes."—*Curios*. *Heroes and Heroines*, *Lock*, vi.

**at-tēpt-s-ble**, **at-tēpt-1-ble** (p mte), a. [Rare attempt; able, -ible.] Capable of being attempted; capable of being attacked.

"The gentleman wanting to be no more fair, virtuous, wise, but less amiable than the nurse of our ladies."—*Shakespeare*. *Cymbeline*, i, 4.

**at-tēpt-1-ble** (p mte), s. [Lat. *attēptum*, noun, of *attēptus*, past part. of *attēptus*.] In *Prov. attēnsar*. An attempt, an endeavor, especially to commit a crime. In 1569, Puttenham ranked this word as one quite recently introduced in the language. It arose, however, somewhat earlier.

"To forbear that attempt."—*Sunder* (A. D. 1545). In *Proverbs*. *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv, p. 241.

**at-tēpt-s-d** (p mte), ps. par. & s. [ATTENT, v.]

**at-tēpt-s-r** (p mte), s. [Rare attempt; -er.] One who attempts. *Specialty*.

1. One who assails a person or his virtue; an assaulter; a tempter.

"The Son of God, with godlike force and aid,  
Against 't' attempter of Thy Father's throne."

2. One who endeavors to do anything.

"You are no factors for glory or treasure, but distributors of temptations for the universal good."—*Gleanville*. *Serpis* *serpens*.

**at-tēpt-1-ble** (p mte), a. [ATTENTABLE.]

**at-tēpt-1-ig** (p mte), pr. par. & s. [ATTENT, v.]

**at-tēpt-1-ig** (p mte), ps. par. & s. [ATTENT, v.]

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**at-tēpt-1-ig** (p mte), ps. par. & s. [ATTENT, v.]

# **A. Transitive:**

1. **Lat.** (When the subject of the verb is a person.)

1. To turn the thoughts toward; to apply the mind to.

(a) To bend the desires toward attaining any object.

"Their hands thus appeared, their own attitude  
The doubtful fortress of their souls friends."—*Dryden*. *Virgil*, *Æneid*, i, 296.

(b) To fix the mind upon anything; to listen or endeavor to turn the eyes fixedly upon it, or reflect upon it earnestly.

"Sing then, and Damon shall attend the strain."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

2. To wait upon or for a person.

(1) In a good sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(2) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(3) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(4) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(5) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(6) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(7) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(8) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(9) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(10) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(11) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

"He may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey."

"His companion, youthful Valentine,  
Attended the emperor in his royal court."

(12) In a bad sense:

"I to wait upon a person as a servant does a master."

Or (2), in obedience to a superior, in compliance with wish.

"The court attendant with her faint boy,  
The young Anstey, and the young Frey."

"The young Anstey, and the young Frey,  
The young Anstey, and the young Frey."

IV. To wait for, to wait, to delay. [See *Prov. attend* in the etym.]

"Plant assemblies on the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is safer to attend till October."

—*Boiss.*

(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verb to attend, to mind, to regard, to heed, and to notice:

—*Attend* is the generic; to *mind* is the specific term.

—*To mind* is to attend to a thing, so that it may not be forgotten; to *regard* is to look on a thing as of importance; to *heed* is to attend to a thing from a principle of duty; to *notice* is to look on a thing as which strikes the senses. . . . Children should always attend when spoken to, and mind what is said to them; they should regard the commands of their parents, so as to make them the rule of their conduct, and heed their warnings, so as to avoid the evil; they should notice what passes before them, so as to apply it to some useful purpose."

(b) *Attend* and *wait* upon are thus discriminated: "*Attend* is an act of obligation; *wait* upon, of that choice. A physician attends his patient; a member attends on Parliament; one gentleman waits upon another."

(c) The following is the distinction between *attend* to, *hearken*, and *to listen*: "*Attend* is a mental act; *hearken*, and *listen* are physical; *listen*, simply corporeal. *Attend* is to have the mind engaged on what we hear; to *hearken* and *listen* are to have the ear open. People attend when they are addressed; they *hearken* to what is said by others; they *listen* to what passes between others."—*Crabb*. *Eng. Synon.*

**at-tēnd**, s. (ATTEND, v.) Attendance.

**at-tēnd-ance**, **at-tēnd-ance**, s. (O. Fr. *attendence*.)

1. The act of attending.

1. The act of waiting upon a person or upon people; service, ministry; as that of—

(1) A servant waiting upon a master, or followers upon a chief.

"And the most of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the ministering of his ministers and their people."—*1 Chron.*, ix, i.

"Attendance is a bribe, and then 'tis bought."

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**at-tér-ne, -át-tér-né, a.** [A. S. *atterne*, *atvren*, *atvren*; *atvren*; M. H. *atvren*; *atvren*.]  
1. Venomous; poisonous. (*Stratmann*.)  
2. Fiery, cruel, marling, ill-affected. (*Groce*.)

**at-tér-né, a.** [From A. S. *atterne*; *atvren*.]  
[Attire.] Venomous, *(Stratmann)* or marling, *(Groce)*.

**at-tér-rá-tio, v. t.** [Lat. *ad-terro*, and *terra*, *terram* land, as distinguished from the heavens, the sea, the air, &c.] To add to the land, to form into dry land.

**at-tér-rá-tio, pa. par.** [ATTERRATE.]

**at-tér-rá-tio, pr. par.** [ATTERRATE.]

**at-tér-rá-tion, s.** [Eng. *atterra* (*at-ter*)-ion.] The process of adding to the land or of forming into dry land.

**at-tér, v. t. & i.** [In Fr. *attester*; Sp. *atestar*, *atstestar*; Port. *attestar*; Ital. *attestare*; Lat. *attestari*; from *ad-terro*, and *testari* to be a witness; *testis* a witness.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To call to witness.

"But I attest the gods."  
*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida, II. 2.*

**II. To bear witness.**

1. *(a) Properly:* To bear witness to the genuineness of a document and the truth of its contents by appending one's signature to it; to certify.  
"In any other way, whether by word or deed, to confirm the truth of an allegation or fact."  
"Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest  
That clear she did from venial crime abstain."  
*Shakspeare, F. Q. II. I. 17.*

"Idemness, whom Dion Solas attest  
Of matchless deed."  
*Pope, Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix, 31-32.*

2. When the witness is a thing, as, for instance, a book, a passage or passage in a book, coincidences of fact in a statement, or anything similar,  
"... they formerly did so, as is attested by passages in Pliny."  
*Darwin: Origin of Species (1859), ch. i, p. 34.*  
"... the casual coincidences of fact, with which contemporary literature abounds, serve to attest the veracity of the historian, and to confirm its veracity."  
*Lewis: Roman Hist., ch. vi, § 4.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bear witness.

"Till, from the fleet our presents be conveyed,  
And, Jove attesting, the firm compact made."  
*Pope, Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix, 31-32.*

**at-tér, s.** [From the verb.] Attestation.

"... the exalted man, to whom  
Such high attest was given."  
*Shakspeare, F. Q. II. I. 17.*

**at-tér-tá-tion, s.** [In Fr. *attestation*; Sp. *at-testación*; Port. *attestação*; Ital. *attestazione*; all from Lat. *attestatio*.] The act of attesting; the state of being attested; that which attests.

**Specialty:**

1. *Of persons:* The act of bearing witness to any document by appending one's signature to it; also the act of witnessing any opinion or statement in a legal formal manner.  
"... men, as we know them, do not sacrifice their lives in the attestation of that which they know to be untrue."  
*Tyndall: Prog. of Science (3d ed.), ch. iii, § 3.*

2. *Of things:* That which attests anything; specially historical evidence of an external character to the authorship or events of a history.

"... the external attestation, corroborated by the internal evidence of the narrative."  
*Lewis: Roman Hist., ch. vi, § 4.*

**at-tér-tá-tive, adj.** [From Lat. *attestatio*, *attestatio*; from *attestari* (*ATTTEST*), and Eng. *affirm*, *affirm*.] Attesting.

"... the external attestation, corroborated by the internal evidence of the narrative."  
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"... the external attestation, corroborated by the internal evidence of the narrative."  
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**at-tér-ór, s.** [ATTTESTER.]

**at-tér-yat, s.** [From Lat. *attestatio*, *attestatio*, *attestatio*.] Appertaining, belonging.

"That is my dull spite it is not attested."  
*Fabian: Chron. (Prologue), p. 2. (R. in Boucher.)*

**at-tér-yat, v. t. & i.** [ATTAIN.]

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"There is an elegant *Atticium* which occurs, Lake with  
"It is better than well."  
*Shakspeare, F. Q. II. I. 17.*

**at-tér-yat, v. t. & i.** [In Lat. *attestatio*; from Gr. *attestatio*.]

**A. Transitive:** To cause to conform to the idiom of Attica, or of its capital, Athens.

**B. Intransitive:** To speak or write like a native of Attica.

"If any will still excuse the tyrant for attesting in these circumstances."  
"... *Atticium*: *Dissect*, upon *Phalaris*, p. 317.

**at-tér-yat, s. pl.** [From Gr. *Attika*, the title of the first book in Pausanias's *History of Greece* which treat of Attica and Megara.] A geographical, topographical, historical, or other description of Attica.

**A. Transitive:** The pl. of *attér*, has a slightly different etymology. [ATTIC, B. 2.]

**at-tér-yat, s. pl.** [Lat. *attestatio*, from *attest*, old form of *attest*.] [ATTIC.] Contiguous, bordering on, near, hard by. (*Optivie*.)

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Attic on the Arch of Constantine.

**Fig. 2:** Pure or classical in style.

"If this be not the common Attic reception of it, yet it will seem strange to the passing of the New Testament in which, whoever will observe, may find words and phrases which purport the Attic purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of."  
*Hammann's Herm., II.*

**at-tér-yat, s. pl.** [In Gr. *attestatio*; from *attest*; from *attestari* (*ATTTEST*), and Eng. *affirm*, *affirm*.] Attic.

1. Attached to the Athenian people, and especially in narratives of the Peloponnesian war.

"Tyrus and his accomplices were put to death at Athens."  
*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida, II. 2.*

2. A mode of expression characteristic of the Attic dialect; also classical, elegant, polished.

"They made sport, and I laughed; they misperceived, and I mislaid; and to make up the Atticisms, they were out, and I missed."  
*William: Apology for Socrates, p. 317.*

**at-tér-yat, s. pl.** [In Gr. *attestatio*; from *attest*; from *attestari* (*ATTTEST*), and Eng. *affirm*, *affirm*.] Attic.

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## Ordinary Language:

1. Of the Divine Being or of persons:

(1) *Gen.*: The originator, beginner, producer, or creator. (John 1.)

"In that blood of meadow Nature, thriving wide  
Her veil upon, discloses with a smile  
The author of her beauty, who, retired  
Behind his own creation, works unseen  
By the impure, and hears his power denied."

"The serpent utter was, Eve did proceed;  
Adam not autor, sutor was indeed."

(2) *Queen's Myths.*

"... He became the author of eternal salvation unto  
all them that obey him."—*Heb. v. 9*

*Author's proof.* The proof that to an author for  
revision after the compositor's errors have been  
corrected.

2. Specially:

(a) An accuser, a predecessor. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

(b) One who writes books, scientific papers, &c.,  
with a certain measure of originality, as distinguished  
from a compiler and a translator.

(c) The Arabee vech yet that master of doryng,  
Yemal was here with his Hylde; Fulchour, by Trevelin,  
II. 11. (S. 15. *Boke.*)

"All the rage of a multitude of authors, irritated at  
once at the sting of mead and the sting of reality, is  
directed against the unfortunate patron."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng. ch. xiv.*

(d) One who there is a special term, *AUTHORÆA* (q. v.), for a female who writes books, yet the word  
*author* is sometimes used in the same sense.

"To one of the *Author's Children* on his Birthday."—*Headley; one of Mrs. Hemans' Poems.*

II. Of things: The efficient cause of anything;  
which originates or produces anything.

"That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove  
the immediate author of their enmity."—*Shaksp.; Act. III. 11. 6.*

*author-craft*, s. The craft or art of an author;  
skill in literary composition.

"Ita book comes from the heart, it will contrive to  
reach other hearts: all art and *author-craft* are of small  
account to that."—*Curteis; Heroes and Hero-Worship, Lecture IV.*

*au-thôr*, v. t. [From the substantive.] To be  
the author of; [or] of; act as the doer of a deed;  
to, to effect, to perpetrate; to support by authority,  
to accredit.

"... when each an overthrow  
Of friends he comes to see."—*Chapman; Homer's Iliad, bk. III. (Richardson).*

What had he done, he could not say,  
Beside a Fletcher; beside a Brother.  
—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng. ch. xiv.*

*au-thôr-ed*, pa. par. [AUTHOR, v. t.]

*au-thôr-ess*, s. [Eng. author, and fem. suff. -*ess*.]  
1. *Gen.*: A female author, cause, or originator of  
anything.

"Albeit his [Adam's] loss, without God's mercy, was  
absolutely irreparable; yet we never did he twitted her  
as *author* of his fall."—*Fletcher; Born, on St. Luke xiv. 20.*

"When others e'er did the *author* of their woe,  
Thy pity cheer'd my sorrows in their flow."  
—*Pope; Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv. 970-71.*

2. Spec.: A female author of a book.

"This woman was *author* of scandalous books."—*Macaulay; Notes on Pope's Dunciad.*

"Thence more modern than the former ones."  
*au-thôr-ial*, s. [Eng. author; -*ial*.] Pertaining  
to an author. (*Scott; Antiquary, ch. xiv.*)

*au-thôr-ism*, s. [AUTHORISM.]

*au-thôr-ism*, s. [Eng. author; -*ism*.] Authorship.  
(*Walspole; Letters, II. 209.*)

*au-thôr-i-ty*, s. [Eng. author; -*ty*.] Authority.  
(*Walspole; Letters, II. 209.*)

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(*Walspole; Letters, II. 209.*)

"The provincial authorities sent copies to the man-  
ual authorities."—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

"Authority herself sits seldom alone."  
—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

Though resident, and witness of the wrong.  
—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

"It may be used, in an analogous sense, of particu-  
lar orders of superhuman beings holding a place  
in the heavenly hierarchy."

"Who is gone to heaven, and is on the right hand  
of God; angels and *authorities* and powers being sub-  
ject unto him."—*1 Peter iii. 22.*

II. Of things (specially). Books or documents  
regarded as so deserving of credit that people in  
general are afraid to dissent from them in opinion.

"We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and  
injure the intellect of the nation."—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

"I cannot here give references and *authorities* for my  
several statements."—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

*au-thôr-i-ty*, s. [Eng. author; -*ty*.] Authority.  
(*Walspole; Letters, II. 209.*)

"... a *concrete* authority, by that part of St.  
Austin's words."—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

*au-thôr-i-ty*, s. [Eng. author; -*ty*.] Authority.  
(*Walspole; Letters, II. 209.*)

In its authorization; [or] of the state of being  
authorized.

"The obligation of laws arises not from their matter,  
but from their admission and reception, and *authorizations*  
in this kingdom."—*Macaulay; Letters, II. 209.*

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"They took great pleasure in compounding law suits among their neighbors; for which they were the accusers of the grievances of the long robe."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

"Believe and reason to one end and aspire; Praise their aversion, pleasure their desire."—*Pope: Essay on Man, ll. 38.*

"Aversion is now followed by to, for, or, from; formerly it might have been, to, for, or toward."

"A freesholder is bred with an aversion to subjection."—*Johnson.*

"The same adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever."—*Afterbury.*

"I am a state for which they have so great esteem."—*Johnson.*

"His aversion toward the house of York."—*Bacon.*

"\**av-er-sive*, a. [From Lat. *avertum*, sup. of *avertio*, and Eng. *avert* *ave*.] Turned away (literally or figuratively), averse."

"Those strong bitter humors, which *avert*er grow."—*Shakespeare, Civil War, ll. 48.*

"\**av-er-st*, (u-s), a. (O. Eng. a; and *vert*, apparently a pronunciation, by the ear, of *at first*.) At the first."

"\**avert* both the hastes too, That look well alle too."—*MS. Arundel, 57, l. 1. (R. in Boucher.)*

"\**av-er-t*, \**av-er-t* e (i), \**av-er-t* e (u-v), v. f. & i. (Not from *Fr. avertir*, which is to apprise (not to avert). In Ital. *avertere* is to turn away; Lat. *avertio* = to turn away; a-*vert*, and *ver-tum* to turn.)

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To turn away. (Used of things material.) "With eyes averted, Hector hastes to turn The loss of fight, and shakes the brazen array."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, ll. 311, 402.*

2. *Fig.*: To turn away; either to prevent from coming off, or, if this be impracticable, to compel to depart after it has arrived. (Used of evil, misery, &c.)

"From me, ye gods, avert such dire disgrace."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii, l. 412.*

"... Go from him—from me—Strive to avert the evil from my head."—*Worthen: White Line of Epitaphs, ch. iv.*

3. *It is often used in prayers.*

"O Lord avert whatever evil our swelling may threaten unto our church!"—*Hooker.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn evil away.

"Cold, and averting from our neighbor's good."—*Thomson: Spring, 301.*

2. In prayers: To prevent, to forbid.

"Yet Heaven avert that ever thou Shouldst weep, and bapty weep in vain."—*Burns: To Jane, in Child's Harold's Pilgrimage, l.*

"\**av-er-t* e (2), v. [From O. Fr. *avertir*; Lat. *avertio* to overthrow.] To overturn. (*Scottish.*)

"His house to be an *avertit*, that of it self remains a memory."—*Belmont: T. Lett. p. 234. (Johnson.)*

"\**av-er-ti*, ad, par. & a. [AVERTE, v.]

"But with averted eyes."—*Shakespeare, Truth.*

"\**av-er-t* er, s. [Eng. avert; -er.] He who or that which turns [anything] away."

"Averters and porgers must go together."—*Barrow: Sermon, p. 284.*

"\**av-er-t* ing, pr. par. [AVERTE.]

"\**av-er-t* it, pa. par. [AVERTE (2).]

"\**av-er-t*, a. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *avertis* a bird; Sansc. *avi* = a bird; as if a were a prefix simply.] Birds."

"As the terms used in modern zoological classification are mostly of Latin type, the class of birds is generally called *Aves*. It constitutes the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, and stands below the Mammalia, and above the Reptilia. [Bridges.]

"\**av-er-tr* ol, s. [O. Fr. *avortre*, *avorture*.] A bastard."

"Thou avortest, thou foetus veruca."—*Alamander, 2508. (L. in Boucher.)*

"\**av-er-t* e, v. f. [AVALI.]

"\**av-er-t* e, v. f. [In Port. *avertorio*; from Lat. *avertium*; from *avertis*=pertaining to birds; a bird.] [AVER.] A building, or a portion of a building of birds."

"\**av-er-t* e, v. f. [Fr. *avertir* to debate, to degrade.] To render "vis" cheap, or of little account; to depreciate. [VILE.]

"Want make the price of what we *avert*."—*B. Johnson: Muses at Court.*

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## Avary.

netted off, or a large cage designed for the keeping of birds."

"\**av-er-t* e, v. f. [Lat. *avertis*, a bird.] A flying machine capable of rising and maintaining itself in the atmosphere without the aid of gas or ruffled air."

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"\**av-er-t* e, v. f.















ous = shūs. -bie, -die, &c. = bel. del.



















**back-slide**, *v. t.* [*Eng. back; slide.*]

**1. Lit.**: To slide backward, as a man or an animal climbing a steep ascent might do. [*See* *under BACKSLIDING*, *particip. adj.*]

**2. Fig.**: To slide or lapse gradually from the spiritual or moral position formerly attained.

"That such a doctrine should, through the grossness and blindness of her professors, and the fraud of deceptive traditions, drag us downward and to *backslide* the one way into the Jewish beggary of old cast rudiments, and stumble toward another way." *Ac—Milton*: (*cf. Ref.* in *Eng. bl.*).

**back-sid-a-fer**, *s.* [*Eng. backslide*: (*cf. -er*).] One who slides back or declines from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached; an apostate.

"The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways." *—Proverbs* xiv. 11.

**back-sid-a-lag**, *pr. par. a.*, & *s.* [*BACKSLIDE.*]

**A. & B.** *As present participle & participial adj.*: In sense corresponding to that of the verb.

**C.** *O backsliding daughter.* *—Jer.* xlii. 4.

**C.** *O backsliding Israel.* *—Jer.* iii. 6, 8.

**C.** *As substantive*:

**1. Lit.**: A sliding backward. (*Rare or unused.*)

**2. Declension from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached.**

"... because their transgressions are many, and their backslidings are increased." *—Jer.* li. 22.

**back-sid-a-lag**, *pr. par. a.*, & *s.* [*Eng. backslide*; *neut.*] The quality of backsliding.

**back-stair**, *s.* [*Eng. back; stair*; the word back being used because the observer had to stand with his back to the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain Davies, about A. D. 1560, for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. It consisted of two concentric arcs and three vanes. Those of the longer radius was 80°, and that of the shorter one 40°, thus both together constituted 90°. It is now obsolete, being superseded by the quadrant. [*QUADRANT.*]

**back-stair** (*pl. back-stairs*), *s.* & *a.* [*Eng. back; stairs.*]

**A. As substantive**:

**1. Lit.**: In the sing., a stair; in the plur., stairs *a.* the back of a house, whether inside of it or outside.

**2. Fig.**: Circuitous, and perhaps not very reputable means of benefiting a friend or gaining a personal object.

"I condemn the practice which both lately crept into the court at the backstair, that some picked for shewings of the bill." *—Bacon.*

**B. As adjective** (*fin.*): Conducted by the route of the back-stairs; tortuous, not straightforward. [*BACKSTAIRS-TRAFFIC.*]

**BACKSTAIRS-TRAFFIC**, *s.* Influence exerted secretly, as in obtaining for one an office to which he is not entitled by merit.

**back-stay**, *s.* [*Eng. back; stay.*] Stays or ropes which prevent the masts of a ship from being wrenched from their places.

**back-stitch**, *s.* A stitch made by going back over a former one.

**back-stone**, *s.* [*Eng. back; A. S. bacan; ston.*] The heated stone or iron on which oysters are baked. (*Scotch and North of England.*)

**As simile** as a cat on a hot backstone. *—Yorkshire proverb.*

**back-stop**, *s.* The same as LONGSTOP (*q. v.*).

**back-string**, *s.* [*Eng. back; string.*] One of the strings tied behind a young girl to keep her pinnos in their proper place.

"Even now, at whom age's mother's more were the backstring and the back." *—Empers*: *Task*, bk. iv.

**back-sword** (*to dissent*). [*Eng. back; sword.*]

**1. A sword with one sharp edge.**

"Bull-headed not old Lewis at backsword." *—Arbuthnot.*

**2. A stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements.** [*BASKET-HILT.*]

**back-word**, *back-ward*, *back-ward*, *back-ward*, *adv.*, & *s.* [*Eng. back; -ward; -re-adv.*]

**A. As adverb**:

**1. Of place**:

**1.** With the back intentionally turned in the direction toward which one is moving.

"... but I did not see a place where any one might not have walked over backward." *—Dunbar*: *Poems* round the World, ch. xv.

**2.** So that the body naturally moves in the direction toward which one is to be directed. Upon the back, or treading thereto; downward, upon the back.

"... he fell from the top backward by the side of the ark, and his back brake." *—1 Samuel* iv. 18.

**3. Of time**, amidst, what, fall, father: wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; place, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pót, or, wère, fó, wörk, wöh, sön; müt, cüb, cüt, unite, cür, rüé, füll; try, sýrian, m. a; é; ey; a; qu; kw.

**3. Toward the back.** (*Used not of the whole body, but of part of it.*)

"In leaping with weights, the arms are first *back-ward*, and then forward with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their leap." *—Bacon.*

**4.** In the direction opposite that in which a person or thing has been moving, so as to convert a forward into a retrograde movement; regressively, retrogradely.

"The foremost, who rush on his strength hat to die; That first was backward bent." *—Shakespeare.*

**5.** *Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times backward and forward with a motion like that of an eel?* *—Newton.*

**6. Back to or toward the place whence a person came, as to a common center. Also to the person or place whence a thing came.**

**Of persons**:

"We might have met them duple, beard to beard. And best their backward horns." *—Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

**(b) Of things**:

"Amendments and reasons were sent backward and forward." *—Newman*: *Mill*, *Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"How and how I feel the long, white road, Backward like a river flow." *—Longfellow*: *The Golden Legend*, iv.

**II. Of time**:

**1. Toward bygone times.**

"To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument equal to that which looks backward, for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again." *—South.*

**2. In bygone times; past; ago.**

"The most common of the general class of terms languages in the world, if we look upon it as some remote backward." *—Locke.*

**III. More figuratively**:

**1. Reflexively.** Used of the mind turned upon itself.

"No doubtless; for the mind can backward cast Upon herwit her understanding light." *—Sir J. Davies.*

**2. So as to fail in an endeavor; into failure, into foolishness, or into folly.**

"But he will be driven backward and put to shame that wish me evil." *—Ps.* xl. 14.

"That frustrated the tokens of the fire, and makeh their knowledge foolish." *—Isaiah* xli. 23.

"So the loss of moral or spiritual attainments largely made." *—Shakespeare*: *Back* about Nothing, III. 1.

**4. In a perverse manner, with an intellectual or moral twist, or with both.**

"But she would spoil him backward. If false'd, she'd swear the gentleman should be her sister; If black, my nature, drawing of an ante, Made a foul blot; If tall, a hunch ill-headed." *—Shakespeare*: *Back* about Nothing, III. 1.

**5. And judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter." *—Isaiah* li. 14.**

**B. As adjective**:

**1. Late in point of time.** Applied to flowers, fruits, etc., expected to come to maturity at a certain time.

**2. Behind in progress.** Applied to mental or other attainments, to institutions which have not kept pace with the times, etc.

"Yet, backward as they are, and long have been." *—Cooper*: *Drum*, ch. x.

"In a very backward state of society, like that of Europe in the middle ages." *—M. J. Mill*: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, § 2.

**3. Of comprehension; slow.**

"It often falls out that the backward learner makes amends another way." *—South.*

"Nor are the slaveowners generally backward in learning every argument." *—M. J. Mill*: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, § 1.

**4. Averse to; unwilling.**

**(a) From indolence.**

"The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument." *—Watts.*

**(b) From not having attained to complete comprehension of the expediency of doing what is proposed.**

"It things are ready, if our minds be not." *—Pope*: *Essay*, where he is alluded to. *—Shakespeare*: *Henry F.*, iv. 3.

"Our manliness makes the friends of our nation backward in this matter." *—Johnston*.

**(c) From possessing the strong conviction that what is proposed is detrimental to the cause.**

"Oftim laid waste, they storm'd the deas and arms; For wiser braves are backward to be slain." *—Tate.*

**C. As substantive**: The space behind or the time which has gone by.

"What seemeth thus also." *—What seemeth thus also.*

**In the dark backward or apace of time?**

**back-ward-a-lion**, *s.* [*Eng. backward; -a-lion.*]

**On the Stock Exchange**: A consideration given to keep back the delivery of stock when the price is lower for time than for ready money.

**back-ward**, *adv.* [*Eng. backward; -ly.*]

**1. Lit.**: In a backward direction.

"Like Nimrod lions by the hunters chad, Though they do fly, yet backward they do go With good speed, making greater haste." *—Milton*: *Adieu*, bk. i.

**II. Figuratively**:

**1.** In a backward manner; with an inclination to come to the front, or if brought thither, then with a tendency to retreat; reluctantly, unwillingly.

**2.** Short of what might have been expected, or is due; perforce.

"I was the first man That ever receiv'd a gift from him: And does he think so backward of me, That I'll require it him?" *—Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, III. 3.

**back-ward-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. backward; -ness.*]

**1. Of persons**: Reluctance; unwillingness; hesitancy to remain on the foreground of action, or to come to the front and undertake action at all.

"The thing by which we are so prone to backwardness to good works, is the ill aspect that has been observed in the well-meaning charities." *—Alfred*: *Of things*: The state remaining behind the development which might have been expected at the time; lateness. The opposite of forwardness or progress.

**back-ward**, *adv.* [*BACKWARD.*]

**back-wat-er**, *s.* [*Eng. back (adv.), and water.*]

**1. Gen.**: Water in a stream which, meeting with some impediment in its progress, is thrown backward.

"... Mr. Temple, on reaching the backwater of a river which had been quite shallow in the morning, found it ten feet deep." *—Lander*, vol. ii, No. 47, November 23, 1863.

**2. Spec.**: Water in a mill-race thrown back by the turning of a waterwheel, by the overflow of the river back into the race.

**back-woods**, *s.* [*Eng. back; woods.*] Woody districts in thinly settled regions of the United States and Canada.

**back-woods-man**, *s.* [*Eng. back; woods; man.*] One whose residence is in the wooded parts of North America, and who has acquired the characteristics which fit him for the situation in which he is placed. (*Rare.*)

**back-worm**, *s.* [*Eng. back; and worm.*] A small worm found in a hawk's body near the kidneys when the animal is laboring from disease. [*PILL-ANDER.*]

**ba-côn**, *ba-côn*, *ba-cûn*, *s.* [*From O. Fr. & Prov. baccon. In O. Dint. bac, baconem. O. H. Ger. backe (accus. base). In New Lat. bacco, baccho, baccho a bacon hog, ham, salt pork. Some connect the word with bechen=fol in beech-mast.*]

**1. A term** used by the sailors for a pig which have been cured or preserved by salting with salt and saltwater, and afterward drying with or without smoke. It is used as well as the rich name, food.

By the former it is prized as a necessary of life; by the latter, for its exquisite flavor. The nitroscopic or flesh-forming matter in bacon is small, one pound of bacon yielding less than one ounce of dry muscular substance, while the amount of carbon compounds or of fat is large, being 10 to 15 per cent.

Its digestibility, however, owing to the large proportion of fat it contains, is not less than that of beef or mutton.

"High over the hearth a chine of bacon hung, Good old Phileas smelt it with a pungent." *—Dickens*.

**2. Fig.**: One's own person. (*Used in the subjoined phrase.*)

"To save one's bacon: To save one's self from sustaining injury. The expression was borrowed, according to Dr. Johnson, from the care shown by themselves, in the unwarlike times, of which happily we now know so little, to preserve















"bakbeesh" on the most frivolous pretext, or in plain language, without excuse at all, avoid him from every quarter. "Bakbeesh" is the first Arabic word with which he becomes acquainted, and he acquires it as well as he can for his interest, as soon as possible, in self-defense, to learn three words more—*la shay ka*, meaning, "I have no excuse."

**Bal.** *a.* [A. S. *bal* = (1) a general pl., (2) a burning; Icel. *bal* = strong fire.] [BAAL, BELTANA.] A flame.

"Ivif than doves to the bell,  
And that the doves thereof in  
Is their ball or for to bris."

**Bal.** *a.* [Celt. *bal* = place (1).] In Gaelic, also *bal* is domicile, a residence, a seat, a villa; from *bas* to go.]

**Bala.** A small market town in the north of Wales, in the county of Merioneth.

**Bala limestone.**

**Bala.** The appellation given by Professor Sedgwick to a calcareous deposit occurring in the vicinity of Bala. Its age is nearly that of Merioneth. It is called the *Bala limestone* in the north of Wales, in the county of Merioneth.

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(b) The emblem of justice, often figured as a bearded person holding in equilibrio a pair of scales.

To *weigh the balance*: To administer justice.

"Discreetness, eloquence, and grace,  
Prove him born to wear the scales of justice."  
The balance in the highest place,  
And bear the palm away.

*Cooper: Prose of Tarnish.*

**II. The state of being in equipoise.**

1. *Lit.*: The equipoise between an article and the balance in the opposite scale; or any similar equipoise without actual scales being used.

"And hang a bottle on each side,  
To make his balance true."  
*Cooper: John Glean.*

"I found it very difficult to keep my balance."  
*Darwin: Paper found the world, ch. xvi.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) The act of mentally comparing two things which cannot be weighed in a material balance.

"Upon a false balance of the advantage on either side, it will appear that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such messages."  
*Albany.*

(b) Mental or moral equipoise or equilibrium; good sense, steadiness, discretion.

"... the English workmen completely lose their balance."  
*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol. i, ch. i, ch. vi (Note).*

**III. That which is useful to be added to one side or other to constitute an equilibrium; also the principle of the balance.**

1. *Lit.*: Used in connection with the weighing of articles or the making up of accounts. [R.]

2. *Fig.*: Used in the estimating of things immaterial which cannot be literally weighed or calculated.

"... the balance of hardship turns the other way."  
*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol. i, ch. ii, ch. § 2.*

**1. Mechanics, etc.:**

1. *Common balance*: An instrument for determining the relative weights or masses of bodies. It consists of a beam with its fulcrum in the middle, and its arms suspended two scales, the one to be weighed on the object to be weighed, and the other the counterpoise.

The fulcrum consists of a steel pin, called the *knife-edge*, which passes through the beam, and rests with its blade on a scale of suspension, upon two supports of agate or polished steel. A needle or pointer is fixed to the beam, and indicates its position on a graduated scale. It points to zero when the balance is at rest. When the beam is horizontal, the center of gravity of the beam is in the same vertical line with the edge of the fulcrum, but a little beneath the latter. A good balance possesses both sensibility and stability. The balance is said to be sensitive when so easily revolves upon its fulcrum that, when in equipoise, the addition of the minutest article of matter to one scale makes it sensibly move. It is stable when, owing to the low position of the center of gravity, it does not long oscillate or become disturbed. This first type of balance may be modified in various ways.

(a) A *false balance* of this type is one in which the arms are unequal in length, the longer one being on the side of the scale into which the article to be weighed is to be put. As the balance is really a lever (see *lever*), it is said to be a false balance, because that in the scale will put the beam into equilibrium. The fraud may at once be detected by cutting the article to be weighed into two scales containing the weight, and vice versa.

(b) *Hydrostatic balance*: A balance designed for weighing bodies in water, with the view of ascertaining their specific gravity.

2. A *Roman balance* the same as the steel-yard. [See *scale*.] Of this type the Chinese, the Danish or Swedish, and the best lever balances are modifications.

**III. Mechanics and Natural Philosophy:**

*Balance of torsion*: An instrument invented by Coulomb for comparing the intensities of very small forces. It consists of a metallic wire suspended vertically from a fixed point, to the lower end of which a horizontal needle is attached with a lever (see *lever*). [See *scale*.] Of this type the Chinese, the Danish or Swedish, and the best lever balances are modifications.

**IV. Astron.**: A constellation, one of the signs of the zodiac, generally designated by its Latin name, *Libra*. [Libra.]

**V. Book and Account Keeping**: The excess on the debtor or creditor side of an account, which requires to be met by an identical sum entered under the heading on the other side. An equilibrium is to be established between the two.

**VI. Com.**: *Balance of trade*: The balance of trade; properly and correctly the balance of the exports from and the imports into any country, but more commonly the amount required on one side or other to constitute such an equilibrium.

"Nothing, however, can be more absurd than this whole doctrine of the balance of trade... When two places trade with one another, this doctrine supposes that if the balance be even, neither of them either loses or gains; but it is plain in any degree to one side, that one of them loses and the other gains, in proportion to its declination from the exact equilibrium."  
*Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. iv, ch. iii.*

**VII. Politics. Balance of power**: Such a condition of things that the power of any one state, however great, is balanced by that of the rest. To maintain such an equilibrium, the states must be so jealous to watch each other, and if any powerful and ambitious one seek to aggrandize itself at the expense of a weaker neighbor, all the other states parties to the system, hold themselves bound to resist its aggressions. The ancient Greek states thus combined first against Athens, and then against Spartan domination. Several of the modern European states did so yet more systematically, first against Spain, then against France, and more recently against Russia. Many of these wars have tended to the vindication of international law and the preservation of the rights of human liberty, but others have been detrimental to humanity, and the "balance of power" does not now override the passions of the states to the extent that it did formerly. Those who advocate it have no other ambition than to maintain the "status quo," however arbitrary or unjust.

**balance-beams, s. pl.** Beams constituting part of the machinery for lowering a drawbridge, and which, moving in grooves, are raised and lowered by the action of the beams.

**balance-beams** the beams of a balance, and more recently against Russia. Many of these wars have tended to the vindication of international law and the preservation of the rights of human liberty, but others have been detrimental to humanity, and the "balance of power" does not now override the passions of the states to the extent that it did formerly. Those who advocate it have no other ambition than to maintain the "status quo," however arbitrary or unjust.

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"The forces were so evenly balanced that a very slight accident might have tipped the scale."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"In the country, parties were more nearly balanced than in the capital."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(b) To make the two sides of an account agree with each other, or to do anything analogous. [L. 1.]

"His gain is balanced by their loss."—*J. R. Mill, Polit. Econ.*, bk. i, ch. iii, § 4.

"Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie."—*Locke, Essay*.

"Give him leave

To balance the account of Bismarck's day."

(c) Mentally to compare two forces, magnitudes, etc., with a view of estimating their relative potency or importance.

"A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of the question."—*Darwin, Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), introd., p. 2.

(d) To adjust one account to another exactly.

"While chief Baron Eas sat to balance the laws, he found for him in nicely discovering Counsel."—*Report of an Adjunct Case*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Account and book keeping*: To ascertain and note down or pay the sum which is necessary to make the debtor and creditor side of an account equal.

2. *Accounting*: Reciprocally to move forward and backward from.

## B. Intransitive:

### 1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Utt.*: To be in equilibrium; to be exactly poised. [Used of scales.]

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To be equal on the one side and the other, as "the account balancers."

(b) To hesitate between conflicting evidence or motives.

"Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's transient possession, he would not balance, or err in the determination of his choice."—*Locke, Essay*.

"Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it."—*Afterbury to Pope*.

II. *Dancing*: To move forward to, or backward from, a partner.

**bál'-áped**, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [BALANCE, v.]

"For England and the same sobering power of balanced loss and gain will have the same salutary effect."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1871.

**bál'-anyé méak**, *a.* [EAG. balance; *mens*. In Fr. *balancer*, *balancer*.] The act of balancing; the state of being balanced.

"The older Geoffrey and Geoffrey propounded, at about the same period, their law of composition or balancing of growth."—*Darwin, Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v, p. 101.

**bál'-án-gér**, *a.* [Eog. *balancē*; *er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A he who or that which balances or poises a pair of scales, or who, by this or any other method, produces equilibrium in anything.

2. *Eton.*: The balancer of a dipterous insect; those drumstick-like processes well seen in the fly and other familiar species of the order.

**bál'-án-qlig**, *pr. par.*, & *a.* [BALANCE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In scous corresponding to those of the verb.

## C. As substantive:

1. The act of rendering equal or in equilibrium or poised; the state of being thus equal or in equilibrium.

2. That which produces equilibrium, poise or equality.

"Just thus know the balancers of the clouds . . ."—*Joh. xxviii, li.*

**bal'-ánd'-ra**, *a.* [Sp. & Port. *balandra*.] [It. *landera*.] A kind of vessel with one mast, used in South America and elsewhere.

"I was compelled to return by a *balandra*, or sea-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden, which was bound to Buenos Ayres."—*Darwin, Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

**bal'-án-tám**, *sp. pl.* [BALANTIS.] One of the two families into which the crustaceans order called Cirripoda is divided. It includes the animals popularly called Sea-acorns, from the remote resemblance which their shells bear to the fruit of the oak. They consist of a large cirriferous, so frequently seen covering stakes and rocks with high-water mark. [BALANTIS, BARNACLE, CIRRIPODA.]

**bál'-án-nú**, *a.* [Lat. *balanus*; Gr. *balanus*.] *made from the balanus.* [BALANUS.]

*áké*, *fát*, *áre*, amidst, *whát*, *fáll*, father; *wé*, *wét*, *hère*, camel, *hér*, *thère*; *pne*, *sít*, *síre*, *or*, *maríne*; *gò*, *pòt*, *or*, *wòre*, *wólf*, *wòrk*, *whò*, *ón*; *máte*, *cób*, *cúre*, *unite*, *cúr*, *rále*, *fóll*; *trý*, *syrian*. *m. a = é; ey = á. qu = w.*

**Balanus**. A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidae. The species have a long slender rostrum, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, which they use in depositing their eggs in the cornucopia.

*Balaninus aurum* is the Nut-weevil. It attacks the hazel-nut and the filbert, while *B. glaudius* attacks the acorn.

**bál'-án-ite**, *a.* [In Ger. *balanit*; Fr. *balanite*; Lat. *balanus*; Gr. *balanus* (as *ad*)] acorn-shaped, (as *s.*) a precious stone. [Play.]

**Balanus**. A genus of the family Cirripoda of the genus Balanus, or closely allied to it.

**bál'-á-nú-gíw'-nú**, *a.* [Gr. *balanus*, an acorn, and *glauco*, green.] A remarkable genus of soft-bodied, worm-like creatures, having certain features which are entirely alien to vertebrates, and other features that suggest affinity to the worms.

**bál'-án-sph'-ér**, *a.* [Gr. *balanus*, an acorn, and *sphaera*, a sphere.] The typical genus of *Balanophora*. The Himalayan species make great knots on the roots of oaks and maples, accepted by the natives into drink.

In Asia the wax of *Balanophora elongata* is used in making candles.

**bál'-án-sph'-ér**, *a.* [Lindley, *bál*, *án*, *sph'*, *ér*, *a.* (Richard, *s.* pl. [BALANOPHORA.]

[Cymonidum. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the class Rhinanthales or Rhinanthales, but placed by Hooker to have an affinity to the exogenous order Haloragaceae, or Hippuridaceae. They are succulent, fleshy, leafless plants, usually pale or red, parasitic on the roots of trees. The flowers are mostly unisexual; they are crowded together in heads or cones. The perianth in the male is generally three or four cleft; the ovary has one or two styles, but only one cell and one pendulous ovule.]

Lindley estimated the number known families at thirty. They occur in America; at the Cape of Good Hope and in other parts of Africa; also in Asia. One species occurs in Malta. In proportion they seem to be sterile.

*Cymonidum coccineum*, called by apothecaries *Fungus Emphreus*, is so, as are some species of *Heteris*. Embryonic plants enter in *Polytrichum* (L.) were found. [BALANOPHORA, CYNOMORPHACE.]

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**bál'-án-sph'**, *a.* [Lat. *balanus*; Gr. *balanus* (1) an acorn, (2) a similar fruit.]

A genus of crustacean animals, the typical one of the family Balanidae (q. v.). Their shell consists of two valves, the upper of which is fixed by its base to the object to which the animal seeks to adhere. From two to four valves more below, the lower of which is free.

Exception of a slit or orifice, through which the inhabitant protrudes its cirri in quest of sustenance. Those fixed with one valve swimming about when immature, and in that state somewhat resembles an entomozoon. [ACORN-SHELL.]

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**bald-buzzard, s.** A name sometimes given to the Osprey, or Fishing-hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*), and to the genus to which it belongs.

† **Bald-buzzard** is sometimes abbreviated into *Halb-buzzard*.

**bald goat, s.** An English name for the Common Goat (*Capra aëna*).

**bald head, bald head, s.**

1. A head which is bald, or destitute of hair.

2. An offensive designation for one affected with baldness.

"... there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, 'thou sayest baldness, thou sayest baldness.' (Matt. ix. 34.)

**bald-locust, bald locust, s.** [*Heb. saluk, saluk, or saluk, from East Aram. saluk, saluk, or saluk* consumed. In Sept. *gr. saluk*; Lat. *saluk, saluk*.] A winged and eatable species of locust not yet properly identified.

"... and the bald locust after his kind ... (Lev. xi. 22)

**bald-pate, s. a.**

**A. As substantive:** "A pate," or head, destitute of hair.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having a head of this description.

2. Devoid of the accustomed covering of anything.

"Nor with Daburats bridle up the floods, Nor periwig with snow the baldpate woods." (Keats, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**bald-pated, s.** Having the "pate," or head, destitute of hair.

"You baldpated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you?" (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**bald-tyrant, s. pl.** The English name of a genus of birds, (*Tyrannus*), which belongs to the family Ampelizidae (*Chatterers*), and the subfamily Tyranninae, or Tyrannines. Its habitat is South America. Its name is derived from the absence of feathers on a considerable portion of the face.

**bâl-da-shin, bâl-da-chi-nô, bâl-dâ-xin, s.** [*In Dan. baldakin; tier, baldachin; Fr. baldachin; Sp. baldachin; Ital. baldachino*; canopy; Low Lat. *baldachin, baldachin*; (1) rich silk; (2) baldachin; from Ital. *Baldaccio, Baldacc*; = *Baldacc*, the well-known city near the eastern limit of Turkey in Asia, whence the rich silk used for covering baldachins came.]

1. Properly: A rich silk cloth erected as a canopy over a king, a saint, or other persons of distinction, to increase his dignity.

"No baldachin, no cloth of state, was there; the king being absent." (*See T. Herbert*, *Port. v. 36*.)

2. *Ecclm.* Arch. A canopy, generally supported by pillars, but sometimes suspended from above, placed over an altar in a Roman Catholic Church, during processions.



Baldachin (from St. Peter's, Rome).

not so much to protect it as to impart to it additional grace and dignity. It is generally of a square form, covered with silk or other rich cloth, fringed at the margin. It is supposed to be copied from the canopy called in Latin *chiboria*, and in Greek *kiborion*, erected by the early Christians over tombs and altars. Baldachins were first introduced into the Western Church about 1125. Some baldachins are of great size. That in St. Peter's at Rome, the largest and finest known, reaches the elevation, including the cross, of 125 feet. On the other hand, some are small enough to be removed from their places and carried over the host in Roman Catholic processions.

**bâl-de-lî, bâl-de-liehe (ch guttural), adv.** [*BOLDLY*.]

**bâld-e-mô-pa, s.** [*Etymology doubtful*.] [*Bald-mountain*.]

**bôll, bôll; pôll, fôll; cat, gell, ehorus, chîn, bengh; gô, gôm; thin; this, s.**

**-clan, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -sion = shân, -tion, -gion = shûn. -tious, -cious,**

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s.** (According to Malone, *baldier* is from Eng. *bald*, and *dâh* is also the ordinary English word, reference being to the practice of barbers dashing their "balds" backward and forward in hot water. The example from Nash is given in favor of this etymology. But Joseph Hunter, writing in Boucher, suggests that *baldier-dâh* may be from Wal. *baldierdâh*, *baldierdâh* to babble, to prate, to talk idly; *baldierdâh* prating, babbling, talking idly. With this view Wedgwood agrees; and adds Teutonic and other affinities. In Gael. *baldierdâh*, *baldierdâh* is a loud noise, shouting; Sw. *baldierdâh*, clamor, bustle; Dan. *baldierdâh*, rumbling noise, bustle, brawl; Dut. *baldierdâh*, bickering. (See the verb.)

1. Lit.: Mixed, tranky, and worthless liquor.

1. That used by barbers for washing the head. (See etym.)

"They would no more lie under the poks of the sea, or have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barber's baldierdâh." (*Nash*, *Letters* 139, p. 6.)

2. A liquor to be drunk.

"It is against my freehold, my inheritance, To drink such baldierdâh, or bonny clabber!"

"Mine is such a drench of baldierdâh." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**II. Fig.** Confused speech or writing; a jargon of words without meaning, or if they possess any, then it is something offensive and indecent.

"If the derivation of baldierdâh from the Welsh, as suggested by Hunter, be permitted, then what is here marked II. Fig. must become I. Lit., and vice versa."

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s. f.** (From the substantive.) To mix or adulterate liquor of any kind.

"When merrily began to bleed, Baldierdâh was his fine new name." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"And palpids did like beacons flame." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being adulterated with two or three parts of simple water?" (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s. f.** (Eng. *bald*; *-ly*.) In a bald manner; awkwardly, inelegantly. (Johnson.)

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s. f.** (From the verb.) To mix or adulterate liquor of any kind.

"Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being adulterated with two or three parts of simple water?" (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

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2. Absence of all ornament or even eugenic. (Specialist of composition.)

"Bards have all the elements of allusion, and barbarity of versification, belonging to Shalott, without his strokes of satire and severity." (*Warton*, *Ess. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 74.)

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s. f.** (From the verb.) To mix or adulterate liquor of any kind.

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Baldric.

"A valiant baldric, o'er his shoulder tied, Sustained the sword that glittered at his side." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"The bugle-horn hung by his side, All in a well-knit baldric." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"His bugle ... (Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"A baldric for a lady's neck." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"Any one of the subsidiary ropes used in ringing church bells." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

"... for making the baldric of the great bell, all in a well-knit baldric." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**II. Fig.** The baldric viewed as a garment, belying the heavens. (See *Lattin* in the etymology.)

"That like the Twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight, Which deck the baldric of the heavens bright." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**baldric-wise, baldric-wise, s.** Resembling a baldric; ornamented like a baldric.

"And not the meanest, but, baldric-wise, death wear Some goodly garment." (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**bâl-dêr-dâh, s. f.** (From the verb.) To mix or adulterate liquor of any kind.

"Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being adulterated with two or three parts of simple water?" (*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

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**bal-né-tion, s.** [From Lat. *balneum*=a bath.] The act or operation of bathing.

"As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in balneation, and fomentations of that part."—*Brown: Valgar Errors.*

**bal-né-tér, s.** [Lat. *balneator*=pertaining to a bath.] Pertaining to a bath (Colgrave).

**(bál-é-tá-de, s.)** [BALLOTADE.]

**ba-ló-w, ba-ló-w, interj. & s.** [From Fr. *en bas le w*=the wolf below.] [HULLABALOO.]

**A.** As *interjection*: A nursery term designed to frighten children into silence, if not into sleep. Originally it hinted that a wolf was waiting below, but ultimately it lost definite meaning, and only suggested that cause for terror existed without indicating the nature of the peril.

"Baw, my babe, his still and sleep,  
It grieves me saul to see thee weep."  
*Lady Anne Bulstrey's Lament.* (Boucher.)

**B.** As *substantive*: The name of a tune referring to the above-mentioned exclamation.

"You wakened, play Ballon."  
*Knight of the Burning Castle, II.* (Boucher.)

**bal-é, bal-é, s.** [Sp. & Port. *balón*, considered by Mahn to be of Iberian origin.] A raft or fishing-boat, used chiefly on the Pacific coast of South America.

**bal-sam, s.** [In Sw. & Ger. *balsam*; Dan. *balsam*; Saut. *balm*; Fr. *baume*; O. Fr. *baume*, *baume*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *balsamo*; Lat. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*=a fragrant gum from the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead; & the balsam-tree; also *balsameus* the balsam-tree.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

Any natural vegetable resin with a strong and fragrant odor.  
Johnsen defines it as "ointment, unguent, an unctuous application, thicker than oil and softer than olive."

A well-known and beautiful plant, *Impatiens balsamina*, or any of its congeners.

**II. Fig.** Anything agreeable to the recipient, and which acts upon him with medicinal effect.

"Christ's blood our balsam; if that cure us here,  
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe."  
Denham.

**B. Technically:**

**1. Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Com., &c.:**

**1. Originally:** A term for any strong-scented vegetable resin. It was applied also to many resinous and oleaceous compounds.

**2. Then:** It was restricted to those containing, or supposed to contain, benzoic acid, and specially to the Balsams of Tolu and Peru, to storax, benzoin, and liquid amber.

**3. Now:** It has again been extended to many substances not containing benzoic acid. According to the present use of the term, balsam in Chemistry is a resinous substance, and may be defined as a natural mixture of resins with volatile oil.



Balsam of Copaiba. (Plant, Flower, and Fruit.)

**C.** *Balsam of Mecca*, *Balm of Mecca*: The same as Balm of Gilead, an odoriferous resin from an Amygdaceae tree, *Balsamotendron Gileadense*. (Balm or oil of Balm of Mecca.)

**Balsam of Peru:** A balsam, the produce, according to Mutis, of Myroxylon, or Myrspermum, an Amygdaceae genus.

**Balsam of Tolu:** A balsam, the produce of Toluifera, or Myrspermum, already mentioned.

**III. Old Pharmacy, Balsam of Sulphur:** A solution of sulphur in oil.

**IV. Botany and Horticulture:**

**1. Sing.** The English name of Impatiens, a genus belonging to the order Balsaminaceae, or Balsams, *Impatiens balsamina* is the much admired "balsam"

late, fat, sare, amidst, whát, fall, father; wé, wét, hére, camel, hé, théré; pine, pit, sir, marine; qd, pót, or, wór, wolf, wór, wór, éón; móté, éúb, éub, éunite, éúr, éúle, éúll; trý, éryán, m, n, s; éy, a; qn, éw.

so often grown in gardens, in boxes, or pots in windows, and in other places. Cultivation has made it common, very diverse, and the plant has now very many varieties, but none of them are permanent. The juice of the balsam, prepared with alum, is used for dyeing Japanese to dye their nails red. [IMPATENE.]

**2. Plural:** Balsams. The English name of the order Balsaminaceae, in Lindley's nomenclature.

**balsam-apple, balsam apple, s.** The fruit of a Cucurbitaceous plant, *Momordica balsamina*. It is a fleshy, ovate fruit, partly smooth, partly with tubercular ridges of tubercles, and is eaten when ripe. In Syria the unripe pulp, mixed with sweet oil, and exposed to the sun for some days, is used for curing wounds. It is applied in drops let fall upon cotton wool.

**balsam-herb, balsam herb, s.** Among Gardeners: A plant, *Justicia comata*.

**balsam-seed, s.** Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus *Myrspermum*.

**balsam-sweating, adj.** Sweating or yielding balsam.

**balsam-tree, s.**

**1.** The English name of the Clusia, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Balsaminaceae.

**2.** The "Balm of Gilead," or any other tree belonging to the genus *Balsamotendron*. [See Balm, B. II. 3.]

**balsam-wood, s.** The name given in this country to a plant, *Grappallium polycarpum*, used in the manufacture of paper.

**balsam-wood, s.**

Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus *Myroxylon*.

**bal-sam, v. t.** [From *balsam*, s. (q. v.).]

**1. Lit.** To impregnate with balsam.  
**2. Fig.** To make agreeable, as if impregnated with balsam.

"The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet, when they are balsamed with discretion."—*Sp. Hovett: Life of Ab. Williams*, pt. I, p. 81.

**bal-sam & çé-m, s. pl.** [From Lat. *balsamum*.] [Balm.] An order of plants, generally called Allinghachia or Balsaminæ (q. v.).

**bal-sam & tion, s.** [Eng. balsam; -ation.] The act or operation of impregnating with balsam.

"Mr. Hook produced a paper, which he had received from Dr. Huxley, being an account of the paper affirmed to be performed by Dr. Elshof of Berlin; which paper was read. It contained an account of . . . his Balsam, B. II. 3. Balsamotendron." [See Balm, B. II. 3.]

**bal-sam-ic, bal-sam-ick, a. & s.** [Eng. balsam; -ic, in Fr. *balsamique*; Ital. *balsamico*; from Lat. *balsamina*.]

**As adjective:** Pertaining to balsam. **Specialy:**

**1.** Having the qualities of balsam.  
" . . . with mild Balsamic Juice  
The Tussac olive . . ."  
Thomson; Liberty, pt. v.

**2.** Mitigating, assuaging, or removing pain or mental distress.

" . . . medical man of high note believed, or affected to believe, in the balsamic virtues of the royal hand."—*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**B.** As *substantive*: Anything having properties like those of balsam. [See Balm, B. II. 3.]

**bal-sam-ic-ál, a.** [Eng. balsamic; -al.] The same as BALSAMIC, adj. (q. v.). (Hale.)

**bal-sam-ic-ál-ly, adv.** [Eng. balsamic; -ly.] After the manner of a balsamic.

**bal-sam-if-ér-ús, a.** [Lat. *balsamum*, and *fero*=bear.] Bearing balsam.

**bal-sam-if-ig-ús, s. pl.** [Lat. *balsamineus*=balsam, and *fluo*=to flow.]

**Bol.** A name to give for an order of plants more generally called Allinghachia or Balsaminæ (q. v.).

**bal-sam-in-a, s.** [Lat. *balsamina*; Gr. *balsamotendron*=balsam.] A genus of plants, in which some include the Garden Balsam, which is called by them *Balsamina hortensis*, but is more appropriately designated by the name *Lianthus gavo* it, *Impatiens balsamina*.

**bal-sam-in-á-çé-m (Lindley), bal-sam-in-é-m (Ack. Richard) (Latin), bal-sam (Eng.), s. pl.** [BALSAMINE.]

**Bolany.** An order of plants placed under the Geraniid Alliance. The flowers are very irregular. The sepals and petals are both colored; the former

are properly five in number, but generally 17 abortion three, one of them spurred; the latter five, reduced to two, very diverse, each plant of two colors combined, and a large broad concave one. Stamens five, uncombined. Fruit generally a five-celled capsule, which is sometimes supplied with seeds. No involucre. The large genus *Impatiens* is the type of the order, which in 1846 contained 160 described species, chiefly from the tropics. [BALAMINA, IMPATENE.] Some make the Balsaminaceae only a sub-order of Geraniaceae.

**bal-sam-ine, s.** [In Ger. *balsamine*; Fr. *balsamine*; Gr. *balsaminos*=the balsam plant.] A name sometimes given to a plant, *Impatiens balsamina*.

**bal-sam-in-é-m, s. pl.** [BALSAMINÆ.]

**bal-sam-in-á-çé-m, s.** [In Port. *balsamina*; from Lat. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsaminos*, and *balsamo*=the balsam-tree, called from the balsamic smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asterales (Compositæ). *B. vulgaris* is the Costmary or Ale-cost. [COSTMAY, ALE-COST.] The species are plants of no beauty from the south of Europe.

**bal-sam-ó-dén-drón, s.** [Gr. *balsamon*=balsam, and *dendron*=tree. Balsam-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amygdaceae. They have often pinnate leaves, spinous branches, globose axillary, unisexual flowers, and a two, or by abortion, one-celled fruit with solitary seeds. *Balsamotendron* is the name of the plant which yields the resin called Myrrh. *B. Gileadense* (Balm of Gilead), called also *Grappallum*, produces *Balm of Gilead* or *Balm of Mecca* (q. v.). It usually yields a resin believed by Dr. Stucke to be the Biddium of Scripture and of Dioscorides. (HEDLEY.) *B. africana* furnishes African Biddium. *B. Eufor* furnishes a kind of myrrh, and *B. pubescens* yields Jayce Balsam. [BALM.]

**bal-sam-óús, a.** [Eng. balsam; -ous.] Full of, or at least containing, balsam.

**bal-staf, bal-stafó, s.** [A. S. *bala*=balk, and Eng. staff.] A quarter-staff, a great staff like a pole or beam.

"He berith a balstaff."  
Prologue to *Beryn* 103.

**bal-stell, bal-stell, s.** [Eng. ball (1), and stela=s a handle.] A geometrical staff (in Latin "rod") used by the ancients.

**bal-tér, v. t.** [Perhaps from O. Fr. *baladeur*, Low Lat. *balator*=a dancer.] [BALL (2).]

**1.** To dance. (Old Scotch.)

**2.** To stick together. (From *truncus* and *truncus*=Sum bellum *The Boar*.)

**bal-tick, a. & s.** [Elym. somewhat doubtful. The word is first found by Allan, canon of Bremen, at the end of the eleventh century. In Fr. *ballotte*; Port. *ballo*; Mod. Lat. *mare ballicum*. Probably from *Sea*, *ball*=a ball. (Hart.) In allusion to its form, and also to the fact that two of the struts connecting it with the ocean are called the Great and the Little Ball. It has also been derived from *Sela*, v. or *Letto* in *ball*=white, from its being from part of the year; or from *Baltica*, an old name, or *Baltica*, the old name of an island.]

**A. As adjective:** Pertaining to the sea described under B.

"We know that it [the Scandinavian coast] not only lay the Gulf of Bothnia, but occupied the whole arc of the Baltic Sea."—*Geist: The Great Ice Age*, 2d ed. (1875), p. 404.

**B.** As *substantive*: An inland sea, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark, and communicating with the German Ocean by the "Sound" and the "Little Belt."

"Hence we may confidently infer that in the days of the aboriginal hunters and fishers, the ocean had free access to the Baltic."—*Geist: Ann. of Man*, 4th ed. (1873), p. 11.

**bal-ti-móre, bal-ti móre, a. & s.** [Named after the second Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman of Yorkshire, in England, and Lord of Ireland, who, in A. D. 1634, founded the colony of Maryland.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1.** As *Baltimore*: A city and county in Maryland.

**2.** As *a bird*: The bird described under BALM, B. II. 3. (q. v.).

"I have never met with anything of the kind in the nest of the Baltimore."—*Wilson and Bonaparte: Americ. Ornith.*, II, 1882, p. 118.

**B.** As *adjective*: Pertaining to Baltimore; found at Baltimore.

**Baltimore bird, Baltimore oriole, Baltimore hang-nest, Baltimore.** A bird of the family Sturnidae (Starlings), and the sub-family Oriolus





company of musicians, even though they may in no way be connected with the army; an orchestra. (The word *band* is also applied to the subdivisions of an orchestra, as *string-band*, *wind-band*, &c.)

**band**, *n.* the hereditary piper and his sons formed the band of the *Macdonalds*. *Scott*, ch. xlii.

**Crab** thus distinguishes between *band*, *company*, *crew*, and *gang*: "Each of these terms denotes a small association for a particular object. A *band* is an association where men are bound together by some strong obligation, as a band of soldiers, a band of robbers. A *company* marks an association for convenience, without any particular obligation, as a company of travelers, a company of strolling players. A *crew* marks an association collected together by some external power, or by coincidence of place and motive; in the former case it is used for a ship's crew; in the latter and best sense it is employed for any number of evil-minded persons met together, from different quarters, and co-operating for some bad purpose. *Gangs* always used in a bad sense for an association of thieves, murderers, and depredators in general. It is more in common use than *band*. In Germany the robbers used to form *bands* and set the government at defiance; housebreakers and pickpockets commonly associate now in *gangs*. (*Eng. Synon.*)

### B. Technically:

1. **Saddlery.** The bands of a saddle. Two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper place.

2. **Naval.** A stripe of canvas sewed across a sail to render it stronger. (*Falmer.*)

3. **Arch.** A fascia, face, or plinth; any flat low member of molding. (*Johnson.*)

4. **Arch.** Flattened band. The name given by its discoverer, Remak, to what is better called by Beust and by Parkin the *verte cylinder*. It is a transparent material occupying the axis of the verte-tube. (*Todd & Hoeman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. vi, p. 215, 225.)

5. **Botany.** Bands or vittae are the spaces between the elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

6. **Bookbinding.** One of the cords at the back of a book to which the thread is attached in sewing.

7. **Arch.** A broad endless strap used for communicating motion from one wheel, drum, or roller to another.

8. **For some compounds as fagot-band, head-band, vesting-band, &c.** the word with which band is in combination.

**band-fish, s.** The English designation of *Cepola*, a genus of fishes ranked under the Riband-shaped family of the order Acanthopteri.

**band-kitt, s.** A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. (*Hooper.*)

**band-master, s.** The director of a (military) band. (*Black, II.*)

**band-place, s.** The part of the hat where the band was placed.

**band-pulley, s.**

*Mich.*: A flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a band.

**band-saw, s.**

*Mich.*: An endless steel belt, serrated on one of its edges, running over wheels, and rapidly revolved.

**band-shaped, a.**

*Bot.*: Narrow and very long, and with the two opposite margins parallel. Example, the leaves of *Sedum marianum*.

**band-stand, s.** A stand or platform for the use of a band of musicians.

**band-string, s.**

1. A string appended to a band; a string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

2. The designation given to a species of confection of a long shape. (*Jamieson.*)

**band-wagon, s.** A wagon used for conveying a band of music, usually at the head of a parade.

**To get into the band-wagon** is to go with the crowd; to side with a successful candidate or cause. (*Ch. slang.*)

**band-wheel, s.**

*Mich.*: A wheel with a face nearly flat or grooved to retain the band that drives it, as in the lathe.

**bind (1),** *bande, v. t. & i.* [From *Eng. band, s.* (q. v.).] In *Fr. bander*=to bind, to tie; *Port. binder*.

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Of things:* To tie with a band.

2. *Of persons:* To unite together in confederacy; to form into a band, troop, or society. [In this sense often used reflexively.]

"As such, he might still be foremost among those who were banded together in defense of the liberties of Europe."—*Macmillan Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**bind, bdy:** pñt, šwñ; cat, gel, chorus, chlon, -tlan = šəwñ -tlan, -ston = šhñ;

### B. Intransitive:

1. To unite together; to enter into agreement, alliance, or confederacy.

"When it was day, certain of the Jews banded together."—"Acts xlii. 12.

### 2. To assemble.

"Huge rosts of people did about them band."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. iv. 36.

**"band (2), v. t.** [Low Lat. *bandire* to proclaim, to denounce.] [*Ital. BANDIRE.*] To interdict, to forbid, to excommunicate.

"Sweetest love such lewdness bands from his false company."—*F. Q.*, iii. li. 41.

**"bind (1),** *pret. & pa. par.* of *band, v. t.* [From *bind* and *band*, and *bandissem* forth."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. vi. 12.

**"band (2),** *pret. & pa. par.* of *band, v. t.* [From *band*, *pret. of bindan*=to bind.]

"His horse nath a tre shod."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. iv. 36.

**band-age (age=lg), s.** [In *Dan.* & *Fr. bandage*, from *Fr. bander*=to band or tie, &c.] [*Band, s. & v.*]

### A. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything tied around another, as a piece of cloth tied around the eye to blindfold one, or around a wound for surgical purposes.

2. In a surgical sense. [*R. J.*]

(a) *Laterally:*

"Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages, which the weakman had girt round my neck."—*Swift.*

(b) *Figuratively:*

"Zael, too, had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes."—"Addison."

3. In a metaphorical sense. [*R. J.*]

"My informer, putting his head out to see what was the matter, received a severe cut, and now wore a bandage; *Voyage round the World*, ch. vi.

III. The act or operation of tying up wounds.

### B. Technically:

1. **Surgery:** A fillet, band, or strip of cloth, used in surgery for tying up wounds, and thus stopping the flow of blood, farther injury from the air, &c.

2. **Arch. (Arch.).** The iron rings or chains surrounding a dome or a bell, or a drum or a circumference of a tower, to bind the structure together.

**band-age (age=lg), v. t.** [From *bandage, s.* (q. v.).] To tie up with a bandage or similar appliance.

**band-æge, pa. par. & a.** [*BANDAGE, v.*]

**band-æng, pa. par. & a.** [*BANDAGE, v.*]

**band-iſer, s.** [*BANDOLEER.*]

**bin da-na, bin dan-na, s.** [In *Fr. bandana*; *Sp. bandalla*, *bandanah*=a neckerchief made of bast. (*Mah.*)] A kind of calico-printing in which white or bright-colored spots are placed upon a Turkey-red or dark ground.

**bandana bandkerchief.** A handkerchief printed as described above.

**band-bōx, s.** [*Eng. band; box.*] A box of this end, used principally for incensing hats, caps, or similar articles of attire.

"With empty bandbox she delights to range."—*Gay: Trivia.*

**band (bān-dē), s.** [*Fr.=bande.*]

*Her.*: The same as *Eng. In BEND.* [*BEND.*]

**ban-deau (eau=ē), plur. ban-deaux (eaux** as *ōz*, s. [*Fr.=fillet, frontlet, diadem (taux, architrave).*] A narrow band or fillet around a cap or other head-dress.

"Around the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather."—*Scott.*

**band-ed (1),** *band, pa. par. & a.* [*BAND (1), v.*]

*A. Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Secret and safe the banded chains, in which the wealth of Marston rests."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 31.

**B. Technically.**

1. *Bot.*: A term applied to variegation or marking when transverse stripes of one color cross another one.

2. *Her.*: When a garb is banded together with a band of a different tincture, it is said to be banded of that tincture. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

**band-ēl-ēt (2),** *pa. par.* [*BAND, v.*]

**band-ēl-ēt, s.** [*BANDELET.*]

**band-ēr, s.** [*Eng. band; er.*] One who bands; a person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

"Nouriss, and so many of the *banders* as happened to be at home at that time were cited to appear."—*Outcry: Mem.*, p. 30. (*Jamieson.*)

**band-ēr-ēl, bān-dēr-ēl, s.** [*BANDELET.*]

**band-ēl-cōt, bān-dēl-cōt, s.** [*Anglo-Indian name.*] Compare Sansc. *cōt*=rat, and *kāt*=home, s. v. "trap of grain."

1. A name given to the *Mus piliferus* of Hardwick. It is as large as a rabbit, and is found in India. It feeds on grain.

2. The English name given to a genus of Marsupial quadrupeds, named from their resemblance to the rabbit species. They contain the genus *Peromyscus* of the family *Peromyscidae*, and are found in Australia. There are several species. They are sometimes called *Bandicoot* rats. [*PERAMELIDÆ.*]

**bān-died, pa. par.** [*BANDITOLÆ.*]

**band-iſ-ſer, pa. par. & a.** [*BAND (1), v.*]

**banding-plane, s.** A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strips and bands in straight and circular work. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

**bān-dit, bān-dite, bān-dit-tō, bān-dēt-tō (pl. bān-dit-ti, bān-dite, a. & s.** [In *Sc. Dan.*, *Ger.*, & *Fr. bandit*; *Ital. bandito*; *Sp. Port. banditona* highwayman. *Ital. bandito*, as adjective=published, banished; as substantive=an outlaw, an exile, a highwayman; *Latin banditus*, proclamation; *bandire* to proclaim, publish, tell, banish.] [*BAN.*]

**A. As adjective (of the old form banditō):** Pertaining to an outlaw, a highwayman, or other robber. [*B.*]

"A Roman sworder, and banditto slave, Murder'd sweet Tully."—*Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

**B. As substantive (of the modern form bandit):**

1. *Properly:* One who, besides having been banished, has been publicly proclaimed an outlaw, and, having nothing further to hope from society, or at least from the government, which has taken these decisive steps against him, has become a highwayman or robber of some other type.

2. *More generally:* Any robber, however far removed from the circumstances which have led to his adopting his evil mode of life.

"No bandit ever, no traitor had pride, No covetous heart, nor self-satisfy'd pride."—*Page.*

3. As robbers generally find that they can more easily carry out their nefarious plans if they go in gangs, the word *band* is commonly used in the phrase (*banditti*); there is, however, no reason to believe that this is etymologically connected with *band*, in the sense of a company of people associated together for some end.

"They had contracted all the habits of banditti."—*Macmillan Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**bandit-saint (pl. banditti-sainta), s.** A person combining the profession of a saint with the practice of a bandit.

"Banditti-saints disturbing distant lands, And unknown nations wandering for a home."—*Thomson: Liberty*, pt. iv.

**bān-dit-ti, s. pl.** [*BANDIT.*]

**band-ŷya, s.** [Apparently a misspelling of *bandeyp*, which again is derived from *bandhar* (q. v.).] A very precious metal, in the form of which is threaded of gold, and the wool silk, adorned with raised figures. (*Scotch.*)

"For bander many rich cloth of pall Was spread, and many a bandys wondrously wrought."—*Doings: 17th*, 33, 15. (*Jamieson.*)

**"band-le (le as el), s.** [*Irish.*] An Irish measure of two feet in length. (*Barley.*)

**"band-lēn, v. t.** [*Eng. band; -len, -ly.*] Without band or length; regardlessly. (*Jamieson.*)

**"band-lēn-nēs, s.** [*Eng. band; -nēs, -nēs.*] The state of abandonment to wickedness. (*Jamieson.*)

**band-lēt, bān-dēl-ēt, s.** [In *Fr. bandelette.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small band for encircling anything. (*Francis.*)

2. *Arch.*: Any small band, molding, or fillet. (*Johnson.*)

**band-hōo-ka, s.** The name of an Indian shrub, the *Leuca Banducha*, sometimes called the Jungle Geranium. It has scarlet or crimson flowers, and belongs to the order *Cinchonaceæ*, or *Cinchonaceæ*.

**band-ōg, band-dog, bān-dōg, bōnd-ēg, s.** [*O. Eng. band=band, and dog.*] A dog of such a character as to require the restraint of a band; a fierce, ferocious dog requiring to be kept

**sin, as; expect.** Xenophon, exist. ph. =

chlon, -tlan = šəwñ -tlan, -ston = šhñ;

chlon, -tlan = šəwñ -tlan, -ston = šhñ;

chlon, -tlan = šəwñ -tlan, -ston = šhñ;























**Bar-dés-a-zista**, a. pl. [Named after Bardesanes, a Syrian of Edessa, in the second century.] A Christian sect which followed the person above named. His tenets were founded on the Oriental philosophy. He supposed that God at first made man with ethereal body, but Satan tempted the first human beings to sin, and then put round them the grosser bodies which we now possess; and that when Jesus descended on earth He appeared in an ethereal body, and taught men to subdue their carnal depravity by abstinence, meditation, and fasting. Bardesanes, who had been converted to the ordinary Christian belief, but his followers long held the tenets which he had abandoned. (*Mosheim*; *Ch. Hist.*)

**bar'd**, *v.* [*Eng. bard*; -ic.] Pertaining to a bard, to the order of bards, or to their poetry. (*Warfous*.)

**bar'd**, *a.* [Diminutive of *bard*.] A little bard. (*Scott*.)

"Accept a bard's humble thanks!"

*Burns*; *Scotch Drink*.

**bar-di-gil-dé-né** (*g du né*). *a.* [In Ital. *Marmo Bardiglio di Bergamo*=marble Bardiglio (the mineral anhydrite, from Bergamo, in Italy.) A mineral, the same as Anhydrite (*q. v.*)]

**bar'd** 11<sup>th</sup>, *adv.* [*Scotch bardie*; -ly.]

1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

"They bardly and hardly

*Fae'd* home or foreign foe;

Though they were never far off,

They never grady'd the blow."

*Edinburgh*; *Poems*, p. 64.

2. Pertly. (*Jamieson*.)

**bar'd-in**, **bar'd-yn** [*plur. bar'd-in*, **bar'd-yn-gis**, *a.* [*Fr. barde*.] Trappings for horses. (*Often in the plural*.)

"Item—chair, cressant said *barde* with fair gear and bag gear, with part of *enfil* epistole, and *barde* to horse."—*Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 170.

"At last he coming of Welchmen and Cornwal, as huge and great he could see, that hang on their *barde*, in their *barde*, that the anayme war affray, and finally put to flight."—*Beland*, (*Chron.*), fol. 26. (*Jamieson*.)

**bar'd** 11<sup>th</sup>, *a.* [*Scotch bardie*; -ness.] Pertinent, forwardness, pertness, and insolence, as manifested in conversation.

**bar'd-lab**, *a.* [*Eng. bard*; -lab.]

1. Pertaining to a bard, or to the bardie.

2. Rude, insolent in language. (*Scott*.)

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior evenings, were mispent with the alteration of that Irish man, Mr. Doolittle, and the round constable of Dundee."—*Hallist*, *lett.*, I. 111. (*Jamieson*.)

**bar'd-lim**, *a.* [*Eng. bard*; -lim.] The sentiments, maxims, or system of belief given forth by the bardie in his poems. (*Scott*.)

**bar'd-låg**, *a.* [*Dimin. of Eng. bard*.] An inferior bard.

**bar'd-yn-gis**, *a. pl.* [*BARDIN*.]

**bäre**, **bär**, *a. & s.* [*A. S. bær*, *bær*; *Sw. & Dan. bær*, *Öst. bær*, *bær*; *Int. bær*; *Iscl. bær*; *O. H. Ger. pær*; *Russ. bær*; *Lith. bær*; *Scand. bær*; *Scand. bær* the sun, and *bær* to shine.]

**A. An adjective:**

1. Literally:

1. Naked, without clothes. (*Used*—

(1) *Of the whole of the human body.*—"*East. xvi. 39.* . . . and leave them naked and bare."

(2) *Of any portion of it:* (*a*) *In a general sense.* [*BAREFOOT, BARE-  
HENDED*.]

(b) *Spec. Of the head:* Wanting the covering of their heads; uncovered, as a token of respect or for ceremony's sake.

"Though the Lords used to be covered while the Commons were bare, yet the Commons would not be bare before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered."—*Clarendon*.

2. More loosely: Consisting of raw flesh.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things material:*

(1) *Of the body:* *Lean*; (*Jamieson*.)

(2) *Of clothes:* *Thurloved*.

"You have an eschequer of words, and an other treasure for your followers: for it appears by their bare liveries, they live free by your bare words."—*Shakespeare*; *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 4.

(3) *Of trees or other plants:* *Destitute of leaves.*—"*These trees are bare and naked, which use both to elench and shame the kerk.*"—*Spenser*; *Irish*, p. 38.

(4) *Of a rock, sea-shore, or anything similar:* *Without soil or verdure.*

"The booby lays her eggs on the bare rock, . . ."  
*Darwin*; *Voyage round the World*, ch. 1, p. 38.

**bäre**, **bäre**, **bäre**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **rather**; **wä**, **wät**, **here**, **camel**, **här**, **there**; **pine**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gö**, **pö**, **ör**, **wör**, **wöl**, **wör**, **wöl**, **sön**; **mäde**, **cüb**, **cür**, **unite**, **cür**, **rül**, **füll**; **try**, **Syrian**, **m** = **ä**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

2. *Of things immaterial, abstract; or in a more general sense:*

(1) Plain, simple, unadorned, without ornament.—"Yet was their manners then but bare and plain; For 't antique world excess and pride did reign."—*Spenser*.

(2) Detected; brought to light.

"These false pretences and varnish'd colors falling; Bare in the guilt, how fast they come appear!"

(3) *Indigent; empty.* (*Used*—

"Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as bare as the apostles, when they had neither sad nor scrip, God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same grace."—*Hooker*; *Prof. to Ecclesiastical Polity*.

(4) *Of things:*—"Even from a bare treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley."—*Dryden*.

(5) Mere, unsupported or unaccompanied by anything else.

"Those who lent him money late on no security but his bare word."—*Mansfield*; *Dist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Sometimes bare is succeeded by of placed before the verb, as in the anecdote, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country bare of money."—*Locke*.

"To lay bare: To uncover anything. (*Used literally and figuratively*.)

(a) Literally:

"Therefore lay bare your bosom."—*Shakespeare*; *Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

(b) Figuratively:—" . . . and he lost his bare disappointment . . ."—*Times*, November 4, 1874.

**Bare poles:** The masts and yards of a ship when all sails are set.

**Bare poles:** bare poles: To run with no sails hoisted, as during storms.

**B. As substantive:**

"Sculpture: Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh."

" . . . and he lost his bare disappointment . . ."—*Times*, November 4, 1874.

(c) *Crabb* thus distinguishes the adjectives *bare*, *naked*, and *uncovered*: "Bare marks the condition of being without some necessary appurtenance; naked, subjection to general bareness; and *uncovered*, bare is therefore often substituted for *naked*, yet not vice versa—*a. bared*, *bared*, or *bare-faced*;"

"*uncovered* is only *naked*. Applied to other objects, bare indicates want in general; *naked* signifies something external, wanting to the eye—*a. g.*, bare walls, a bare locust; *naked* fiddle, a naked appearance; *bare* in this sense is often followed by the object wanted; *naked* is mostly employed as an adjunct—*bare* of leaves, a *naked* tree. *Naked* and *uncovered* strongly resemble each other; but *naked* is in fact to have the body *uncovered*, but many things *uncovered* are not *naked*. Nothing is said to be *naked* but what in the nature of things, or according to the usages of men, ought to be covered."

(d) *Bare, scanty, and destitute* are thus discriminated. "All those terms denote the absence or deprivation of some necessary. *Bare* and *scanty* have a relative sense; the former respects what serves for ourselves, the latter what is provided by others; subjection to bare is a *scanty* state. *Bare* is said of those things which belong to corporal sustenance; *destitute* of one's outward circumstances in general; *bare* of clothes, money; *destitute* of friends, resources, &c."

(e) The following is the distinction between *bare* and *media*: "*Bare* is used positively, mere negatively. The bare recital of some events brings tears; the mere attendance at a place of worship is the utmost part of a Christian's duty."

**bare-handed**, *a.* Having the hands, or one of them, bare.

**bare-toed**, *a.* Having the toes bare.

**Bare-toed Day Owl:** A name given by Macgillivray to an owl, *Syr. passerina*, the Little Night Owl of Audubon and Selby, *Syrnoid polioptila* of Macgillivray. (*NOCTUA*.)

**bare-word**, *a.* *Worn bare.* (*Goldsmith*, *Worcester*.)

**bäre**, *v. t.* [*BARE*, *a. & s.*] To render bare.

I. *Lit.* *Of the human body or any part of it:*—"Since thy triumph was brought by thy vow—Strike the boom that's bare for thee now!"—*Shakespeare*; *Titus Andronicus*.

II. *Fig.* *Of anything else capable of being denuded of its covering. Specially:*

(1) *Of a tree which has been directed of its leaves or branches, or of grass nipped or cut short.*—"Lo! of their bark, their leafy boughs break down; And by the hatched rafter squared."—*Scott*; *Loch of the Lake*, I. 26.

"There is a fabulous notion that an herb grown in the thicket of a lamb, and fed upon upon the grass in such sort as it will bare the grass round about."—*Flaccus*; *Notus*; *Metastasis*.

(b) *Of a weapon unsheathed.*—"But thundering as he came prepared, With ready arm and weapon in hand."—*Scott*; *Loch of the Lake*, I. 8.

(c) *Of any other material thing directed or its covering.* 2. *Of things immaterial or abstract:*—"For Virtue, when I point the pen, . . . Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star; Can there be wanting to defend her cause? Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?"—*Pope*.

**bäre**, *v.* One of the preterites of the verb *bäre*.—" . . . the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant."—*1st* *Chron.*, xxi. 2.—" . . . the daughter of Aiah, whom she bare unto Saul."—*1st* *Sam.*, xii. 8.

**bäre** 11<sup>th</sup>, *v.* [*Scotch bäre*; *bare*.] A very lean person, one who looks as if he had no flesh on his bones.

"Here comes lean Jack, here comes *bäre*;"—*How long it is ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee?*"—*Shakespeare*; *1 Henry IV*, II. 4.

**§ Bareborn's Parliament** (*lit.*): A derisive name given to the first Parliament elected under the auspices of Oliver Cromwell. It was so called because it had as one of its members a Puritan minister, John Ingham, known as "Praise God Bareborn." It was not a properly representative assembly. Cromwell having requested the several ministers to stand in the names of the most pious members of their several congregations, he selected from the lists forwarded to him 129 Englishmen, 12 Scotchmen, and 12 Irishmen, and invited or summoned them to the House of Commons. On the appointed day of meeting, John Ingham, in the name of the selected members actually presented themselves. Five months subsequently, at the suggestion of Cromwell, the first of the twelve Irish members actually presented themselves. In the month of January, 1654, the twelve Irish members actually presented themselves. In the month of January, 1654, the twelve Irish members actually presented themselves. In the month of January, 1654, the twelve Irish members actually presented themselves.

**bäre-böned**, *a.* [*Eng. bare*; *bared*.] Having the bones covered with but little flesh. (*Shakespeare*.)

**bäred**, *pa. par. & s.* [*BARE*, *v.*]

**bäre-faced**, *a.* [*Eng. bare*; *facied*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having the face bare or uncovered.—"Your French crowns have no hair at all, and so will play *bäre-faced*."—*Shakespeare*; *Mid. Night's Dream*, I. 2.

2. *Fig.*: With shameless boldness in doing an evil, or avowing something which might have been expected to be concealed.—"The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *bäre-faced* against each other."—*Scott*; *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

3. *Lit.*: With the face bare.

4. *Fig.*: In a barefaced manner; with shameless boldness in doing an evil deed or avowing something which might have been expected to be concealed.—"Though only some profligate wretches own it too *bäre*, *freely*, *yes*, perhaps, we should have more, did not fear the people's eyes, to make a *bäre*."—*Scott*; *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

**bäre-fäc**, *a.* [*Eng. barefaced*; *neus*.] The state or quality of being barefaced, either literally or figuratively.

**bäre fit**, *a.* [*From Scotch bare*, and *fit*=*Eng. fit*.] Barefooted; *Scotch*; *Dist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

" . . . its raw mair feltie to see a woman greet that to see a *gome* going *bäre-fit*."—*Scott*; *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

**bäre fot**, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. bare*, and *fot*.] Not having boots, shoes, or stockings; barefooted.

**A. As adjective:**—" . . . Loriel took off what probably was the only pair of shoes in his clack, and charged *bäre-fit* at the head of his men."—*Scott*; *Rob Roy*, ch. xii.

"That *bäre-fit* plaid I had cold ground upon."—*Shakespeare*; *Alf's Well that Ends Well*, III. 4.











mercury. Reiter's barometer is a slight but valuable modification on that of Gay-Lussac. For the aneroid barometer (that "without mercury") see page 2996. A barometer is popularly termed a *weather-glass*. In order to adapt it for this purpose the glass is made of a material that expands and contracts with the air. It is a siphon barometer, having in its shorter leg a float, a string from which passes over a pulley, and another string that is attached to the float and the float. To the pulley is affixed a needle, which moves round a circle graduated to represent the pressure of the atmosphere.

**GLASS.** Speaking broadly, a barometer rises for good and falls for bad weather, but there are many exceptions. If the weather is to be rainy, the element is that with S. W., S. E., and W. winds the mercury falls for rain. If it do so rapidly, the rain will be heavy; if slowly, it will be light. If slowly, continued bad weather is to be expected. If rapid, if rapidly, for unsettled weather; if gradually, for fair weather. A barometer that rises with S. E. may be indicative of rain.

**bār-ō-mēt'-ric, bār-ō-mēt'-ric-al**, a. [Eng. *barometer*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *barométrique*.] Pertaining to or in any way relating to the barometer.

" . . . the barometric column varies between these limits . . . "—Lardner's *Heat*, p. 160.

bār-ō-mēt-ric-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. barometrical;  
-ly.] By means of a barometer.

**bār-ō-mēt-rō-grāph, s.** (Gr. (1) *baros*=weight, (2) *metron*=measure, and (3) *graphē*=a drawing, a delineation, a picture, &c.) An instrument used for automatically inscribing on paper the variations of the barometer.

**ph̄ar-ō-mēt-rō-graph-ý, ph̄ar-ō-mēt-ra-phý,**  
 s. [From Gr. *baros*=weight, *metron*=a measure,  
*graphē*=a description; *graphō*=to scratch, to  
 write.] The department of science which treats of  
 the barometer.

**bār-ō-mēts, bār'-s-nēts, a.** [Mahn suggests for comparison Pers. *barah*=lemh, and Russ. *baranez*=club-moss.] A fraudulently constructed natural history specimen, called also the Scythian Lamb, and represented as being half-animal and half-plant. In reality it is a woolly-skinned fern (*Cibotium barometz*), stripped of everything but its root-stock and the stipes or stalks of four of its

[illegible]

†I. *Old Law*: A husband in relation to his wife, used in the old phrase *baron and feme*=husband and wife. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 13.)

(1) At first apparently every lord of a manor, of which sense the expression *court-baron* is still a memorial. (COURT-BARON.) The Magna Charta granted in King John's time seems to show that originally all lords of manors were summoned *in capite*, had seats in the Great Council or Parliament; but their numbers becoming too large for proper deliberation, the king summoned only the greater lords, leaving it to their will to convene the smaller ones to another house, which was a very important step in making the separation which at present exists between the House of Lords and Commons. *Blackstone*, bk. i, ch. 3. (BARON.)

Hence <sup>23</sup>the term baron came to be confined to the lords of manors summoned by the royal writ in place of by the sheriff. The writ ran "Hac vice tantum." (*Blackstone: Ibid.*)

Barons by ancient tenure were those who held certain lands or territories from the king, who, however, still reserved the tenure in chief to him-

**Barons by temporal tenure** were those who held their honors, castles, and manors as heads of their barony, that is, by grand serjeantry. By their ten-

**bell, boy; poet, jowl; cat, cell, chor-**  
**-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn**

are they were summoned to Parliament; now they are not entitled to be there till a writ is issued in their favor.

(3) Richard I. made the term *baron* a mere title of honor, by conferring it on various persons by letters patent. (*Blackstone*, bk. 1, ch. 3.)

The first baron by patent was John Beauchamp of Holt, who was raised to the peerage by Richard I., in the eleventh year of his reign, October 10, 1187, by the title of Baron of Kidderminster. No other instance occurs until 10 Henry VI.

2. *Now* :

(1) Any nobleman belonging to the lowest order of the peerage—that immediately beneath the rank of viscount. His style is "The Right Hon. Lord \_\_\_\_\_," and he is addressed as "My Lord." In general, in place of being called "Baron," he is simply termed "Lord A." or "B." His coronet has six large pearls set at equal distances on the chaplet. His coronation robes are like those of an earl, except that he has only two rows of spots on each shoulder. In 1879 there were 248 temporal barons in the House, with 24 bishops, who are also regarded as barons, and rank just above those formed by the House of Commons.

(2) Any one holding a particular office to which the title baron is attached, as the Chief Baron and the Barons of the Exchequer. [EXCHEQUER.] Formerly there were also Barons of the Cinque Ports, viz., two to each of the seven following towns: Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Till the Reform Bill of 1832 these had seats in Parliament. Instead of these

The cloth of honor over her, ere four barons  
Of the cinque porta."

III. *Heraldry*. *Baron and feme* is the term applied where the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne *per pale* in the same escutcheon. If the woman is not an heiress, then the man's coat is on the dexter side, and the woman's on the sinister; if she is, then her coat must be borne by the

**B. Of things. Baron of Beef:** Beef in which the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. Dr. Brewster says that it is "so called because it is the baron (back part) of the ox, called in Danish the *rup*. It is not so called because it is 'greater' than the sirloin."

**baron-court, s.** The same as COURT-BARON (q. v.).

**\*bār' ōn a-dy', s.** [Eng. baron, and suff. -ady = state or dignity of.] The dignity of a baron.

"Some that were honored with the dignity of barony."—Sir John Ferriar, *Dedic. pref. to a Baron of Genoa* (1588). (*J. H. de Boucher.*)

ba-r'ón-aj. \*bar-nage (age=18), *s.* [*Eng.* baron; *age*, in *Fr.* *baronnage*; *O. Fr.* *bar-nage*, *bar-nage*, *bar-nies*; *Prov.* *bar-nuige*=baronage; *Ital.* *bar-nuigi*=baronage.]

1. The barons of England viewed collectively;  
the whole body of barons.

"Thus that made the marriage  
Omang al the riche barouns."  
*Iwaine and Gawayn*, 1228. (S. (o) Zouche.)

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baron.  
3. The land or territory from which a baron

**bar-on-ess**, *a*. [*Eng. baron; -ess*. In Sw. *baronessa*; Dan. & Ger. *baronesse*; Dut. *barones*; Sp. *baronesa*; Port. *baronesa*; Ital. *baronessa*.)  
A female baron, the wife or lady of a baron, or a lady who holds the baronial dignity in her own right, as "Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness."

\**Originally:* A term apparently in use as early as the time of Edward III. for certain landed gentlemen not of the dignity of lords, summoned to Parliament to counterbalance the power of the

... King Edward the Thirde (as I remember) who, being greatly bearded and crowned by the lordes of his cleargye . . . was advised to directe out his writtes to certayne gentillmen of the best abillitie and trust, snittling them thursh barrons, to serve and sitt as barrons in the next Parleiment. By which meane he had

How many baronies in his Parliament, as were able to weigh  
downe the cleargie and theire frendes, the which baronies,  
they say, were not afterward lordes but only *baronets*,  
as sundrie of them doe yet retayne the name."—*Spencer's  
State of Ireland*.

1. *Baronets of Great Britain*: A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary. Speaking broadly, they

rank in precedence next after the nobility, or, more specifically, next after the younger sons of viscounts and barons; but in reality they are inferior to the Knights of the Order of St. George or of the Garter, and even to the knights of the various banners created on the actual field of battle. The banner was instituted by James I., on May 22, 1611, and the number was fixed at four hundred. To obtain it, however, by far the most difficult thing to obtain was a recommendation from the Privy Council. The number was to be limited to 300; but a device for increasing an honor so profitable to the Treasury was not easily rejected. In 1628 Charles I. gave patents for the creation of haronets to Sir Thomas Digges and Sir John Manners. 450 had been issued; and by the end of 1678 there were 900 haronets in existence. The dignity is generally considered as being inferior to that of knight, and the creation of a haronet is sinister, a hand guile (= a bloody hand) in a field of argent. Etymology.

2. *Baronets of Ireland*: A titled order instituted by James I. in 1619. It is believed that this dignity has not been conferred on any one since the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, but many of the titles granted before the union still remain in the British baronetage.

*Baronets of Scotland:* A titled order planned by James I., but actually instituted, not by him, but by Charles I. in 1625, just after the accession of the latter monarch to the throne. The object aimed at in the creation of the order was the planting of a new nobility in Scotland, and the first patent received eighteen square miles of territory in that colony, with a sea-coast bounding it on one side; or a tract of land extending for three miles along a navigable river, and stretching for six miles inland. Since the union between England and Scotland in 1707, the order has fallen into a declining rank in the latter country alone, but some titles existing previously still figure in the British

**baronet-creation, s.** The elevation, by royal authority, of any one to the dignity of a baronet.

"A glance over the names of *Baronet-creations*."  
—*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage of England*, 4th ed.

1. The whole order of baronets viewed collectively.

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baronet.  
bār'-ōn-ēt-ēz, s. [Eng. baronet; -cy.] The title

"The baronetical family of Moseymusk."—*J. Pichford, M. A., in Notes and Queries*, November 15, 1883.

ba-rô-ni-al, a. [In Fr. *baronnial*.] Pertaining  
or relating to a baron, or to the order of barons.  
". . . wandering on from hall to hall,  
*Baronial court or royal.*"  
*Baronage*; *Baronage*; *Baronage*. bk. 11.

baronial service. Service by which a barony was held. It was generally that of furnishing a specified number of knights to aid the king in war. bār-ôn-y, \*bār-ôn-ye, \*bār-rôn-nŷ, a. [In

[illegible]

bār-0-scope, s. [fr Fr. *baroscope*; Ger. *baroskop*; from Gr. (1) *baros*=weight, and (2) *skopein*=to look at, to behold.] An instrument designed to show that bodies in air lose as much of their weight as that of the air which they displace. It consists of the beam of a balance with a small weight at one end and a hollow copper sphere at the other. If these exactly balance each other in the air, then the sphere preponderates in a vacuum.

bār'-ô-scōp-lo, bār'-ô-scōp-lo-al, adj. [Eng. baroscop(c); -4c.] Pertaining or relating to a baro-

scope; ascertained by means of a baroscope.  
 "... that some inquisitive men would make baro-  
 scopical observations in England."—Boyle, Works, ii.  
 798. (Richardson.)

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n. a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
 sious = shūs. -ble. -dle, &c. = bel, del





















**B. As adjective:** Pertaining to the game described

"Gamblers would no more blaspheme; and Lady Dabbeek's house bank would be broke."—*Dennis*.

**base-table, a.** A table upon which base is

"The basest-table spread, the tallier come;  
Why stays Smilinda in the dressing-room?"

**bās-sēt** (1), a. & s. [Comp. Old Fr. *basset*, dimin. of *bas*=low, as Ital. *bassetto* is dimin. of *basso*]

**A.** *As adjective (among miners):* Having a direction at one side toward the surface of the earth;

B. As *substantive* (among miners): The outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground.

**bās'-sēt** (2), *a.* [Comp. Ital. *bassetto*=somewhat low, dimin. of *basso*=low. In O. Fr. & Prov. *bassif*=somewhat low.] [*BASSET*, *adj.* & *s.*] (Used in composition, as in *Basset-horn*, *q. v.*)

**basset-horn, s.** [Ital. *corno di bassetto*.] A musical instrument, the tenor of the clarinet family, having more than three octaves in its compass, extending upward from F below the bass staff. It differs from the shape of the clarinet mainly in having the bell-mouth, which is made of metal, curved.

**†bās'-sēt, v. t.** [From *basset*, a. & s. (q. v.)]  
*Among miners:* To rise to the surface of the earth. Applied especially to beds of coal, which

thus rise in a direction contrary to that in which they dip.)

*As substantive (among miners):* The rise of a vein of coal to the surface of the earth; the cropping

DES-SÛTE, *s.* [Fr.] The same as BASSET, *s.*  
[q. v.] [BASSETTO.]

**bass-sét'-tō, bass-sét't'e**, *s.* [Ital. *bassetto* (*adj.*) = somewhat low; (*s.*) counter-tenor.] [**BASSET**, *adj.*] A tenor or small bass-viol.

**bās'-al-ā, a.** [Named after Fernando Bassi, curator of the botanic gardens at Bologna.] A

leaves of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceae (Sapotads). It consists of large trees which grow in the East Indies. *Bassia latifolia* (Broad-leaved

casta) is common in some parts of India. It is called the Mohra or Moho-tree. The flowers have a heavy, sickening smell, and an intoxicating spirit is distilled from them. *B. hastatum* is the Indian

Butter-tree. The African Butter-tree, that of Mungo Park and Bruce, is also a Bassia.

bās'-sīl, a. [HARIL (4).]  
 bās'-sīn-ēt, a. [BASCINET.]  
 bās'-sī-nētte, a. [Derived from Fr. *hermine*.

*berceuse*, dimin. of *berceau*=a cradle.) A wicker basket with a covering or hood over the end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

**bäss'-mät, s.** [*Scotch bass* (**BAST**), and *Eng. mat.*] **Matting** made of bass, used for various gardening purposes.

**bās-sō** (1), *s.* [Ital. *basso*.] (*Bass*.)  
1. The bass in music.

2. One who sings or plays the bass part.  
 "Soprano, basson, even the contra-alto,  
 Wished him five fathom under the Rialto."

bās-sō' (2), s. [BAŞHAN.] A pachu.  
 "Great kings of Barbary and my banners."

**Basso-concertante**, *s.* [Ital.] The principal bass string-instrument; that which accompanies

**basso-continuo**, a. [*Ital. basso*, and *continuo*=continual.] Continued or thorough-bass, *i. e.*, the

figured bass written continuously throughout a movement, for the use of the player on a harpsichord or organ. [BASS (3).]

basso-rilievo, basso-relievo, *s.* [Ital.] [BAS-RELIEF.]  
basso-rilievo, *s.* [Ital. basso and rilievato] full

filled.) The base of the grand chorus, which comes in only occasionally,

**bas-sòck, bas-sòc, s.** [From *bass*, and dimin. suff. -*ock*.] A bass, a mat.

& Dut. *basson*; Fr. *basson*; Sp. *baron*; Port. *bafrao*; Ital. *fagotto*=a fagot, so called from its similarity in appearance to a bundle of sticks.)

2. A reed instrument of the "double-reed" class, forming in ordinary orchestras the tenor and bass of the wood-wind band. It has a compass of about

three octaves, commencing at the note B flat below the bass staff.

For he heard the loud bassoon,"  
Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner*.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shū













**batter-rule, a.**

**Arch.**—A plumb-line designed to regulate the "batter" or slant of a wall about to be erected. The plumb-line itself is perpendicular, but the edge is as much to the side of this as the wall is intended to slope. [*Francine*.]

**bât-tër** (2), s. [From *Fr. battre* = to beat, to agitate, to stir; that which is beaten, agitated, or stirred.]  
A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

"One would have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey poultice fresh from th' egg in butter try'd."  
—*King*.

"A glutinous substance used for producing adhesion; paste used for sticking papers, &c. together." [*Scott.*] (*Jamieson*.)

**3. Printing:** A bruise of the face of the type, when arranged in page for printing; also a similar defacement of a stereotyped plate.

**batter-pudding, a.** A pudding made of flour, milk, eggs, butter, and salt. It is either baked or boiled.

**bât-ter** (3), s. A corruption of *Fr. batard*.] A species of artillery. [*HATTART*.] (*O. Scotch*.)

**bât-ter** (4), s. [*BATTER* (1), v.]

**Pottery:** A plaster mallet used to flatten, or to lump of clay which is to be laid and formed upon the whirling table.

**bât-ter** (5), s. [*BATSMAN*.]

**bât-tered, băt-terd, băt-ter-red** (red as *red*), *po. par.* & a. [*BATTER* (1), v.]

**A. As past participle:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**B. As participial adjective. Specially—**

**1. Cf things:** Having marks indicating that it has been subjected to blows.

"But sparsely form'd, and lean withal;  
A battered monument on his brow."  
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

**II. Of persons:** Affording obvious indications that time has done its work upon their physical frame. *Used—*

(a) *Of old men:*

"I am now your old father's fellow, and I would willingly  
own my days in power." —*Arbuthnot: History of J. Bull*.

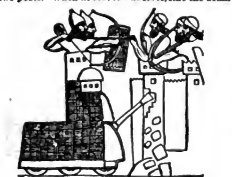
Or (b) *of old women:*

"In di' morden, pearly, and rich brocades,  
She shone the first of batter'd jades."  
—*Pope*.

**bât-ter-ër, a.** [*Eng. batter*; *er*.] One who batters. (*Johnson*.)

**bât-ter-låg, pr. par. & a. [*BATTER* (1), v.]**

**battering-ram, s.** An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It existed among the Assyrians. See the engraving, taken from a tablet dated about 800 B. C. In its most perfect form among the Romans it consisted of a pole or beam of wood, sometimes as much as 40, 50, or even 120 feet in length. It was suspended by its extremities from a single point or from two points in another beam above, which lay horizontally across two posts. When at rest it was level, like the beam



Assyrian Battering-Ram (About 800 B. C.).

above it. When put in action against a wall, it was swung horizontally by men who succeeded each other in constant relays, the blow which it gave to the masonry at each striking being rendered all the more effective that one end of it was armed with iron. This, being generally formed like a ram's head, originated the name *aries* (ram), by which it was known among the Romans, and *battering-ram*, which it still obtains among ourselves. *roof* or *sluic* covered it to protect the soldiers who worked it from hostile missiles, and to facilitate locomotion it was placed on wheels.

**băll, bōy; pôut, fōw; cat, gell, chorus, chion, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shan;**

**battering-train, s.** An artillery train for siege operations.

**băt-ter-ër, a.** [*In Sw. batter:* Dan. *Ger.* & *Fr. batter*; *Dat. batter:* Sp. & Port. *batar*; Ital. *battere*. From *Fr. batter*, Prov. *batar* = to beat. (*BATTEN*.) Essential signification, a beating; hence figurative for inflicting one.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**1. The act of beating or battering.**

**2. The state of being beaten or battered; a legal action raised in consequence of having been beaten.** [*B. 1.*]

**3. The wound or other injury produced by a beating.**

**1. Lit.:** A wound or other injury of the body. [*B. 1.*]

"... may increase the damage of their own discretion, as may also be the same upon view of an atrocious battery, but then the battery must likewise be alleged on certainly in the declaration that, it may appear to be the same with the battery imputed." —*Blackstone*, Comment., bk. III, ch. 25.

**2. Fig.:** A wound or impression on the heart.

"For where a heart is hard, they make no battery."  
—*Shakspeare: Venus and Adonis*, 471.

**IV. Apparatus by which the act or operation of battering is effected.**

**1. Lit.:** In the military sense. [*B. II. 1, 2.*]

"... the southern bank of the river was lined by the camp and batteries of the hostile army." —*Monmouth: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**2. Figuratively:**

(a) *Heaven's artillery; lightning, with the accompanying thunder.*

"A dreadful fire the floating barks make,  
O'erturns the mountain, and the forest shakes."  
—*Blackmore*.

(b) *An argument.*

"Earthly minds, like mad walls, resist the strongest batteries." —*Locke*.

**B. Technically:**

**1. Law:** The unlawful beating of another, or even the touching him with hostile intent. It is legitimate for a parent or a master to give moderate correction, but he is liable to be sued if he strikes back in self-defense. A churchwarden or beadle may gently lay hands on a person disturbing a congregation. A person, also, who is unlawfully assaulted by another may strike back in self-defense. He may do so also in defense of his property. But to strike any one in anger, however corrected, is unlawful, and he is liable to be sued for the liability to be prosecuted for assault and battery, the assault being the menacing gesture and the battery the actual blow. [*See B. I. 1, 2.*] Wounding and mayhem are more aggravated kind of battery. (*Blackstone*: Comment., bk. III, ch. 8.)

**II. Military:**

**1. Breaching (siege) battery:** One placed as close as possible to the object to be destroyed; as the stone revetment of a fortress.

**2. Counter or direct (siege) battery:** One intended to crush the opponent's fire by an equal number of heavy guns.

**3. Cross batteries:** Two batteries playing on the same point from two different positions.

**4. Elevated (siege) battery:** One in which the gun platforms are on the natural level of the ground.

**5. Enfilading battery:** One which is placed on the prolongation of the line occupied by the enemy.

**6. Flanking battery:** One made of fascines.

**7. Floating battery:** A heavily armed and armored vessel intended for bombarding fortresses and not for sea cruising.

**8. A position battery:** One built up of gabions.

**9. Half-sunken battery:** One in which the terreplein is sunk two feet below the level of the ground.

**10. Masked battery:** One that is concealed from view of the enemy by brushwood or the non-revival of natural obstacles in front until it is ready to open fire.

**11. Mörser battery:** One without embrasures in the parapets, and the platform is horizontal. The shells are fired over the parapet at an angle of 45°.

**12. Open batteries:** Those which are not protected by earthen or other fortifications.

**13. Ricochet battery:** One in which the guns are placed on the prolongation of the front of an enemy's battery, so that by firing low charges the shot or shell may be made to bound along inside the work and dismount the guns.

**14. Sand-bag battery:** One constructed in rocky or sandy sites of sand-bags filled with earth or sand.

**15. Screen (siege) battery:** One in which the actual gun battery is protected by a low earthen screen, placed parallel to and at a short distance from the main battery.

**16. Sunken (siege) battery:** One in which the gun platforms are sunk three feet below the surface.

**chion, bench; go, kem; thin; this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exel. ph. =**

**-tion, -sion = shan. -tious, -cious, -sious = shie, -ble, -dle, &c. = del, del.**

**17. A certain number of artillerymen united under the command of a field officer, and the lowest tactical unit in the artillery. In a battery there are gunners who work the guns, and drivers who drive the horses by which these guns are transported from place to place. Batteries are usually distinguished as *Horse, Field, and Garrison*. The two first consist of six guns each.**

(1) *Horse batteries* are those in which the gunners are carried partly on the carriages and partly on horses.

(2) *Field batteries* are those in which all the gunners are carried on the carriages; and these are divided again into (a) *Mountain* and (b) *Position Batteries*.

(3) *Garrison batteries* are those bodies of foot artillerymen who have to serve and mount the heavy guns on forts or coast batteries.

**III. Physics:**

**1. An electric battery:** One consisting of a series of Leyden jars (*LEYDEN JAR*), the external and



Battery of Leyden Jars.

internal coatings of which are respectively connected with each other.

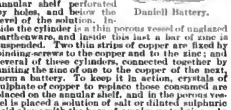
**2. A magnetic battery or magazine:** One consisting of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

**3. A Thermo-electric battery:** One in which a number of thermo-electric couples are so joined together that the second couple of the first is soldered to the bismuth of the second, the second couple of this to the bismuth of the third, and so on. It is worked by keeping the cold solderings, for instance, in ice, and the oven ones in water at a temperature of 100° Fahr.

**4. A voltaic battery or voltaic pile:** A battery or pile constructed by arranging a series of voltaic elements or pairs in such a way that the zinc of one element is connected with the copper of another, and so on through the whole series. The first feasible one was made by Volta, who used only a single pair (*VOLTAGE PILE*). There are two forms of it, a *Constant Battery* and a *Gravimetric Battery*.

(a) *A constant battery:* The constant voltaic battery; one in which the action continues without material alteration for a considerable portion of time. This is effected by

employing two liquids instead of one. The first and best form of even a constant battery is called a *Daniell's battery*, after its inventor, who devised it in 1836. It consists of a glass or porcelain vessel containing a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, immersed in which is a copper cylinder, and even at both ends and perforated by holes. At the upper end of the cylinder is a thin annular shelf perforated by holes, and the level of the solution. Inside the cylinder is a thin porous vessel of unglazed earthenware, and inside this just a bar of zinc is suspended. Two thin strips of copper are fixed by binding-screws to the copper and to the zinc; and several of the cylinders, connected together by uniting the zincs of one to the copper of the next, form a battery. To keep it in action, crystals of sulphate of copper are placed on the copper shelf, and the porous vessel is placed a solution of salt or diluted sulphuric acid along with the bars of amalgamated zinc. As



Daniell's Battery.

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even in pulmonary diseases; it moreover dyes an ash color, and can be used in tanning leather. It is found on the Continent, especially in alpine regions, while its choice is in the British Islands, where it is the habitat in the British Isles is in the Scottish Highlands.

**bear-bind, s.** The English name of the *Calceolaria*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Colchicaceae, or Bind-weeds. It is called also Hooded Bind-weed. The *Calceolaria sepium* and *Calceolaria alba* occur in Britain. The former has large showy flowers, pure white, or sometimes rose-colored or striped with pink; it is found in moist woods and hedgerows. The latter, which has large rose-colored flowers, is usually found on sandy soil-shores.

**bear-ry, s.** An insect.

There be also, *estrellaria*, *emmen-dim*, and *beare-ry*. — *Beacon: Natural History.*

#### bear-garden, s.

**A. As substantive:**

1. A garden or other place in which bears are kept for sport or exhibition.

"Hurling me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the apex, and name, and tapers." — *Wittolstein.*

"I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallery of Britons, namely, to the bear-garden." — *Quaker.*

2. An assembly in which those present behave with bear-like rudeness.

**B. Attributively:** Resembling the manners of a bear-garden; rude, turbulent, uproarious.

"A bear-garden fellow that is a man runs merrily enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-garden sport is used for inelegant entertainment." — *Johnson.*

**bear-oak, s.** *Quercus ilex*.

**bear's-breath, s.** The English name of the *Acanthus*, the typical genus of the botanical order *Asclepiadaceae*. (*Asclepias*.)

**bear's-ear, s.** The ordinary English name of the *Cortusa*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Fumicaceae*. Another English appellation for it is *Sancle*. *C. Mitrata*, the Common Bear's Ear *Sancle*, is a handsome little plant from the Alps.

**bear's-foot, s.** The English name of a plant (*Helleborus viridis*). It is a bushy plant, two feet high, with evergreen palmate leaves, globose flowers, fetid smell, and powerfully cathartic properties.

**bear's-grape, s.** A plant, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*. (*Arctostaphylos*.)

**bear's-grease, s.** The grease or fat of bears, used extensively as an ointment for the hair.

**bear-skin, s.**

1. The skin of a bear.

2. A shaggy kind of woolen cloth used for overcoats.

**bear's-whortleberry, s.** A genus for the bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos*). [See *BEAR-BERRY*, *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS*.]

**bear-whelp, s.** The whelp of a bear.

**bear-wort, s.** An umbelliferous plant, *Menyanthes arvensis*, called also *Men*, *Baldmoney* or *Baldmoney*.

**Bear (2), bère, bëir, bëer, s.** [*BEAR*.]

1. *As substantivum:* A cereal, six-rowed barley (*Hordeum hexastichum*). (*BEAR*.)

"Our kint's rice w' bear and corn, Wheat, beane and pease." — *Gentleman's House, p. 304. (Douches.)*

2. *Attributively:* Pertaining to the cereal described under A.

**bear-land, s.** Land appropriated for a crop of barley. (See *USABLE UNDER BEAR-SEED*.)

**bear-meal, s. & a.**

1. *As substantivum:* Meal composed of bear.

2. *As adjectivum:* Pertaining to such meal.

"... and feed him, as they did me, on bear-meal and some and bristly mutton." — *Scott's Redgauntlet, ch. xii.*

**bear-mell, s.** A mallet for beating the hulls off grain. It is called in Scotch also *knockin mell*. (*Jamieson*.)



Bear-bind.

1. *Calceolaria sepium*. 2. *Calceolaria alba*. With its leafy bracts.

(Natural size.)

#### bear-seed, bear-seed, bear-seed, s.

1. *Barley*, or *big*.

"The sower'll do much good to the barbed. It's been a sower sown this week." — *Johnson's Bard, ch. xii.*

2. The portion of agricultural labor which is appropriated to the raising of barley.

"... vassals to be for the barbed during the month of May." — *Scott's W. V. (ed. 1814), p. 411.*

3. The season for sowing barley.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing barbed, because it directly encourages want of solidity; that defect is much supplied by a rainy barbed." — *Barry of Barbed, App. p. 81. (Jamieson.)*

**bear-stam, s.** A hollow stone, anciently used for removing the husks of bear or barley.

"It is what was formerly called in this country a bear-stam, hollow like a large mortar, and was made use of to ankush the bear of barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mill, long before barley-mills were known." — *Scott's W. V. (ed. 1814). (Jamieson.)*

**bear-s-bile, s.** [*Eng. bear; -able*.] Able to be borne.

**bear-s-bily, adverb.** [*Eng. bearable (b) -y*.] In a bearable manner; in a manner to be endured; tolerably, endurely.

**beard (1), beard, s.** A reproach, taunt.

"Hee bit nithing beard Driven home on yonward." — *Lycanous, I. 71.*

**beard (2), beard, beard, beard, s.** [*A. S. beard; Fr. beard; Dut. beard; Ger. barbe; Fr. barbe; Pol. broda; Russ. boroda; Lith. barza.*]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Of man:* The hair on the lower parts of the face of man, constituting one of the most noticeable marks by which he is distinguished from the opposite sex.

"Ere on thy chiole the springing beard began To spread a doubtful dawn, and promise man." — *Prior.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The face (in phrases implying to the face); openly, defiantly.

"(a) To do anything offensive to a man's beard." To his face, for the sake of affront; in open defiance of.

"Ralph at their covenant, and Jew'd Their rev'rend persons to my beard." — *Shakespeare.*

(b) To make the beard of: To outwit, to deceive, to overreach.

"He said, I trow the clerks were afraids Yet can a miller make a clerk's beard." — *Chaucer, C. T. 608-9.*

(c) *Mouge one's beard:* In spite of one.

"(a) Without a beard: Not yet having reached manhood; without virility.

"How this remains of chastity appeared In a tender Jove, but Jove without a beard." — *Dryden.*

(b) A gray beard, literally = a beard that is gray, and figuratively = an old man (as in most cases contemptuously); and a receding beard is literally = a beard white with age, and figuratively = a very old man (respectfully).

"The ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spent at suit of his gray beard." — *King Lear, II. 2.*

"We'll overreach the graybeard, Grenia, The narrow-ey'd father, Minola." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 2.*

"Would it not be invidious for a professor to have his authority of forty years' standing, confirmed by general notoriety and a receding beard, overturned by a snort novitiate?" — *Locke.*

**II. Of the inferior animals:** Any thing bearing a more or less close analogy, or even a remote similarity, to the hirsute appendage of the chin in man. (*H. 1.*)

"... and when his [either a lion or a bear] arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him." — *1 Sam. xvi. 8.*

**III. Of plants:** The awns in cereal or other grain.

"A certain farmer complained that the beards of his corn cut the reaper and threshers' fingers." — *Leitner.*

**IV. Of things inanimate. Specially:**

1. The barb of an arrow. (*BEARD, R. 1, 3, 4.*)

2. The tail of a comet. (*BEARD, R. 1, 3, 4.*)

3. The foam on the sea.

"The ocean old, And far and wide, And many a wave, His beard of snow, Leaves with the heaving of his breast." — *Longfellow: The Dividing of the Ship.*

#### B. Technically:

1. *Antropology:* The hirsute appendage of the chin in man. (*A. 1. 1.*)

2. *Zoology:*

(a) *Among mammals:*

(1) The hirsute appendages of the lower part of the face in some genera and species. (*A. 1. 1.*)

(2) The appendages, though not hirsute, to the mouth of some Cetacea.

(3) *Among birds:* The small feathers at the base of the bill. (*BEARDED TIT, BEARD.*)

(4) *Among insects:* The appendages to the mouth of some Hymenoptera. (*BEARD.*)

(5) *Among fishes:* Two small oblong fleshy bodies placed just above the antlia, or spiral sucker, in the Lepidosteus, and the corresponding part of the mouth in some Diptera, like the goat.

(6) *Among molluscs:*

(1) The tressus by which some genera affix themselves to the rock. Example, the byssus in the genus *Perna*.

(2) The gills in some genera. Example, *Ostrea* (the oyster).

**III. Botany:**

(1) The arista, or awn, of grasses: the bristle into which the midrib of the bracts in the flowers of many grasses is prolonged.

(2) Long hairs occurring in tufts.

**IV. Farriery:** The beard or chuck of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

**V. Printing:** That part of the type above and below the face which allows for ascending and descending.

"The beard of the type, and prevents them from coming in contact with adjacent letters in the preceding or following line. Many types, mostly capitals, are cast with very little beard."

**VI. Carpentry:** The sharp edge of a board.

**VII. Mechanics:**

(1) The hook at the end of a knitting needle in a knitting machine. It is designed to hold the yarn.

(2) A spring-plate at the back of a lock to prevent the internal parts from rattling.

**beard-grass, s.** The English name of *Polygonum*, a genus of grasses. [*Polypogon*.]

**beard-tree, s.** The hazel-tree. (*FILBERT.*)

**bèard, s.** [*From beard, a. (q. v.)*]

1. To provide or furnish with a beard. (Generally in the pa. part, bearded.)

"The youth now bearded, and yet part and wear." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 2.*

**II. To take or pluck by the beard in contemptuous defiance or uncontrollable anger.**

1. *Lit.* With the foregoing meaning.

2. *Fig.* To defy, to oppose to the face, to affront.

**Of persons:**

"No man so potent breathes upon the ground But I will beard him." — *Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV, iv. 1.*

**(b) Of things:**

"The meadow weed the soil there have Her beard did not refuse, That with woodland beard compare And beard the agnition." — *Dryden: Quotation of Cynthia, p. 284.*

**III. Carpentry:** To strip or plane away timber, so as to reduce the convexity of a curve, to modify a straight line, &c.

**bèard-ed, pa. par. & a.** (*BEARD, v.*)

**A. As pa. par.:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**B. As participial adjective:**

1. *Of man or the inferior animals:* Having a beard.

"The bearded Turk, that rarely deigns to speak." — *Pope, Childe Harold, II. 8.*

"... two large bearded monks." — *Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. 2.*

2. *Of plants:* Having awns, as barley and other grain, and some grasses. (See also *H. 1.*)

"In among the bearded barley." — *Templeton: Lady of Shalott.*

"On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and desolate." — *Templeton: The Miller's Daughter.*

3. *Of things inanimate:*

(a) Having anything long and hair-like connected with it.

"Borne bearded meteor, trailing light." — *Templeton: Lady of Shalott, pt. III.*





























juice is clarified with lime filtered through animal charcoal, crystallized in vacuo, and drained by a centrifugal machine."

**beever**, *s. pl.* [The plural of *Eng. beef* (q. v.).] Ozen, black cattle.

"They sought the beever that made their broth."  
Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 10.

**beër-vör**, *s.* [BEAYER (q. v.).]

**beë-sân**, *s.* [BHOON. (O. Scotch).]

**beë-fäll**, **beë-fäl**, **beë-fälle** (pret. *beffell*, *beffelle*, *beffel*, *beffel*; *pp. part.* *beffellen*), *v. t.* & *i.* [A. S. *befealian*; O. S. *befalian*; *Ger. befahlen*.]

**A. Transitive** (followed by the object with or without a preposition): To happen to, to meet one. (Used at first indifferently of favorable or of unfavorable occurrences in one's career.)

"Hinc natus an avivus man, that was very sad, what harm had *befallen* into him, or what good had *befallen* onto another man."—*Isaac*.

2. The tendency being to take more note of what is unfavorable than favorable in one's lot; the word now has generally an unfavorable sense.

"For the common people, when they hear that some frightful thing has *befallen* to a one in such a place."  
—*Shakespeare: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**B. Intrans.**: To happen to, to take place.  
"But you say, they may make report  
Of what befalls."  
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

**beë-fäl-len**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

"O teacher, some great mischief hath *befallen*  
To that meek man."—*Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. xi.

**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. par. & s.* [BEFALL.]

**A. As present participle**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**B. As adverb**: That which befalls, an occurrence, an incident; an event especially of an unfavorable character.

**be-fäl-lig-s**, *s.* [BEFALL.]

**be-fäl-lig**, **be-fäl-lig**, *pret.* [BEFALL.]

**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

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**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

**III. In a figurative sense**:

1. In preference to, rather than.  
"We think worthy to be infinitely desirable before the torments of courtship."—*Shakespeare*.

2. Superior to.  
"... he is before his competitors both in right and power."—*Johnson*.

**B. As conjunction**:

1. Sooner than, earlier in time.  
"Before two months their orb with light adorns,  
If but a slower sun life, I will return."—*Shakespeare*.

2. Previously to, in order that something may be.  
"Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary."—*Swift*.

**C. As adverb**:

1. Further onward, in advance, in front of.  
"Thou'rt not so far before,  
That swiftwing of recompense is slow  
To overtake thee."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, i. 4.

2. In front; opposed to in the rear, or to behind.  
**II. Of time**:

1. Up to this time, hitherto.  
"The peaceful cities of the Arabian shores,  
In peace and calm, and undisturbed before,  
Are all on fire."—*Dryden*.

2. In time past.  
(a) Term. An indefinite period of bygone time.  
"... and the name of Deir before was Kirjath-sopher."—*Joshua* xv. 15.

(b) Spec. A short time ago.  
"I shall resume somewhat which hath been before said,  
touching the question beforegoing."—*Milton*.

3. Already.  
"You tell me, mother, what I know before,  
That the Phrygian fleet is sighted on the shores."—*Dryden*.

**before-casting**, *s.* Forethought.  
"If any man elect his neighbor to be before-casting."  
—*Wycliffe* (Exodus xxi. 14).

**before-go**, *v. t.* To precede, go before.  
"Mere and twelfth said beforego the face."—*Wycliffe* (Psalms cxviii. 1).

**before-goer**, *s.* A messenger before.  
"I shall send thee before-goers as Angels."—*Wycliffe* (Exodus xxxiii. 2).

**before-sat**, *s.* Prefixed. (*From Part.*)

**before-saying**, *pp. par.* A previous disclosure; a fore-warning.

"We both said a dream in a night before-saying of things to come."—*Wycliffe* (Genesis ii. 1).

**before-speaker**, *s.* A spokesman.

"Prophet that is interpreter other before-speaker."  
—*Wycliffe* (Exodus vi. 1).

**before-wall**, *s.* An advanced rampart.  
"The wall and the before-wall."—*Wycliffe* (Isaiah xlv. 1).

**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

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**be-fäl-lig**, *pp. part.* [BEFALL.]

rate, false, amidst, what, fall, father; w, wét, here, camel, her, there; please, pit, sire, sir, marine, go, pot, or, wère, wolf, work, who, son; mote, cub, cure, unite, cut, rule, full; try, Syrian. m, a; e; ey = a. qu = kw.



















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3. To hear away the bell: To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

To bear the bell:

(a) *Lit.*: To be the bellwether of a flock; that is, the sheep which carries a bell; or to be the horse to lead a party in a battle, and which is made to go first in a drove of horses.

(b) *Fig.*: To be the first; to be superior to all others.

5. To carry away the bell: To carry off the prize in a race or other contest in which that prize is a bell. (Clearly the same as (a. v. 1).) (*Lit. & Fig.*)

6. To gain the bell: To win the prize at a race. [*5.*]

"Here rises the man whose horse did gain the bell, in race on Salisbury plain." (*Scott. Rimeans*, p. 344. (*Stow*).

7. To lose the bell: To be worsted in a contest, so that the antagonist gains the bell or other prize.

"But when in single fight he lost the bell." (*Peirce*, *Stow*, v. 11, 80.

8. To curse by bell, book, and candle (in the Roman Catholic Church): To excommunicate; a bell being tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used to be read from, and a candle (or, according to Nares, three candles) extinguished, with certain ceremonies. A form of excommunication, ending, "Do to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell, Amen," was extracted from the Canterbury Book by Sir Thomas Ridley or his annotator, J. Gregory. (*Nares*).

"Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back. When gold and silver backs me to come on." (*Shakespeare*, *King John*, III, 1.

9. To ring a bell backward: To do so in the way described, as was formerly the practice.

(a) *Spec.*: That warning might be given of fire.

You may be remembered at the quenching of fire's flames, when the bells ring backward, by your names upon the buckets." (*City Match* (*Old Play*), ix, 201.

Or (b) *Gen.*: On the rise of any sudden danger in a city or town.

"Dunder he's mounted, he rides up the street: The bells are rung backward, the drums they are beat." (*Scott*, *Scott's Denier*.

(c) As a mark of sorrow.

"Not concluded with any epithalamions or songs of joy, but contrary his bells rung backward." (*Warton*, *Peirce*, *Stow*, v. 11, 80.

10. To shake the bells: A figurative phrase taken from the shaking of bells tied to a hawk or falcon, when they alight near the bird's head. (*Ch. 1.*)

"Neither the king, nor he that loves him best, The president he that holds up Lancaster, Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shake his bells." (*Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, I, 1.

B. Technically:

I. *Her.*: Church bells are used as an heraldic emblem; so also are hawk's bells.

II. *Naut.*: At sea the subdivisions of a "watch" of four hours' duration are noted by a half-hour striking of a bell with a clapper. Thus the phrase, "It is two bells," means an hour of the watch has elapsed; three bells, an hour and a half; and eight bells, the whole four hours, after which a new watch is set and the process is repeated. (*Admiral Smith's Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867).

III. *Architecture*:

1. The body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, where the foliage striped off. (*Glossary of Architecture*).

2. The similar body of a capital in the early Etruscan and other forms of Gothic architecture. (*Ibid.*)

bell-animalcules, or bell-animals, *s.* The English name for the family of Infusoria. The animalcules called Vorticellæ.

bell, *s.* Each of these consists of a long, thin, cylindrical body, terminated at its upper extremity by a small, cup-like structure, called the mouth of a bell, and which was compared to a trumpet and a wine-glass. (*Illustration* in motion draw to its mouth the animalcules still smaller than itself, on which it feeds. (*Vorticellæ*).

bell-bird, *s.* A bird, called also the Arapunga (*Arupunga*), belonging to the family Ampelidæ and the sub-family Gymnoidinæ.

bell-bell, *s.* It is pure white in color, about a foot in length, and has a voice like the tolling of a bell. It inhabits Guinea.

bell, boy; pōtū, ſhōw; cat, gell, chorus, -cian, -tian, -ſhan, -tion, -ſion = ahhn;

bell-buoy, *s.*

*Naut.*: A buoy to which a bell is attached in such a way as to be rung by the motion of the waves.

bell-canopy, *s.* A timber frame, also called a bell-framing, carrying one or more large bells.

bell-canopy, *s.* A canopy containing a bell in harness.

bell-chamber, *s.* The room containing one or more large bells in harness.

bell-cot, *s.* A structure presenting the appearance of a steeples.

bell-crank, *s.*

*Mech.*: Such a crank as is used at the upper end of the frame to the bell-wire that alteration in direction which they require. It is a rectangular lever, having its fulcrum at the apex of the arc, the direction of a motion is changed by it.

bell-fashioned, *a.* Fashioned in the form of a bell.

bell-flower, 'bell-flower, *s.*

1. The English name of the great genus Campanula. It is so called because the corollas have a close resemblance to a bell. There are many species of this genus, the most common being *Campanula rotundifolia*, the Round-leaved Bell-flower or Harebell; and after it, *C. trachelium*, or Nettle-leaved Bell-flower; and *C. medeolæ*, or Ivy-leaved Bell-flower. The finest species is the Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*). (*CAMPANULA*).

2. The true bell-flower is the only one given in Johnson's Dictionary.

3. An endogenous plant (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*).

*Aurum Bellifloræ*: A plant, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

bell-founder, 'bell-founder, *s.* One who founds or casts bells.

bell-foundry bell foundry, *s.* A foundry in which bells are cast.

bell-gable, or bell-turret, *s.* A gable or turret in which a bell or bells are suspended that they may ring.

bell-glass, *s.* A glass vessel shaped like a bell, open on the lower side, and having on its top a small plate there for convenience of handling. Such a glass is used (a) to constitute the receiver of an air pump, or (b) to contain gases for purposes of experiment, or (c) as a cover for delicate plants.

bell-hanger, *s.* One who hangs bells.

bell-hanging, *s.* The act or process of hanging a bell or bells.

bell-heather, *s.* Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*). (*Jamieson*).

bell-less, *a.* Without a bell.

bell-like, *a.* Like a bell.

"With many a deep-thund'ring bell-like flower of fragrant trailers." (*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, 3.

bell-man, 'bell-man, *s.* A crier, a man who goes around a town to make some intimation, and precedes his statement by ringing a bell.

The bell-man of each parish, as he goes, cries out every night, "Past twelve o'clock!" — *Scott*.

bell-metal, 'bell-metal, *s.* An alloy of copper and brass, forming a kind of bronze. It is parts of copper to 25 of tin, or of 55 of copper to 25 of tin, are proportions frequently employed, while sometimes the proportions are 50 of copper to 50 of tin.

bell-metal ore: A mineral, called also Stannite or Stannite (a. v.).

bell-mouthed, *a.* Fashioned like the mouth of a bell.

bell-pepper, *s.* A plant, a species of pepper (*Capivum piper*).

bell-polype, *s.* Any species of Vorticellæ. (*BELL-ANIMALCULE*).

bell-pull, *s.* That by which a bell is pulled; the rope or handle containing the band or ring, and which is used to pull the bell.

bell-punch, *s.* An instrument used to cancel tickets or railway train, street cars, &c. It rings a small bell when a perforation is made.

bell-ringer, 'bell-ringer, *s.* One who rings a bell, or is employed to do so.

bell-roof, *s.* A roof shaped like a bell.

bell-rope, *s.*

The rope hanging down from the bell-crank in a room, to be grasped by one who seeks to ring the bell.

2. A rope attached to the vesture of a priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

"In shirt of hair, and weeds of copper brass &c." (*Scott*, *Scott's Denier*, p. 344. (*Stow*).

bell-rose, *s.* A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

bell-shaped, *a.*

1. In a general sense: Shaped like a bell.

2. In botany: A term applied to a corolla, a calyx, or other organ in which the tube is inflated and ending in a flange or into a limb so as to resemble a bell; campanulate. Example, the corolla of *Campanula*. (*Lindley*, *Introduct. to Bot.*, p. 432).

bell-the-cat, *s.* A nickname given to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, in the reign of James III. of Scotland. The noblemen under this monarch having no sympathy with the king's policy of the arts, and being specially irritated, that he had made an architect—or who he irrespectively said a mason—by name Cochran, Earl of Mar, plotted forcibly to remove the plebeian, whom they disliked, from the royal presence. At their secret convocation, which was held in Lanier Church in 1482, Lord Gray, who was fearful about the result of the enterprise, told the apologue of the mice falling to "bell the cat." (*See Bell the cat*, under *BELL*, c. 1.). To which the daring Angus replied, "I understand the moral, and that what we propose may not lack execution, I will bell the cat."

"And I will leap while I leap." (*Scott*, *Scott's Denier*, p. 344. (*Stow*).

bell-trap, *s.* A trap like a bell or an inverted cup, to prevent the reflux of foul air from drains.

bell-turret, *s.* (*BELL-GABLE*).

bell-wars, *s.* [So called from the sea-weed of which help is made.] A plant, *Zostera maritima*.

bell-waver, *c.* (*Eng. bell*, and *waver* (1). Or from Low Lat. *wagare* to stray, to stroll. (*St. Patrick*).

1. To straggle.

2. To fluctuate.

3. To tell a story incoherently. (*Jamieson*).

bell-wavering, *pr. par.* *c.* (*BELL-WAVER*). (*Scott*).

As a present participle: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. As substantive: A name of straggling.

bell-weather, 'bell-weather, 'bell weather, 'bellweather, 'bell vedder (*Scott*), *s.* (*Eng. bell*, and *weather* (a. v. 1). A speech on whose neck a bell is placed, so that the speaker may be heard.

bell-wheel, *s.* The wheel used for swinging large bells in churches, towers, &c.

bell-yeter, *s.* A bell-founder. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bēll (2), 'bēll, *s.* (*Dut. beima* bell, a bubble; Lat. *bulla* = bubble.) A bubble. (*Scott*). (*BELLES*).

bēll (3), *s.* [Compare Gael. *bail* = spot or mark; *Beil* = white mark on the face of an animal.] (*BALD*). A white mark on a horse, or on any other animal.

'bēll, *a.* [Derived from *bēll* = *bald*.] Bald. (*O. Scott*).

'bēll-kite, *s.* The Bald Crow. (*Jamieson*).

bēll (1), *r. & t. f.* [From *BELL* (1), *a.* (q. v. 1).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To put a bell upon.

2. *Fig.*: At great personal expense to attempt to render the action or hostility of an adversary futile. The signification is derived from the following apologue: A man, who was the owner of a cat, heard of its number through the depredations of a cat, held a conference to try to devise measures for their preservation. When all were perplexed, a young mouse stood up, and in a flowery speech proposed that a bell should be affixed to the tail of the cat. This, of course, would ring whenever she moved, and thus give warning of her approach. The young mouse sat down amid loud applause, on which an old and experienced mouse asked if their young friend would now be kind enough to inform them who would bell the cat. The orator had never thought of this, and was speechless. (*Bell the cat*, under *BELL*, c. 1.).

B. Intrans.

1. To develop into the form of a bell. (*Used specially of plants with campanulate corollas, sometimes, however, of flowers*).

'bēll (2), *r. f.* [From *BELL* (2), *a.*] To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles.

"When the scum turns him, And the blood bell the scum." (*Scott*, *Scott's Denier*, p. 344. (*Stow*).

bēll (3), 'bēll, *r. f.* [*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to follow, to roar, to bark.] (*BELLOW*).

1. *Lit.* (*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to roar, to follow. (*Used*).

(1) *Gen.*: Of the cry of various animals.

"Belgia or verna na netto: Maglo." — *Prompt. Parv.*

bēll (2), 'bēll, *r. f.* [*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to follow, to roar, to bark.] (*BELLOW*).

1. *Lit.* (*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to roar, to follow. (*Used*).

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bēll (3), 'bēll, *r. f.* [*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to follow, to roar, to bark.] (*BELLOW*).

1. *Lit.* (*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to roar, to follow. (*Used*).

(1) *Gen.*: Of the cry of various animals.

"Belgia or verna na netto: Maglo." — *Prompt. Parv.*

bēll (4), 'bēll, *r. f.* [*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to follow, to roar, to bark.] (*BELLOW*).

1. *Lit.* (*a.* *s.* *Bell* = to roar, to follow. (*Used*).

(1) *Gen.*: Of the cry of various animals.

"Belgia or verna na netto: Maglo." — *Prompt. Parv.*

A Bell animalcule

(Vorticellæ)

Magnified.

A Bell animalcule

(Vorticellæ)

Magnified.

A Bell animalcule

(Vorticellæ)

Magnified.

A Bell animalcule

(Vorticellæ)

Magnified.

A Bell animalcule

(Vorticellæ)

Magnified.



























**bén-wéed, s.** [Scotch ben, of doubtful etym., and Eng. weed.] Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*).

**\*benwytte, s.** [BENWYTH.] (*Prompt. Parv.*) **bén-wyge, s.** (Scotch.) The same as English benweed (q. v.).

**bén-y'-son, s.** [BENIXON.] **bén-sa-mid s-p't-ic, o.** [Eng. benzamide; acetic.]

**benzamidacetic acid, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5NH(C_2H_3O_2)$ . Also called Hippuric acid.

Acid. It occurs in large quantities in the urine of graminivorous animals in the form of hippurates. It crystallizes in long, slender, white, square prisms; it dissolves in 400 parts of cold water, also in hot alcohol. When mixed with purified water, it forms benzoic acid. Hippuric acid is monobasic; hippurates of the alkalies are very soluble. It can be formed by the action of benzoic chloride on silver amidacetate. It is decomposed by alkalies into amido-acids and benzoic acid.

**bén-sa-mide, s.** [Eng. benz(oin); amide.]  
Chem.:  $N \begin{pmatrix} H \\ | \\ C_6H_5 \end{pmatrix}$  Obtained by heating ammonium benzoate.

Also by oxidizing hippuric acid with lead dioxide. Benzamide is a crystalline substance, nearly insoluble in cold but easily soluble in boiling water; it also is dissolved and ether. It melts at 115°, and volatilizes at 280°.

**bén-sène, s.** [Eng. benz(oin), and suffix -ene.]  
Chem.:  $C_{10}H_8$ . An aromatic hydrocarbon, also called benzol or phenyl hydride, discovered in 1825 by Faraday in the liquid condensed during the compression of oil gas; it was called by him bicarburet of hydrogen. In 1829, it was found in coal tar by C. B. Mansfield, who lost his life while experimenting with it on February 25, 1855. Aniline is produced from it, which again is the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c. It is obtained from the more volatile portion of coal-tar oil. It is also formed by heating benzoic acid with lime. Benzene is a thin, colorless, strongly refracting liquid; it boils at 85°. It dissolves fast in ether, iodine, sulphur, &c. (sp. gr. 0.785). Benzene is formed when acetylene is passed through a tube heated to dull redness. Many substitutional products of benzene have been formed. Benzene unites with chlorine or bromine in direct sunlight, forming addition compounds,  $C_6H_5Cl$ .

**bén-sile, s.** [Eng. benz(oin), and suffix -ile.]  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5O_2$ . A crystalline substance obtained by the action of chlorine on benzene; it melts at 80°. It is isomeric with dibenzoyl.

**bén-sil-ic, s.** [Eng. benzilic(e); -ic.] Of or belonging to benzoic acid.

**benzillie acid, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_{10}H_8O_4$ . It is called also *diphenylglycollic acid*. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoin. On neutralizing the alkaline benzoate with hydrochloric acid, the benzoic acid separates in small, colorless, transparent crystals, which melt at 120°.

**bén-sine, s.** [BENZOLINE.]

**bén-si'-ste, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); suff. -ste.] [BENZOE ACID.]

**bén-si'-cöl-ilo, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s) glycerine (alcohol).]

**benzoyl alcohol, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5O$ . Formed by treating hippuric acid with nitrous acid; then nitrogen is liberated. Benzoyl alcohol contains the elements of benzoic and acetic (oxacetic) acid, minus one molecule of water. It crystallizes in colorless prisms.

**bén-si'-hél-é-ín, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); helicin (q. v.).]

**bén-si'-hél-é-ín, s.**  $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O_2)O$ . Produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on benzo-sulphide. It is resolved by boiling with alkalies or acid into benzoic acid, selicyl, and selicic acid.

**bén-si'-ic, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); -ic.] Pertaining to benzoin, existing in benzoin.

**benzoic acid, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5O_2$  or  $C_6H_5CO.OH$ . It is called also *benzoylformic acid*. It is obtained by oxidizing benzoic alcohol by aqueous chromic acid; by oxidation of benzoic aldehyde, methylbenzene, &c., from benzene by acetylation, &c. Benzene is a monobasic acid which converts it into benzoic chloride, and decomposes this substance by water; by boiling hippuric acid with  $HCl$  it is converted into benzoic acid; by boiling with lime. Benzoic acid exists in a large quantity in gum-benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. It is a white, crystalline, basic aromatic acid; its salts are called benzoates, and are soluble, except the basic ferrous salt. Cal-

cium benzoate by dry distillation is resolved into calcium carbonate and benzophenone. But dry benzoic acid distilled with excess of quicklime is converted into carbon dioxide and benzene. Benzoic acid has a slight smell when warmed; it melts at 121°, boils at 250°. It dissolves in 200 parts of cold and in 20 parts of boiling water, and also in alcohol. It forms light, feathery, colorless crystals.

**benzoic alcohol, s.** [BENZYL ALCOHOL.]

**benzoic aldehyde, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5O$  or  $C_6H_5COH$ . It is the aldehyde of benzoic alcohol, and is obtained by the oxidation of amygdalin with nitric acid; by distilling bitter almonds and water for six hours at 230°; by the action of nascent hydrogen on chloride of benzoic; or by distilling a mixture of calcium carbonate and formate of pure benzoic acid. It is a colorless liquid with a peculiar odor, sp. gr. 1.043, and boils at 189°; dissolves in thirty parts of water, and mixes with alcohol and ether. Exposed to the air, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into benzoic acid. It forms crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphates. Ammonia converts it into hydrobenzamide, a white crystalline body, which, when boiled with aqueous potash, is converted into amerin.

**benzoic chloride, s.** [BENZOLYL CHLORIDE.]

**benzoic oxide, s.**  
Chem.: Benzoic anhydride,  $C_6H_5CO_2O$ . It is obtained by the action of benzoic chloride and potassium benzoate. It crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms which melt at 142° and distill at 300°.

**benzoin, s.** [BENZONIN, 1.]

**bén-si'-lo-in, bén-si'-lín, b'bi'-söl-ín, \*ben-söl, bén-si'-mín, s.** [In Sw. benzoin; Ger. Benzoebaum, the tree, and benzoe, benzoin, the gum; Fr. benzoin, the resin.] A resinous substance which bears the close comparison (1) with Pers. bandak, binadai, bandash, bandash-terebinth resin, from *ben* sea-terebinth grain, and *ash* resin, on the body; and (2) with *benzoin*—a turpentine of the pistachio-tree. Benzoin is a corruption of benzois, and not benzoin a corruption of benjamin. All the chemical works beginning with *benz* are derived from this word, as benzoic acid was first obtained from benzoin.

1. (Generally of the corrupted form benjamin.) Botany, Comm., &c.: A kind of resin obtained from the tree *Styrax benzoin*, which belongs to the order Ebenaceae (Ebenidae). It grows in Sumatra, Borneo, and the adjacent islands. Incisions are made in the bark from which the resin exudes, and later when it comes being left to dry, and then being removed by a knife. Each tree yields annually about 100 lbs. of resin. It is used as a medicine in chronic diseases of the lungs, as an ingredient in perfumery, and in the incense of Roman Catholic Rituals. Benzois is the resin of a tree—*Tournefortia*, pt. II.

2. (Of the form benzois, never benjamin.) (1) Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Laureaceae (Laurels). The species are found in North America and in Nepal. The berries of *Benzoin odoriferum* yield an aromatic stimulant oil. They are said to have been used during one of the American wars as a substitute for allspice. (*Trecos. of Bot.*)

(2) Pharm.: *Asa delcis* as opposed to *A. fetida*. (Asa.)

Chem.:  $C_6H_5O$ . A polymeric modification of benzoic aldehyde, which remains in the retort when the crude oil is distilled with lime or iron oxide to free it from crotonic acid.

**benzoin-tree, benjamin-tree, s.**  
Botany: A tree, *Styrax benzoin*, described under BENZONIN (1) and STRAX (q. v.).

**bén-si'-böl, bén-si'-söl, s.** [From Eng. benzoin(s); and Lat. oleum, oil; oleum = oil (q. v.).]

**A. Asa substativa:**  
1. Chem. (Of the form benzoin): [BENZENE.]

2. Chem.:  $C_6H_6$ . A form of benzene; a fluid mineral detected in 1826, both in Rangoon tar and in the naphtha of Borselav in Galicia. (Pana.)

**A. Asa adjectiva (Of the form benzoin):** Consisting of, containing, or allied to, benzoin.

**Min. Benzoin Group or Series:** A group of minerals placed by Dana under his simple Hydrocarbons. He includes under it benzole, toluole, xylene, camole, and cymole. All are fluid or odoriferous temperatures.

**bén-si'-lín, s.** & c. [Eng. benzoin; -ine.]

**A. Asa substativa:**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5O$ . An organic base obtained from hydro-benzoin by boiling it with aqueous potash. Insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, forming a colorless liquid which crystallizes into small prismatic crystals. It forms sparingly soluble salts. Its formula is  $C_6H_5N$ .

2. Comm.: Benzine, a name given to any volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon which burns with a luminous flame, chiefly to the following: (1) *Carbon disulphide*, a colorless, odorless liquid, and its homologues. It is used for removing grease from fabrics and as a solvent. Our lady readers should, however, be warned, and be advised to wear gloves in benzoline with the view of removing stains of grease; they must not afterward put the gloves on their hands and hold them to the fire to dry. If they do, the vapor of the benzoline will ignite the gloves, which will flame fiercely. Within the last two or three years, a great deal of serious and fearful injury have arisen in this precise manner, one of them fatal results. (2) *Petroleum spirit*, consisting of  $C_{10}H_{18}$ ,  $C_{11}H_{22}$ , and other paraffins. It is used as a solvent and also to burn in lamps. These different liquids are often sold mixed together; their vapor is explosive when mixed with air. (POTOLEUM.)

**B. Asa adjectiva:** Compound of benzoin; fed by benzoline, supplied with benzoline, in which benzoline is burned.

**bén-si'-söl, s.** [Eng. benz(oin), and (benzoin-)] [BENZOPHENONE.]

**bén-si'-söl-r'ile, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); nitrile (q. v.).]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide,  $C_6H_5CN$ . Formed by the action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium benzoate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 180°.

**bén-si'-phé-nóné, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); phenone (q. v.).]

Chem.: Diphenyl ketone = benzozon,  $C_{12}H_{10}O$  or  $CO \begin{pmatrix} C_6H_5 \\ | \end{pmatrix} C_6H_5$ . The ketone of benzoic acid. Prepared by direct distillation of potassium benzoate. A crystalline substance; melts at 48°, distills at 300°. Not fuming nitric acid converts it into dinitrobenzoic acid,  $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2O_4$ . An isomeric modification, melting at 36°, is obtained by acting on diphenyl methane with chromic acid mixture.

**bén-si'-yl, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); and Gr. *hulē* = matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula  $(C_6H_5O)$ . [DIBENZOLYL.]

**benzoyl benzoate, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5CO_2C_6H_5$ . An organic monobasic, monotelonic acid, obtained when benzylbenzene, benzoylketone, or benzylthiobenzene, is oxidized by chromic acid mixture. It is a colorless, slightly viscid, waxy, silken mass, which melts at 104°, and by reducing agents is converted into benzoyl benzoic acid.

**benzoyl chloride, s.**  
Chem.: Benzoic chloride,  $C_6H_5COCl$ . Formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on benzoic acid. It is a colorless liquid with a disagreeable pungent odor; sp. gr. 1.166. Its vapor burns with a greenish flame. It is decomposed by water into benzoic and hydrochloric acids. It boils at 196°.

**bén-si'-yl, s.** [Eng. benzoin(s); and Gr. *hulē* = matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula  $(C_6H_5C_2H_3)$ .

**benzyl acetate, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5CH_2COO.C_2H_3$ . A liquid having the odor of pears, boiling at 210°. It is an ether formed by distilling acetic acid, benzyl alcohol, and strong sulphuric acid together.

**benzyl alcohol, s.**  
Chem.: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic alcohol,  $C_6H_5CH_2O$ . An organic monobasic, monotelonic alcohol, obtained also with benzoic acid by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoic aldehyde; by the action of benzoic acid with calcium hydride, or potash. Benzyl alcohol is a colorless, strongly refracting, oily liquid, boiling at 303°; sp. gr. at 14° is 1.056. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, and water. It is converted by platinum black into benzoic aldehyde; by aqueous chromic acid into benzoic acid. Strong  $HCl$  converts it into benzyl chloride.

**benzylbenzene, s.**  
Chem.: Diphenylmethane, benzylbenzol,  $C_{12}H_{10}$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2C_6H_5$ . An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by boiling a mixture of benzene and benzyl chloride with zinc dust. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 261°.

**benzyl benzoate, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5CH_2CO.OH$ . An organic monobasic acid obtained by the action of reducing agents on benzylbenzoic acid, into which it is reconverted by the action of benzoic acid. It crystallizes in white needles, melting at 154°.

**benzyl chloride, s.**  
Chem.:  $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ . A colorless liquid, boiling at 179°, obtained by the action of chlorine on benzyl alcohol.

\*ste, flit, färe, amidst, whitt, fällt, fäther; wé, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, work, whö, sön; möte, cüb, cüre, wäte, cär, ra'a, föll; try, syrian. m. α = 6; ey = ä. q = kw.

ine toluene. If chlorine be passed through toluene in the cold, the principal product is monochlorotoluene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ .

#### benzyl-ethyl-benzene, a.

*Chem.*: Benzylethylbenzol,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ . An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of zinc dust on a mixture of benzyl chloride and ethyl benzene. It is a colorless aromatic liquid, which dissolves in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It boils at  $260^\circ$ , and is oxidized by chromic acid into benzylbenzoic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ .

#### benzyl-toluene, a.

*Chem.*: Benzylmethylbenzene, benzyltoluol, tolylphenylmethane,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ . An aromatic hydrocarbon, formed when a mixture of toluene and benzyl chloride is boiled with zinc dust. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at  $259^\circ$ .

#### benzylamine, a.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ . An aromatic base metamorphic with toluidine. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on benzyl chloride. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at  $181^\circ$ ; it dissolves in water, and unites with acids, forming crystalline compounds.

**benzyl-le, a.** [*Eng. benzyl; -le.*] Or of belonging to benzyl (q. v.).

**beo, v. f.** [*A. S. beo* = I am or shall be; from *beon* = to be. (*Be*)]

**beo, prep.** [*By.*] By.

"The daughter died overcome them both,  
Sheo rich rewon and even." *Agney's Tare*, 278. (*Boucher*).

**beod, a.** [*A. S. beod* = a prayer.] [*BEAD, BEDE.*] A prayer.

**beode, v. f.** [*A. S. beodan* = to command, order, bid, will, offer, enjoy.] [*BID.*]

1. To summon.

"Therefore, lordganes, earl-riht,  
Daik, erl, baron, and kniht,  
Let yor folk on beode." *King of Tars*, 947. (*Boucher*).

2. To proffer.

"Fyt knyges were of helgh parayle,  
Upon the wooden table beode." *King of Tars*, 1013-18.

**beon, v. f.** [*Be.*] To be.

**beor-yng (1), a.** [*O. Eng.* for *BURING*.] Intermittent.

"Of his beorng no thing no dreideth,  
Into Egipte his body ledith." *Alsomander*, 4000. (*Boucher*).

**beor-yng (2), a.** [*O. Eng.* for *BEARING*.] Birth.

"In his beorng so feel a cra,  
The northie schok, the soo bream gress,  
Thee wanne withrough schynng schama." *Alsomander*, 657.

**beo-paint, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and paint.*] To paint over.

"Then know't the mask of night is on my face,  
Else would a maiden blush befornt my cheek." *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

**be-pale, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and pale.*] To render pale.

**be-paled, pa. par. & a.** [*BEPALE.*]

"... those perjur'd lips of thine,  
Besof'd with blissing sighs." *Curlew, Poems*, p. 78.

**be-pal-ing, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPALE.*]

**be-part, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and part.*] To divide, share.

"Here commeth him to beparte his importable  
burden." *Shakespeare, Othello*, p. 11.

**be-pit, v. f.** [*To pat; to beat upon.*]

"As timing well the equal sound  
Thy clashing foot bepat the ground." *J. Battie*.

**be-peach, be-peche, v. f.** [*A. S. bepecan*.] To deceive, betray.

"No salta never knownen, wanne he the wole bepeche." *Beig, Antic*, I. 160.

**be-pearl ed, a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and pearled.*] Covered with pearlescent lustrous spots.

"This primrose all bepearl'd with dew." *Curlew, The Primrose*.

**be-pep, be-pir, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and pepper.*] To irritate with one if one had thrown pepper at a person; to pepper over.

"... bespeppering their ribs, bespeppering their  
sides." *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

**be-pep, be-pir, pa. par. & a.** [*BEPEPPER.*]

**be-pep, be-pir, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPEPPER.*]

**be-pep, be-pir, wiggid, a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and periwigged.*] Equipped with a periwig. (*Nuttall, Hyde Clarke*, &c.).

**böll, böy, pöüt, föw; cat, cöl, choruss, chin, beach; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, xenophon, exist, ph =**

**ciän, -tän = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -de. &c. = bül, del.**

**bé-plagh, v. f.** [*Eng. pref. be, and pinch.*] To pinch all over; to mark with pinches.

**bé-plinch ed, bé-plinch, pa. par. & a.** [*BEPLINCH.*]

"In their sides, arms, shoulders, all bepinch'd,  
Man thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start  
out." *Shakespeare*.

**bé-plinch-låg, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPLINCH.*]

**bé-plit it-ed, bé-plit-ed, a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and plaited.*] Plaited; covered with plaits. (*Mrs. Butler*).

**bé-plat, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and plaster.*] To plaster; to plaster over.

"Like an all-judging beauty, his colors he spread,  
And bespatter'd with rough his own natural red." *Goldsmith, Rinaldo*.

**bé-plas-tär, pa. par. & a.** [*BEPLASTER.*]

**bé-plas-tär-låg, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPLASTER.*]

**bé-piotmele, adv.** Bit by bit; in bits.

"Bespietate, Particulariter, partitice." *Prompt, Par.*

**bé-plat, pa. par. & a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and plaited.*] Possessed of a plume; decked out in a plume.

"The young in armor bright which shows like gold,  
Bespoken with such gay feather of the East." *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

**bé-pow-dër, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and powder.*] To cover with powder.

"See the powder of the powder, and the powder,  
And the powder of the powder, and the powder." *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

**bé-pow-dër-låg, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPOWDER.*]

**bé-präis, o, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and praise.*] To praise greatly; to praise.

"Generally, who ones had calvings halloing after them,  
wherever they went, who were bespoken by newspapers  
and magazines—have long sunk into merited obscurity." *Edinburgh Review*.

**bé-präis ed, pa. par. & a.** [*BEPRaise.*]

**bé-präis-låg, pr. par. & a.** [*BEPRaise.*]

**bé-pris, o, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and prose.*] To convert into prose.

"Hush was his doom, imposed by Heaven's decree,  
With ears that hear not, eyes that shall not see,  
The low to reveal, to level the sublime,  
To blast all beauty and burnish all rhyme." *Edinburgh Review*.

**bé-pris ed, pa. par. & a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and pucker.*] Puckered.

**bé-pud ed, a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and puffed.*] Puffed.

**bé-pär-pur, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and purple.*] To render purple in color; to dye or tinge with purple.

"Like to beauty, whose the lawn,  
With rosy cheeks bespoken of, is drawn  
To boast the love-looms it seems to hide." *Woolley Digges, Verses proposed to Lady's Poems*.

**bé-pur, v. f.** [*Eng. prefix be, and puzzle.*] To puzzle greatly.

"A matter that originally bespoken and entranced my apprehension." *Edinburgh Review*, p. 8.

**bé-pur-låg, pr. par. & a.** [*Eng. prefix be, and qualify.*] To attribute or assign high qualities to; to characterize as.

"And I, too, like both your thanks and kisses them,  
but primarily to yours, most ingenious, acute, and polite  
idea." *Edinburgh Review*, IV. 3.

**bé-quä, a.** [*Fr. beque, beque = a bequest, a mouthful; a beak.*]

"The term is used specially of a bird which has its bill cunamelled differently from the rest of its body."

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2. *Fig.*: To transmit by death, without the formality of a will, to one's children, a successor, a sympathizing friend, or a political or religious party, or to posterity generally.

(a) To children.

"... had bequeathed to his children nothing but his name and his rights." *Maryland, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) To a political party.

"For Freedom's battle once begun,  
Bequeathed by bleeding sires to men,  
Though baffled oft it is ever won." *Byron: The Gladiator*.

(c) To posterity generally.

"... but the best works which he has bequeathed to posterity are his children." *Shakespeare, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

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**bi-cell-er**, and **bi-cell-er**. Vies compare it with Lat. *bi-cell-er* and cotton, and Menager with Lat. *bi-cell-er* = *bi-cell-er*. A point of which there are two leading colors.

1. **Bice**, or **Blue Bice**: A paint of a pale blue color prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper or from smalt.

2. **Green Bice**: A paint prepared from blue bice by adding yellow ochre or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper.

\*Take green bice, and order it, as you do your blue bice; you may display upon it with the water of deep green."—*Ironman*.

**bi-cell-er**—**bi-cell**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bi-cell-er*, and *cellula*—a small store-room; *cellula* store-room, a cell.]

**Bi-cell-er**: A subsect of the insect section (Insecta) of Arthropoda. The name *bi-cell-er* is given because the membranous portion of the hemelytra have two basal cells. The bug ranked under this subsect are generally small red insects with black spots; they feed on plants.

**bi-cell-er**—**bi-cell**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *cellula*—head; and *cellula*—two-headed.]

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *cellula*—two-headed; and *cellula*—two-headed; and *cellula*—two-headed; and *cellula*—two-headed.]

1. **Generally**: Two-headed.

2. **Specifically**: (a) *Anal.* of *muscles*: Having two heads or origins. Three muscles of the human body have this name applied to them. One is the *Biceps* *lumbi*, or *Biceps* *lumbi* *lumbi*, and a second the *Biceps* *capitis*, both of which are in the arm, and the *Biceps* *femoris*, which is the straight muscle of the thigh.

"... the *Biceps*, inserted into the tubercle of the radius."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, 1. 176.

(b) *Ref.* of *capitaneus corollae*: Having the claws of the two petals composing the keel distinct instead of united.

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [Biceps, *s. pl.*]

1. **Ordinary Language**: Muscular strength.

2. **Anat.: A muscle having two heads or origins; especially the large flexor of the upper arm; and that of the thigh.**

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *chlor-er* (s. v. *chlor-er*)]

**Chem.**: A term used in chemistry to denote a compound containing two atoms of chlorine, which are united to an atom of an element, as *Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>* (bichloride of mercury) and a second as *(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub>* (ethylene bichloride). These are usually called dichlorides, as ethylene dichloride.

**bichloride of mercury**.

**Phar.**: *Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>*, also called perchloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by heating a mixture of mercuric sulphate, *HgSO<sub>4</sub>*, with dry chloride of sodium, *NaCl*, and black oxide of manganese, *MnO<sub>2</sub>*; the corrosive sublimate sublimes; hence its name. Bichloride of mercury occurs in heavy white masses of prismatic crystals; it is soluble in twenty parts of cold water, also in alcohol and ether. (For tests see *MERCURY*.) It is a very powerful irritant—when taken in large doses it causes vomiting and purging. It is very poisonous; the best antidote is white of egg. It corrodes the skin; it is employed in very small doses as an alterative in skin diseases, externally as a lotion, injection, or gargle in chronic skin diseases, ulcerated sores, and chronic discharges from the mucous membrane. *HgCl<sub>2</sub>* is a powerful antiseptic; it is used to preserve anatomical preparations. Ammonia added to *HgCl<sub>2</sub>* throws down white precipitate, *Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>*, which is used in pharmacy in the form of ointment.

**bichloride of gold**.

**Phar.**: *AuCl<sub>3</sub>* is a substance which has recently risen into notice on account of its being a powerful and useful mode of it by Dr. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., in the cure of dyspepsia and chronic alcoholism. Its general character is chemically powerful, and in its physiological action are to a great extent similar to those of mercury bichloride. Its employment by Dr. Keeley has produced a powerful impression on the medical world, and many advocates both for and against its virtues exist. The success, from a scientific point of view, of this medicinal agent, in the meantime, has induced many imitators and much harm has been done by unskillful persons using this drug in a manner not a powerful medicinal agent. [DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD.]

**bi-cell-man**, *s. pl.* [Corrupted from O. Scotch *but-man* = *Eng. but-man* (s. v. *but-man*).] A man who keeps a booth.

"I get the bi-cell-man; they was no but cell."—*Peaslee: Highland Fancies*, p. 66. (Jemison.)

**bi-cell-er** (s. v. *bi-cell-er*), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *cellula*—head; and *cellula*—two-headed.]

**Music**: Having two strings to each note.

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *cellula*—head; and *cellula*—two-headed.]

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**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bi-cell-er* and *cellula*—head; and *cellula*—two-headed.]

**bichloro pianoforte**.

**Music**: A piano possessing two strings to each note.

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bi-cell-er*, *prof. bi-cell-er*, and *Eng. chromate* (s. v. *chromate*).] [CHROMIC, CHROMIUM.]

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [A West African negro word (s. v. *One* of the names for a tree (*Copa acuminata*), a native of the western coast of Africa, and which is said to be better parts of this country. It furnishes the *Celastrus* of commerce.]

**bi-cell-er**, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *bi-cell-er*; from Lat. *bi-cell-er*, *prof. bi-cell-er* and *Eng. chromate* (s. v. *chromate*).] [CHROMIC, CHROMIUM.]

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**bic-k-er**, *s. pl.* [Scotch *bicker*, and *fu* = *Eng. full*.] As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a bicker, or a glass.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-quero — it can grind a bicker of meal in a quarter of an hour."—*Dr. Fife, ed.*

**bic-k-er**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bi-cell-er*, *prof. bi-cell-er* and *Eng. chromate* (s. v. *chromate*).] [CHROMIC, CHROMIUM.]

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biddery-ware, *s.*

**Comm.**: An alloy made at Biddery or Bidar. Dr. Hayne states its proportions are: copper, 8; lead, 4; tin, 1. To three ounces of this alloy sixteen ounces of zinc are added when the alloy is melted for use. It is colored by dipping into a solution of sal-ammoniac, saltpetre, common salt, and sulphate of copper. This color forms a thin film on the surface of the silver and gold inlaying. Labels and gravures are employed, and after the inlaying is complete, the ware is polished and studded. Another formula gives: zinc, 12; copper, 16; lead, 4; tin, 2. (Knapp.)

**bid-diag** (1), **bid-diags**, **byd-diag**, **byd-dya** (1), **pr. par. & s.** [Bid (1), *c.*]

**A. As present participle**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**As substantives**: The act of praying, specially with a ruary of beads.

**Bydags or prayage**: *Oratio* . . . —*Prompt. Par.*

**Bidding-prayer, bid-prayer**:

**1. In Medial times**: The prayer for the souls of benefactors. It was said before the sermon. Names think it was called from bidding the people pray for certain persons, in which case it would be placed under No. 2. It may, however, be the prayer in which pre-eminently something is asked.

**2. In modern times**: A form of words followed by the Lord's Prayer, used in the Episcopal church before the sermon in certain special places and on certain special occasions, such as visitations, aces, ordinations, and before the university sermons. The language is modeled on that of the old Roman Catholic bidding-prayer, and the particulars of it and the names of persons and dignities enumerated in it are modified according to the circumstances under which it is offered up.

**bid-diag** (2), **bid dunge**, **bid-diags**, **byd-diag**, **byd-diags**, **bid dunge**, **pr. par. & s.** [Bid (2), *c.*]

**A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As substantive**:

**1. The act of commanding or ordering**: the state of being commanded or ordered; command, order.

**(a) Literally**:

"No one I dread his manning;  
I daret not break his bidding;"

*Remains of the Rose.*

**Met.** Here's more news.  
Thy biddings have been done; and every hour,  
Most noble Caesar, shall be done to thee.  
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, I, 4.

**(b) Figuratively**:

"As the branch at the bidding of Nature,  
Add fragrance and fruit to the tree."  
—*Byron, Transl. of a Rom. Love Song*.

**2. An invitation to a feast or party.**

"... the particulars of the feast, the invitation, its rejection, and the consequent bidding of other guests."  
—*Strassus: Life of Jesus*, 1st ed. (1845), vol. II, p. 28.

**3. A bid or order made at an auction.** (Sometimes in the plural.)

"... a crowd of buyers, whose excited biddings brought the sale to a very satisfactory conclusion."  
—*Quincy Tilden, Golden Age*, 1871.

**bid-dy**, *s.* [From *Fr. bidet* = a little horse.] [Biden (1), *litter*.]

**1. A domestic fowl, specially a chicken.** (Colloquial.)

"Ay, Biddy, come with me."  
—*Twelfth Night*, III, 4.

**2. A domestic female animal, especially a gilt; a corruption of Bridget.** (Colloquial.)

**bidde** (1), *v. l.* [Bid (2), *Spencer*.]

**bidde** (2), **bid den** (*Eng.*), **bidde**, **byde** (*Scotch*), **byde**, *v. l.* [A. S. & O. Ger. *bydan* = to bidde, abide, wait, remain, last, endure; expect; *by*, & *O. Ger. bida*; *O. H. Ger. pītan*; *Goth. bēdian*.] [AENDE.]

**A. Transitive**:

**1. To await; to wait for.**

"The way Dutch this gathering storm forewarn,  
And daret not hide it on the English coast."  
—*Dryden: Anna Mirabilla*, III.

**(a) Obsolete in English**:

"Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!"  
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, III, 4.

**(b) Still used commonly in Scotch**:

"Prove we our fate—this brunt we'll bide!"  
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi, 16.

**2. To abide, to endure, to suffer.**

**3. To abide, amidst, wait, fall, farther; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cōr, rōle, fōll; try, Sp̄rian, m, æ = ē; ēy = ā. qu = kw.**

## B. Intransitive:

**1. To abide, to dwell, to stay, to reside, to live in a place.**

**(a) Obsolete in English.**

"We, if not at court,  
Will not in Britain, must you bide."  
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, III, 4.

**(b) Still common in Scotch.**

"My good son, Wodhouse is not burned," said Hertram. "Well, the better for that that bides in it!" —*Scott: Guy Rannering*, ch. xlv.

**(c) Common to remain.**

**(1) In a place.**

"Safe in a ditch he bides,  
With twenty thousand glances on his head."  
—*Milton: Bishop*, *Translation of Psalm lxxvii*.

**(2) In a state.**

"Happy, whose strength in this dark bide."  
—*Milton: Bishop*, *Translation of Psalm lxxvii*.

**C. In special phrases**:

**1. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**2. To persist.**

"... get he will say and bide it that the moon is yelower."  
—*Corneille to Wilton, in Keble's Hist.*, App. p. 191. (*Jameson*)

**3. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

"... but ye half bide it of the judgement of the ancient doctors."  
—*Corneille to Wilton, in Keble's Hist.*, App. p. 191. (*Jameson*)

**4. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**5. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**6. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**7. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**8. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**9. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

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**29. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**30. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**31. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**32. To bide it, to bide it, to bide it.**

**bid-di-rén**, *v. l.* [A. S. *bedrian* = to deceive, to charm.] To delude. (*Ornament*, 15, 201.)

**bid-di-l-tate**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi-* and *digitatus* = fingers or toes; from *digitatus* = finger.] [Died.] Having two fingers or two toes.

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## A. As substantive:

1. (Slang.) A flexible-bladed cutlass from Bilboa. "To be compassed like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hit to point, heel to head."—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, II, 3.

2. (Pfr.) *Bilboes*, *bit-boes*: A kind of fetters for prisoners, also from Bilboa, where they were manufactured in large quantities, to be shipped on board the Spanish Armada for use upon the English sailors after these should be vanquished and taken. They would be of great service also against insubordinate members of the Spanish crews. They consisted of a long bar of iron bolted and locked at one end to a small iron shackle slipped loosely, and was secured to the ankle of the prisoner.

"... methought I lay  
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes."—*Shakspeare, Hamlet*, v, 2.

B. As adjective (of the form bilbo-): Pertaining to the cutlass described under A, 1, or to Bilboa, whence it came.

"Nor Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fit."—*Compliments, Cavalier*, 28, p. 220.

bil-bō-quet (quet-kēt or kē) (Eng.). bil-bō-quet (Provincial Eng.). s. [From Fr. *bilboquet*; from *bil* for *billes*, ball, and *quet* (*her*), = *tree* of a lance. (*Littre*).] The toy called a cup and a ball. (Todd.) It was in use at least as early as the time of Henry III. of France.

bilbō (ch guttural). s. [BELCH (2), s.] A lusty person. (Scott.)

bilbō, bil-dēr (pret. & pa. part. bilbed, bilt), v. t. [BELD.]

bil dēre, s. [BILDER.] (*Chaucer*, etc.)

bilbō-stēla, s. [BILDER.]

bilbō-stēla, s. [In *diver. bildēra*; from *bild* = image, figure, picture, portrait, and *stēla* = stone.] Min.: A mineral, called also Agmatolite.

bille (1), s. [A. S. *bil*, *bilt*=any instrument or weapon made of steel.] [BILT (1).]

1. A bill, a beak.

2. The iron handle of a bucket.

bille (2), s. [BOLT.] (*Shakspeare*, etc.)

bille, s. & a. [In *Dan. bygd*; Fr. & *Port. bite*; Sp. *bila*; Lat. *bila*=bile; Lat. *bila*=gall bladder, gall, bilin.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Physiol.* & *Ord. Lang.*: An animal fluid secreted by the liver, it is collected from vessels and sent from arterial blood. It is a viscous transparent liquid of a very deep yellow or greenish color, thickening by exposure to the air. Its color is disagreeable; its taste nauseous and bitter. It has an alkaline reaction. Streaker has shown that it is really a mixture of two acids, the glycolic and the tauric acid, the first containing nitrogen without sulphur and the latter having both. The principal coloring matter of the bile is called biliverdin or cholepryrrhine. In 1,000 parts it contains—

Water	.....	from 823 to 988 parts
Solid matter	.....	177 to 92 "
Bile-acids with alkali	.....	10 to 56 "
Fat and cholesterin	.....	17 to 40 "
Mucus and coloring matter	.....	24 to 15 "
.....	.....	11 to 9 "

When the bile is elaborated in the liver, it is received from the secreting vessels by very minute tubes, which unite into the hepatic duct. The bile is conveyed into the gall-bladder, the duct of the cystic, or into the duodenum by the cholodoch duct, which makes its way into the former receptacle is called the *cystic bile*, and that which enters the latter the *hepatic bile*. *Cystic bile* is deeper in color and more viscid, pungent, and bitter than *hepatic bile*. One main use of bile is to convert chyme into chyle as one step in the process of digestion.

"In its progression, near the labor's chyle  
Because the constant rills of *bile* bite;  
Which, by the liver's secret from the blood,  
And stirring through the gall-pipe, have unloosed  
Their yellow streams."—*Barnesworth*.

2. *Fig.*: Angry; choler.

B. As adjective: Containing bile; in any way pertaining to bile.

bile-duct, s. [Eng. *bile*; duct. Or from Lat. *bilis*=bile, and *ductus*=a leading, a conducting; *ductus*=to lead, to conduct.]

Pipe; A duct, passage, or vessel for the conveyance of bile.

bile-pigments, bile-pigments, s.

*Physiol.*: Coloring matter existing in the bile. The constituents chiefly of biliverdin and bilis. On heating an alkaline solution containing bile with nitric acid a green color is formed, which changes into

blue, violet, red, and lastly to yellow. It is called also Cholepryrrhine. Another bile pigment is Biliverdin. [All of which see.]

bilbō, s. & a. A gall-stone; a biliary calculus.

"The elder Darwin."—*Belief*, p. 16.

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## bile-water alarm.

*Naut.*: An alarm for calling attention when there is an abnormal amount of water in the bilge of a vessel. It is usually a small quantity of water in the vessel and a float which rises is made to form an escapement and sound an ordinary clock-alarm mechanism. (*Knights*).

## bile-water discharge.

*Naut.*: A device to secure automatic discharge for the bile-water. A tube extending from the limber through the outer skin has a rear opening, through which a current is induced as the vessel passes through the water. (*Knights*).

## bile-water gauge.

*Naut.*: A device for showing the depth of bilge-water in the hold. A graduated stem extending upward from a float in the well where the bilge-water collects. As the float rises, the graduations are read by the officers of the watch. (*Knights*).

## bile-way, bilge-way.

*Shipbuilding*: The foundation of the cradle supporting a ship upon the sliding ways during building and launching. The sliding-ways consist of planks three or four inches wide supported on blocks, and the bilge-ways of the cradle ship the cradle. The bilge-ways are about five-sixths the length of the ship, and are about two feet six inches square. The cradle is the earthen which bears the ship into the water, and separates from the ship by the act of floating.

bile, v. t. & i. t. [From *bilge*, s. (v. v.)] [BILGE.] (*Naut.*)

A. Intrans.: To spring a leak; to let in water. (*Skinner*).

B. Trans.: To cause a ship to have her bilge broken in, so that she springs a leak. (*Skinner*).

bilged, pa. par. & a. [BILGE, v. t.]

bil ging, pr. par. [BILGE, v. t.]

bil -a-ry, s. [In Fr. *bilaine*; Port. & Ital. *bitaria*.]

Pertaining to the bile.

"It is this, also, urea, lithic acid, and biliary matters are secreted."—*Parry's*, *Med.*, vol. 1.

(Intro. p. 12.)

biliary duct, s. The same as BILE-DUCT (v. v.).

"Various animals, such as the horse, possess a great quantity of gall, and some of them have the biliary duct inserted into the pylorus."—*Artis*.

bil -a- tion, s. [Eng. *bile*; *bil*.] The exertion of bile.

bil -a- bre (pl. bil -a- bris), s. [From Lat. *bilbra* = two pounds, prefix *bi* = two, and *libra* = a pound.]

A weight of two pounds.

"A bilbra of wheat for a penny, and three bilbras of barley for a penny."—*Perry's*, *Rev.*, v, 6.

bil -le, bil -le-ven (pa. part. bil -le-ven), s. The same as BILE (v. v.) (*Piers Plowman*, bk. V, 414.)

(Intro. p. 12.)

bil -le -a- tion, s. [From Lat. *bilis*=bile, and *foecis*.]

*Chem.*: Bilifucine  $C_{12}H_{15}N_2O_4$ . It is a dark-green mass, dissolving in alkalies and in alcohol, with a brown color. It is insoluble in water and in chloroform; it occurs in biliary calculi.

bil -le -a- ry, v. t. [From A. S. *pre*, *ger*, and *leak* or *leak* = to enlighten.] To light, to illumine. (*O. Eng. Hom.*)

bil -lim -bi, bil -lim -big, s. (The Malay name of a plant.) The fruit of the Averrhoa bilimbi, a small tree, resembling the tree, belonging to the Oxalidaceae (Oxalide). The fruit is of oblong form and obtusely angled. It possesses an agreeable acid flavor, and is used in Indian cuisine. The tree is a small one, with pinnate leaves. (*AVERRHOA*).

bil -lime, bil -lim -len, v. t. [A. S. *pre*, *bi*, and *lim*=a limb.] To dismember. (*Arthur and Merlin*, 573.)

(Intro. p. 12.)

bil -lim -pēn (pret. *bil -lim -pēn*, pr. par. *bil -lim -pēn*), v. t. [A. S. *pre*, *bi*, and *pēn*=to concern, regard, &c.]

To happen; *bil -lim -pēn*=to concern, regard, &c.]

To happen; *bil -lim -pēn*=to concern, regard, &c.]

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**bill-lard, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A bastard or improper capon.
2. A fish akin to the cod.

**bill-lar-di 8-ra, s.** [Named after Jacques Julien LeBillardière, a French botanist.]

**Bill.** A genus of plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceae (Pittosporads). The English name of the genus is *ALBERT-BERRY* (q. v.).

**billed, a.** [BILL.] Having a bill. Generally in composition, as *short-billed, tooth-billed, etc.*

**• bil-lir, • bil-lura, • bil-dérr, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Probably bil-lir is the oldest form.] A plant not yet properly identified. It is called also *bil-ragge* (q. v.). The Cooper (ed. of *Egypte*, p. 1, 1539) says that some name it *Yellow Watercress*. The name *Bilders* is still applied to *Helosciadium nodosum*, which, however, is white instead of yellow. (*Written and Holland.*)

**bil-lét (l.), • byl-et, s.** [In Sw. *billett*; Dut. *biljet*; Sp. *boletto*; Port. *bilhete*; Ital. *bulletta*; Dan. *bet*; Fr. *billet*, dimin. of *O*; & Norm. Fr. *billet*.] [BILL, BILLET.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

"This letter was intercepted in its way to the post, and sent up to Whitehall."—*Montaigne*. *Ital. Bep.*, ch. xiii.

2. A ticket, directing soldiers at what house they are to lodge; also the soldiers' quarters in the house.

3. In the proverb "Every bullet has its billet," the second *billet* is the bullet-bill appointed end and destination, probably comes from A. 2.

**B. Etymology:**

1. A small oblong figure, generally supposed to represent a sheet of paper, older in the form of a letter. The proportion is two squares. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

2. A staff as a *bullet*, named from its being a piece of wood, or staff in pain. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

**billet-doux, s.** [Fr. from *billet*, and *doux*=sweet. . . . soft.] Love-letter.

In the subsequent examples observe the different words with which *Love* makes *billet-doux* rhyme in the singular and in the plural.

"Two thou, Belinda, if report say true,  
Try *ayes* first open'd on a *billet-doux*."

*Pope*. *Rape of the Lock*, l. 113-19.  
Puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, *billet-doux*.

**billet-note, s.** A folded writing paper six by eight inches.

**bil-lét, • byl-et, s.** [From Fr. *billette*=a fragment of wood cut for firing; *billette* a block, a clew; Prov. Ital. *Billé* is dimin. of Fr. *billé*, a piece of wood.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. A small log or fragment of wood for firing.

"Their billet at the fire was found."—*Prior*.

2. A bar, or wedge, or ingot of gold, or anything similar.

**B. Technically:**

1. Arch. [BILLET-MOLDING.]

2. Saddlery:

(1) A strap which enters a buckle.

(2) A pocket or loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

**billet-head, s.**

**Next:** A piece of wood at the bow of a whale-boat around which the harpoon-line runs; a log-head.

**billet-molding, s.**

**Arch.:** An ornament used in string courses and the archivolts of windows and doors. It consists of cylindrical blocks.

The blocks are joined lengthwise on the cornice, sometimes in two rows, breaking joints. (*Naught*.)

**bil-lét, v. l.**

From *Bill* (l.), v. (q. v.).

**1. Military:**

1. To direct a soldier by a billet, note, or ticket where he is to lodge.

"Bodie lies; go where he is *billeted*."

*Shakespeare*. *Othello*, II. 3.

2. To quarter soldiers upon householders or others.

"The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to lodge the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them."—*Clarendon*.

**3. Civil:**

*father, sister, father, amidst, what, fall, father; we, wet, here, car, roll, fall; try, Sfrlian, a, a; e; ay, a. a. qu, p, w.*

**II. Fig. (of people in general):** To send to quarters or temporary places.

**bil-lét-dé, pa. par. & a.** [BILLET, v.]

**bil-lét-dé-cable, s.**

**Arch.:** Cabled molding with cinctures.

**bil-lét-îng, s.** [BILLET, v.] The act or operation of directing a soldier where to lodge, or quartering him on a specified house.

**bil-létting-roll, s.** A set of rollers for reducing iron to shape, to merchantable bar.

**bil-léss, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names for the Coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

**bil-lét-ty, bil-lét-ty, s.** [Fr. *billette*.]

**Her.:** *Sémé* of billette.

**Billetty count-billette:** Harry and paly, the divisions of the former being by wide again as those of the latter.

**• bill-lard (pron. bil-lyard) pl. bill-lardz.** [*bill-lardz*, & a. [In Sw. *biljard*, *biljardspel* (s. pl.); Dan. *billardspil* (s. pl.); Dut. *biljardspel* (s. pl.); Ger. *billard*, *billardspiel*; Port. *billardo*; Ital. *bigliardo*; Fr. *billard* or *billards*; Burgundian also called *billard*. From Fr. *billé*, a piece of wood, which the billiard-cue is.] (*Littre*, &c.)

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Snag* (of the form billiard): The same as plural *BILLIARD* (q. v.).

"With aching heart, and discomfited looks,  
Returns at noon to billiard or to books."

*Cooper*. *Red Rover*.

2. *Plur. (of the forms billiards, billiards):* A game of skill, said to have been invented in 1521 by Henrique Livingston, a French artist, though claims have been put forth on behalf of Italy rather than France. It is played on a level and smooth rectangular table with ivory balls, which are driven by a tapering stick called the cue, according to the rules established for the particular game played.

*billiard*=a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, *billiard*=a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, *billiard*=a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, *billiard*=a cripple, because he walks with a crutch.

**With dice, with cards, with billiards farre unt;**

*Spenser*. *Mother Hubbard's*, l. 105.

"Let it alone, let's to billiards."—*Shakespeare*. *Tam and Cleopatra*, l. 105.

**B. As adjective (of the form billiard):** Of or pertaining to billiards, or in any way connected with billiards.

**billiard-ball, s.** An ivory ball, to be pushed along in the game of billiards.

"Even now, and ebbeth whilst  
Smooth as is the billiard-ball."

*Ben Jonson*.

**billiard-cloth, s.** The fine green cloth covering a billiard-table.

**billiard-cue, s.** A cue or stick, diminishing gradually to a point of half an inch or less in diameter, with which billiard-balls are pushed along the table.

**billiard-mace, s.** A long straight stick with a head at the point, formerly used for playing balls, iars.

**billiard-marker, s.**

A person, generally a boy or young man, who marks the points and games at billiards.

2. A counting apparatus for automatically registering scores.

**billiard-stick, s.** The stick, whether made of cue, with which billiards are played.

"When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiardstick, it is in any action of the ball, but bare position."—*Locke*.

**billiard-table, s.** An oblong table on which billiards are played. In European countries, until a very recent date it was generally about twelve feet long and four feet wide, covered with fine green cloth, surrounded with cushions, and containing six holes or "pockets."

In America, the standard billiard table is smaller, has no pockets, and the game depending for its successful issue solely upon the player's knowledge of the laws, reflected motion and angles of incidence and reflection. The legitimate game is what is termed the 14-ball billiard game.

"Some are forced to bound or fly upward, almost like ivory balls meeting on a billiard-table."—*Bayly*.

3. Other oblong compounds with the basic word *billiard*, *billiard-table*, *billiard-spacer*, &c.

**bil-lig, pr. par. & a.** [Brit. v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The strong pound'd angle, and the billowing dore."

*Shakespeare*.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of joining bills as doves do in token of affection.

2. The act of caressing or fondling.

"I never much valued your billings and cooings."—*Leah*.

**bil-lig-gate, bil-lig-gate, s. & a.** [Said to have been so called from Helinus Magnus, a somewhat mythical British prince, father of King Lud, about B. C. 624. Most probably from some unknown person called *Billig*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Topog. & Ord. Lang.:* The celebrated London fish-market existed at least as early as A. D. 919, mainly a free market, but in 1200, it was rebuilt in 1502, and finally expanded to the rivalry of another market begun 1544, completed 1576. (*Hagden*; *Dict. Brit.*)

2. *Foul abusive language*, such as is popularly supposed to be mutually exchanged by fish-wives who are unable to come to an amicable understanding as to the proper price of the fish about which they are negotiating. *Billingsgate* is used as a synonym of coarse, vulgar abuse.

(a) In a quarrel about fish.

"Much *billingsgate* was exchanged between the boats of the trawlers and those who objected to trawling, but there was no actual violence."—*Sedgwick*.

(b) Fish not being the subject of contention.

"Let *Bawley, Billingsgate*, my daughters dear,  
Support his front, and oaths bring up the rear."

*Shakespeare*. *Twelfth Night*, l. 374-8.

**B. As adjective:** Characteristic of Billingsgate.

"... but that Rome, Venice, Paris, and all very large cities have their *Billingsgate* language."—*Palmer*.

**• bil-lig-gat-ty, s.** [Eng. *Billingsgate* (s. pl.); -ry.] Abusive language. [BILLINGSGATE.]

"After a great deal of *billingsgate* against poets."—*Ben Jonson*. *Bartholomew*, l. 1573, p. 5. (*J. H. in Bowyer*).

**bil-l-i-ôn, s.** [In Dut. *biljoen*; Ger. & Fr. *million*; Port. *bilhão*. From Lat. *profix*=a two, and *million*. *Trillion* is on the same model.] As

French, denotes a million times a million, and in England it is twofold it is a million, and in France the word *billion* signifies only one thousand million, written 100,000,000.

**• bil-l-i-t, s.** [From A. S. *bill*, with any instrument or weapon made steel.] Shod with iron. (*Etymol.* [Scott.].)

"With the main steel and braid *billit* as."  
*Reginald*. *Virgil*, 808, L. (Jameson).

**bil-l'man, s.** [Dan. *bill*.] (*Eng. bill* [l. and mea.]) A map furnished with or armed with, or who is in the habit of using, a "bill."

"Advancing from the wood are seen,  
To back and guard the archer band,  
Lord Dacre's *billmen* were at hand."

*Scott*. *Lord of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 14.

**bil-l-ôn, s.** [Fr. *billon*=(1) copper coin, (2) debased coin.]

**Namiz:** A German coin-alloy of copper and silver, the former predominating.

**bil-l-ôt, s.** [Fr. *billot*=(1) a block, (2) a clew; Prov. Ital. *Billé*.] Gold or silver in the bar or mass.

**bil-l-ôw, • bil-l-ôw, s.** [In Incl. *byllo*; Sw. *byllo*; Dan. *bylle*; Low Ger. *bylle*; (M. H.) Ger. *bylle*.] A variety with fine, jagged, or a soft swelling or creased wave of the edge or large lake, or less accurately a river.

"Are rain as *bylle* as a treading sea."

*Wardlaw*. *Wardlaw*, bk. II.

**billow-beaten, a.** [Eng. (1) *billow*, and (2) *beaten*.] Beaten by the billows. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Of *billow-beaten* states,"

*Jordan*. *Drivally and Sordality in Poetry*, 3. b.

**bil-l-ôw, v. t.** [From *billow*, s. (q. v.).] To swell into surges; to surge; to become hollow and crested. (*Johnson*.)

**• bil-l-ôwed, a.** [Eng. *billow*; -ed.] Swelled like a billow.

**bil-l-ôw-îng, pr. par. & a.** [BILLOW.]

"The billowing snow, . . ."  
"Prior"

**bil-l-ôw-f, • bil-l-ôw-f, s.** [Eng. *billow*; -f.] 1. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

2. Of foam: Tossed from the surface of billows.

"Descends the billowy foam, . . ."  
*Thomson*; *Seasons*; *Spring*, 378.

3. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

4. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

5. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

6. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

7. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)

8. Of the sea: Swelling into billows, crests. (*Johnson*.)











**bi-ôg-râ-phî**, **bi-ô-grâ-phî**, **i. a.** [In Ger. & Fr. *biographie*; Port. *biografia*; Ital. & Sp. *biografía*; from Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphô*, to write, as opposed to *zôô*, that led by the inferior animals. *Bios* is used also to mean biography. *Graphô* is from Gr. *graphô*, to describe, to write, a description; *graphô* to mean, to write.] The written life of an eminent person. It is supposed to be faithful, like memory, which simply records the more memorable scenes in his history. This word biography is quite recent. An French writer (Lamoignon) is the first to have used it. This latter term, though it looks Greek, or Latin borrowed from French, is really in neither tongue. *Graphô* is a Greek word, and *graphô* is a Latin word, as in French, Italian, and Spanish. (See etym.) Though the term biography is modern, the kind of literature which it describes is ancient. In the Book of Genesis there are biographies, or at least memoirs, of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and others. Homer's "Odyssey" may be considered to be an extended biography of Ulysses, limited, however, to the most interesting period of his life—that of his wanderings. Though the "Iliad" may be loosely called a history of the Trojan war, yet, more accurately, it is a chapter from the biography of Achilles, describing calamities he brought upon the Greeks by the revenge which he took on Aeneas for carrying off his female captives. The modern history of the world, or biography was first used by Plutarch's *Parallel Lives* (*Vita Parallelæ*) consisting of forty-six memoirs of Greek, Roman, and other heroes; it was published in London, A. D. 1601. Cornelius Nepos had sent forth a biographical work, his *Vita Imperatorum*, *Lives of Emperors*.

In more modern times very extended biographies have been attempted. Thus France has its *Biographie Universelle* in fifty-two volumes, published between 1810 and 1828, and England, among other works, possesses its *Biographia Britannica*, five volumes (1815-1860). The *Encyclopædia Biographical Dictionary*, eleven volumes (1822), and *Chambers' Biographical Dictionary*, thirty-two volumes (1828-1830), which was but a larger edition of the before-mentioned *General Biographical Dictionary*. Among works of this kind, limited as they may be, various *Lives of the Poets*, *Biographical Lives of Johnson*, and finally *Myself of the Times*, in which last work are included the lives of the great men of the world.

One branch of biography is *autobiography*, in which a person gives his own life, and usually, more or less, commercial life in a most admirable example of this kind of writing.

*Biography* is properly a department of history which is not history not solely of eminent personages, but of the people also over whom they were monarchs.

The more prominent a personage, the more nearly does his biography become identical with history in the ordinary sense. A life of memoirs, Martin Luther, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, is, in all essential particulars, history, and that not of a solitary nation, but of the world.

*Biography* is used.

(1) As a simple word.

"Biography, or the history of particular men's lives, comes next to be considered."—*Devin.*

"... species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can more certainly excite the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction in every diversity of condition."—*Johnson: Randley*, No. 60.

(2) In the term *autobiographer* (q. v.).

**bi-ôg-râ-phî-cal**, **a.** [In Fr. *biologique*; from Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, pertaining to.]

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**bi-ôg-râ-phî-cal**, **a.** [In Fr. *biologique*; from Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, pertaining to.]

(2) In a wider sense: The science of life in its widest acceptance. It specially addresses itself to the study of the changes in the first origin of life, and the changes it has undergone from the earliest traceable period until now.

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## COSTUMES—16th Century.



### PLATE II. FIG. 1.

- No. 1. Man in doublet with deep waistcoat and short mantle.
2. Woman with hood, gown (embroidered bodice) and apron.
3. Man in slit costume with mantle, hat and sandals.
4. Woman with cape and turban.
5. Woman with farthingale and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff.
6. Man with cuirass, short mantle and mill-stone (Elizabethan) ruff.
7. Man in doublet, puffed breeches and short mantle.
8. Woman with overgarment, hat and calotte.

## COSTUMES—17th and 18th Century.



### PLATE II. FIG. 2.

- No. 1. Costumes in the times of the Thirty Years' War, with waistcoat, lace collar, jackboots and spur-straps.
2. Woman with skirt bodice with sleeves, hat with feathers and ruff.
3. Man in short-sleeved jacket, skirt, trousers and mantle.
4. Woman in short-sleeved robe and undergarment.
- 5, 6. Costumes in the days of Louis XV.
- 7, 8. Costumes toward the end of the 18th century and at the time of the French Revolution.













- (2) The act of bringing forth.  
 "And at her next birth, much like thee,  
 Through younger bed to fertility." *Wilm.*  
 (3) He, she, or that which is brought forth.  
*Card.*

- (a) Of the human race:  
 "That poet are for rarer births than kings,  
 Nor nobler father prov'd." *Ben Jonson.*  
 (b) Of the inferior animals:  
 "Others hatch their eggs, and send the birth, till it  
 is able to shift for itself." *Addison.*  
 (c) Of plants:  
 "The valleys smile, and with their flow'ry face  
 And wealthy births, confound the flood's embrace."  
*Blackmore.*

2. Figuratively: Used—  
 (1) Of anything in nature coming into existence:  
 "The kindly showers fall on our barren earth,  
 To hatch the essence in a timely birth." *Dryden.*  
 (2) In a spiritual sense. (See II.)  
 II. Theology. New birth: Regeneration.  
 "By that new birth, we become free from the pains and  
 penalties of our inheritance as sons of Adam, and are at  
 once admitted to our high place as children of the Father  
 and joint heirs with the Son." *Dr. Leroy M. Lee; sermon.*  
 B. As adjective: Of, belonging to, arising from, or  
 in any way connected with, the time when or the  
 circumstances in which one has been born. (See  
 also compounds in the following.)

- birth-hour**, *a. & s.*  
 A. As subst.: The hour in which one is born.  
 B. As adj.: Pertaining to that hour.  
 "A birth-hour blot: A blot or blemish on the  
 body at birth."  
 "The blemish that will never be forgot;  
 Worse than a slavish whip, or birth-hour's blot."  
*Chapman; Rape of Lucrece, 508, 507.*

- birth-mark**, *s.* A mark or blemish formed on  
 the body at birth.  
 "It reappears once more,  
 As a birth-mark on the forehead."

- birth-pang**, *s.* The pains of child-birth. (*Car-  
 lyle; Sartor Res, bk. li, ch. viii.*)

- birth-sin**, *s.*  
 Theol.: Original sin. (ORIGINAL.)  
**birth-song**, *s.* A song sung at one's birth. *Spec.*,  
 that sung by the heavenly choir at the birth of the  
 Savior: "Glory to God in the highest, and on  
 earth peace, good will toward men." *Luke ii,*  
 13, 14.

- "As host of heavenly quiresters do sing  
 A joyful birth-song to heaven's late-born King."  
*Fitz-Gerald; Rhymer, 1304; p. 64.*  
**birth-strangled**, *a.* Strangled at birth.  
 "Finger of birth-strangled babe."  
*Shakespeare; Macbeth, iv. i.*

- birth** (2), *s.* [BRETH.]  
**birth** (3), **"birth"**, *s.* [BUDEN.] (SCOTCH.)  
**birth**, *v. t.* [BRETH.]  
**birth-day**, *s. & a.* [Eng. birth; day.]

- A. As substantive:  
 1. More literally:  
 (1) The day on which one was born.  
 (2) Its anniversary.  
 "This is my birthday; as this very day  
 Was Cassius born." *Shakespeare; Julius Caesar, v. i.*  
 2. More figuratively: Origin, commencement.  
 "Those barbarous new part, succeeded next  
 The birthday of invention." *Cowper; The Task, bk. i.*

- B. As adjective: Pertaining to the day on which  
 one was born, or to its anniversary.  
 "Your country claims."  
 Whose cloaths retaining birthday claim." *Prior.*

- birth-dóm**, *s.* [Eng. birth, and suff. -dóm =  
 dominion, lordship; as in kingdom, Christendom.]  
 Privileges or advantages of birth.  
 "I like good men,  
 Bestride our downfall birthdóm." *Shakespeare; Macbeth, i. i.*

- birth-gl-tré**, *s.* [O. E. birhtel = fruit-bearing,  
 from A. S. beorht-bearig, and treowena tree.] A  
 child-bearing tree.  
 "I'll give  
 My young ones, like birhtreht."  
*Story of Genesis and Exodus, 112.*

- birth-thén**, *v. t.* [From A. S. [by]dræn.] To be  
 born.  
 "Quæther here sulde birhten bi-forn."  
*Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1471.*

- birth-thén**, *s.* [BUDEN.] (Rom. of the Rose.)  
**birth-le**, *s.* [Eng. birth; suff. -le.] Productive-  
 ness; prolific. (SCOTCH.) (*Love of Merchandise.*)

- birth-thén**, *s.* The same as BUDEN; *s.* (q. v.)  
 (Wyclif; *Gen. Purvey, 2 Cor. iv. 11.*)  
**birth-thén**, *v. t.* [BATH.]  
 A. As *par. par.*: In a sense corresponding to that  
 of the verb.

- B. As subst., Nautical: Anything added to raise  
 the level of a ship. (*Booley.*)  
**birth-á-lé**, *s.* [From Eng. birth, and suff. -lé =  
 without.] Without (respectable) birth. (SCOTT.)  
**birth-right** (q. v. silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. birth;  
 night. In Ger. *geburtrecht*.]

- A. As substantive:  
 1. The right on which one was born.  
 "And of the angel song in Bethlehem field,  
 On thy birthright, that sang The Saviour born."  
*Milton; Paradise Lost, iv. 506, 508.*  
 2. The anniversary of that night in future years,  
 or the evening or night kept in honor of the birth-  
 day.  
 B. As adjective: Pertaining to the evening or  
 night kept as the anniversary of one's birth.  
 "A youth more glittering than a birthright ben."  
*Pope; Rape of the Lock, l. 28.*

- birth-place**, *s.* [Eng. birth; place. In Dut.  
*geboorte-plaatz*.] The place at which one was born.  
 "... the mother-city of Rome, and birthplace of  
 its parent *lib*." *Lewis; Astron. of the Ancients.*

- "It is sometimes used of plants.  
 "How gracefully that tender shrub looks forth  
 From its fantastic birthplace."  
*Wardlaw; Excursion, bk. li.*

- birth-right**, *s.* [Eng. birth; right. In Dut.  
*geboorterecht*; Ger. *geburtrecht*.] The rights or  
 privileges which one acquires in virtue of, or his  
 birth. *Spec.*  
 1. *Specialty*: Of the privileges thus acquired by a  
 first-born son.  
 "In bonds retained his birth-right liberty."  
*Dryden; To John Dryden, 1.*

- "A profane person as Esau, who for a morsel of meat  
 sold his birthright." *Hebrews xii. 16.*  
 2. In a more general sense: Anything acquired by  
 birth, even though it is often hardship, rather than  
 ease and privilege.  
 "Who to your small society are born,  
 And with their humble birthright rest content."

- birth-tide**, *s.* [From Eng. birth, and tide, *v.*  
 season, death.] The time or season of one's birth.  
 "No oneness star did at thy birthtide shine."  
*Keats; Ode to Lucy, Jan. 1819.*

- birth-wort**, *s.* [From Eng. birth, and wort, *s.* A.  
 wort = vegetable, a plant. See definition.]  
*Botany*:  
 "It is vulgar: The English name of the plant-genes  
 Aristolochia. Both the scientific and the English  
 names arose from the belief that the species are of  
 use as a medicine in child-birth. (ANTROLOGICAL.)  
 2. *Plural*. Birthworts: The English name of the  
 order of plants called Aristolochiaceae (q. v.).

- birth** (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *bi* = brown, tawny, swarthy;  
 Of a pale, blackish color, or of the color itself. (BIB,  
 BISTRE.)

- "In Westwester he is tawny-bred  
 In a marble skin of him is told story."  
*Langstaff; p. 286. (Boucher.)*

- bia**, *adv.* and in *compos.*  
 A. As an independent word:  
 Music: Twice.  
 1. A direction that the passage over which it is  
 placed, the extent of which is generally marked by  
 a *u* as to be performed twice. The insertion of  
 the word *bia* is generally limited to short passages;  
 in the case of longer ones marks of repeat are sub-  
 stituted. (RHYTHM.)  
 2. Again; an encore, a calling for a repetition of  
 the performance. (SHAKER & BARRETT.)

- B. In *compos.* [Lat. *bi* = twice; for *duo* (as bellum  
 stands for *bellum*); from *duo* = two; Gr. *di* =  
 twice; *duo* = two; Sansc. *dv* = twice; *di* = two. The  
 English word *bi* is cognate with *bia*. (TWICE.)  
 The *bi* occurs in composition in a few words, as *bi-*  
*bi*. In the form *bi*, contracted from *bia*, it is a  
 prefix in many Latin words, and especially in  
 scientific terms, as *bidentate*, *bipinnate*, &c.

- bi** *coctus*. [Latin.] Twice cooked.  
**bi** *uncus*, *s.* [Lat. *bi* = twice; *unus*, Low Lat., in  
 place of *class* Lat. *unus* = a hook.] A semiquaver,  
 or note with two hooks.

- bi** (2), *s.* (The same as BISEX (q. v.)) (*Speci-  
 mens of Lyric Poetry ed. Wright. (Straumann.)*)  
**bi** *ga*, *s.* [Pegu language.]  
 1. *Unia*: A cola of Pegu, value half a ducat.  
 2. *Triple of Mena*: A weight used in Pegu.  
**bi** *sac* *calle*, *s.* [From Lat. *biscuum* = a double  
 bag, saddle-bag; *bi* (prefix) = two, and *sacus*; Gr.  
*sákion* = a sack, a bag.] (SACK.)

- Bot.*: Having two little sacs, bags, or pouches.  
 Example, the calyx of *Matthiola*, a genus of *Cruciferae* *Saxifraga*.  
**bi** *ca* *fi* *am*, *s.* [From *Biscay*. See definition.]  
 Pertaining to Biscay, one of three Basque provinces  
 in the north of Spain.

- Biscayan for**: A furnace in which malleable  
 iron is obtained directly from the ore. It is called  
 also a Catalan furnace. [CATALAN.]  
**bi** *sch* *dwa*, *v. t.* The same as BESHADE (q. v.).  
*(Seven Stars.)*

- bi** *sch* *d* *an*, *v. t.* (From A. S. (*bi*) *scodan* to  
 sprinkle.) To shed on. (Wyclif; *4 Kings, viii.*)  
**bi** *sch* *ni*, *bi* *sch* *n* *an*, *v. t. & s.* The same as  
 BISHOP; *see* BISHOP.

- bi** *sch* *off* *ti*, *s.* [Named after the celebrated  
 geological chemist, Dr. Gustav Bischoff.] A mineral,  
 called also Plumboboracite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus.*  
*Out.*)

- bi** *sch* *ap*, *s.* [BISHOP.]  
**bi** *sch* *re* *we*, *bi* *sch* *re* *we* *an*, *v. t.* The same as  
 BESHEW (q. v.). (Chaucer; *C. T.*, 4, 621.)  
**bi** *sch* *ut* *en*, *bi* *sch* *ut* *en* (prot. *bischof*): *pa.*  
*par. bischof*. 1. The same as BISHOP; 2. To shut  
 up. (*Piers Plowman, li. 109.*)

- bi** *sch* *ot*, *s.* [BISCUIT.]  
**bi** *côt* *in*, *s.* [Fr. *biscuit* = a small biscuit  
 easily broken; *in* = broken; *in* = broken, *in* =  
 broken.] (BISCUIT.) Sweet biscuit; a confection  
 made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

- bi** *côt*, *s.* [From Fr. *biscuit*, *bi* = twice,  
 and *cuit* = cooked, baked, *pa.* *par. cuit* = to cook.  
 In Sw. *biscuit*, *Dut.* *biscuit*; Ger. *biscuit*; Prov.  
*chascuit*; *see* Catalan *see* Sp. *biscuit*.  
 Port. *biscuato*, *biscuato*; Ital. *biscotto*; from Lat.  
*bi* = twice, and *côctus* = cooked, baked, *pa.* *par.*  
 of coquito *côt*, to bake.]

- A. As substantive:  
 1. Ordinary Language:  
*Gen.*: This flour-cake which has been baked in  
 the oven until it is highly dried. There are many  
 kinds of biscuits, but all are made of flour mixed  
 with water or milk. In fancy biscuits, sugar, butter,  
 and flavoring ingredients are used. Plain biscuits  
 are more brittle than such as contain fat, but  
 owing to their hardness and dryness, they should be  
 more thoroughly masticated to insure their easy  
 digestion. Biscuits are sometimes used as a  
 part to lose their brittleness and become moldy,  
 hence it is necessary to keep them in a dry atmo-  
 sphere. Biscuits are made in many shapes, and  
 of bran. Charcoal biscuits contain about ten per  
 cent of powdered vegetable charcoal. Meat bi-  
 scuits, which are exposed to moisture, biscuits are  
 either extract of meat, or lean meat which has been  
 dried and ground to a powder. Ground roasted  
 biscuits are sometimes used to adulterate coffee.

- "In Greece there is no biscuit." *—Lodge; Illustr.*  
*Brit. Hist., l. 169. (Richardson.)*  
 2. A small loaf or cake of bread, raised and  
 shortened, or lightened by means of baking powder.  
 Usually a number of biscuits are baked in the same  
 pan.

- Spec.*: A kind of hard dry bread made to be  
 used at sea. When designed for long voyages it is  
 baked four times. The word *biscuit* is generally used  
 in the singular as a noun of multitude.  
 "All the bakers of Rotterdam tolled day and night to  
 make biscuits." *Manning; Hist. Eng., ch. 12.*

- II. Technically:  
 1. *Preparation*: Articles of pottery molded  
 and baked in an oven, preparatory to the glazing  
 and burning. In the biscuit form, pottery is bibu-  
 larous, and is porous in pores and in the ware in  
 the kiln, forming a vitreous coating on the surface.  
 2. *Sculp.*: The unglazed material described under  
 B. is used for making statuettes and ornaments,  
 for which it is well adapted from its soft texture  
 from the absence of glaze upon its surface.)

- B. As adjective: Pertaining to the article of food  
 described under No. 1, or to the porcelain mentioned  
 in No. 2.

- biscuit-making**, *s.* The art or operation of mak-  
 ing biscuits.  
*Biscuit-making Machine*: A machine for making  
 biscuits. In such a machine flour and water are  
 mixed by the revolution of two sets of knives. The  
 dough is then operated upon first by a breaking  
 roller and then by a traversing roller, and cut nearly  
 through by a cutting-frame, after which a work-  
 man removes the whole mass to an oven.

- bi** *cu* *tate*, *s.* [From Lat. *pred* *bi* = two, and  
*Eng.* *cut*, or Lat. *scutatus* = armed with a scutum  
 or shield.] (BISCUIT.)  
*Bot.*: Resembling two bucklers placed side by  
 side. Example, the silicles (short fruit) of *biscu-  
 lites* (q. v.).

*fi*, *at*, *fi*, *are*, amidst, what, fill, father; *wé*, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; *plne*, *pit*, *sire*, *sir*, marine; *gô*, *pô*,  
*or*, *wûre*, *wolf*, *wûrk*, *whô*, *ôn*; *môte*, *cub*, *cûre*, *ûrre*, *fall*, *full*; *try*, *Syrian*, *m*, *o* = *e*; *ey* = *i*, *qu* = *kw*.





**bismuthic-acid, a.**

*Chem.*: Bismuthic Oxide.

**bismuthic cobalt, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of Smaltine (q. v.). [*Brit. Mus. Catal.*]

**bismuthic-gold, s.**

*Min.*: Bismuthian gold.

**bismuthic-oxide, s.**

*Chem.*: Bismuthic Oxide, called also Bismuthic Anhydride, Bismuth Pentoxide  $Bi_2O_5$ . It is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of potash holding  $Bi_2O_3$  in suspension; the red precipitate is digested with strong nitric acid to remove any  $Bi_2O_3$ . The bright red powder is bismuthic acid,  $HBiO_3$ ; this when heated to  $125^\circ C$  is converted into  $Bi_2O_5$ , which is a dull red powder; when strongly heated it gives off oxygen, and forms bismuth tetroxide, or bismuthous bismuthite  $Bi_2O_3 \cdot Bi_2O_5$ .

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭl, s.** [*Eng. &c., bismuth, and suff. -id.*] A mineral having bismuth as one of the leading elements. [*Oxfo. 3d ed. p. 25.*]

**bi-mŭ-th-ine, s.** [*Eng. bismuthic; -ine.*]

*Min.*: Bismuthinite (q. v.).

**bi-mŭ-th-in-ite, s.** [*Eng. bismuthic(-ite); -ite (-in) (q. v.).*]

*Min.*: An opaque orthorhombic mineral, in acicular crystals or massive foliated or fibrous. The hardness is 2; the specific gravity, 6.4-7.2; the luster pearly, with a lead-gray streak and color. Composition: Sulphur, 19.19-19.1; bismuth, 78.35-79.96 or more. It occurs in widely distributed localities. It is called also Bismuthite, Bismuth lamprite, Bismuth-glance, and Sulphuret of Bismuth.

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ lamp-rite, s.** [*From Eng. &c., bismuthic; Gr. lamp-prose, brilliant, radiant; -rite, -ite, -ite (Min.) (q. v.).*] A mineral, called also Bismuthinite and Bismuthite (q. v.).

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭs, a.** [*Eng. bismuth, and suff. -ous.*] Belonging to bismuth.

**Bismuthous chloride.**

*Chem.*:  $BiCl_3$ , also called Trichloride of Bismuth. It is obtained by heating bismuth in chlorine gas, or by distilling the metal with twice its weight of mercuric chloride ( $HgCl_2$ ). It is a white hygroscopic substance, melting at  $220^\circ$  and distilling at higher temperature. It is soluble in dilute  $HCl$ , and by the addition of water becomes turbid, forming a white turbid solution, which is used as a pigment called "pearl white."

**bismuthous nitrate.**

*Chem.*:  $Bi(NO_3)_3 \cdot 5H_2O$ . It is obtained by dissolving the metal in nitric acid. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms. By pouring a solution of this salt into a large quantity of water, a white basic nitrate is precipitated. This is used in medicine under the name of *Bismuthi subnitras*; it acts as a direct sedative on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. It is given in irritant forms of dyspepsia and chronic vomiting, also to check diarrhoea. It is also largely used as a cosmetic, but it is blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen.

**bismuthous oxide.**

*Chem.*:  $Bi_2O_3$ , also called Bismuth Trichloride. Obtained by heating the basic nitrate of bismuth to low redness. It is a white hygroscopic powder. The white hydrate is obtained by precipitating a salt of bismuth by an excess of ammonia.

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ bi-mŭ-th-ite, s.** [*In Eng. bismuthic; from Uter, Eng. &c., bismuth, and -ite (-in) (q. v.).*]

*Min.*: An opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in minute acicular crystals, or in scales, or amorphous. The hardness is given from 1.5 in earthy specimens to 4 or 4.5 in those which are more compact; specific gravity, 6.9 to 7.5; luster metallic to dull. Various in color, being white, green, yellow, and yellowish-gray. Composition: Carbon dioxide 6.56 to 7.50; oxide of bismuth, 87.5 to 90. water, .34 to .576. It is found on the continent of Europe and in America.

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ, a.** [*Eng. &c.*]

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ, a.** [*Eng. &c.*]

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ, par. par.** [*Eng. &c. (q. v.).*]

**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ, par. par.** [*Eng. &c. (q. v.).*]

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**bi-mŭ-th-ŭ, par. par.** [*Eng. &c. (q. v.).*]

(2) To blame; to condemn.

"Bygone and lost it bismuth."

*Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1868.*

**bi-spel, s.** [*A. S. bi-spell, bespell = a parable; proverb; example; of this or that; and spell, spel = history, relation, . . . tidings. In Ger. bespiel.*] An example. [*O. Eng. Hom. 12 and 13 cond. 180; 181.*]

**bi-spér-rén, s.** [*A. S. bi-sperren = to besper, to shut.*] To lock up.

**bi-spi-ŭ, s.** [*From Lat. prefix bi- = two, and spin- = of this or that; or prius; spin- = a spin.*] Having two sides opposite.

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## II. Figuratively. Of persons: Destitute of force.

—What harm can your *bissyn* consensually glean out of this character? —Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, II. 1.

**bit-ə-ryə**, *v.* [From *bit*, *tr.* (Prompt. Parv.)]

**bit-ə-ryə**, *s.* [Lat. *bissynus*; from *bissyn*; *bissyn* = a fine yellow hair brought from Egypt and India, or the linen made of it; Heb. *biss* = same meaning (1 Chron. xv. 27).] Fine linen (1st. & 2d.). [See, *lin.*]

... that scarce heere with white *bissyn* ap-  
prage; for whi *bissyn* is iustitias of sayntes. —  
—*W. R.* [See, *lin.*]

**bit-ə-stāde**, *pa. par.* [RESTR.] (Rom. of the Roec.)

**bit-ə-stāre**, *v.* [A. S. *bi*, and *starian* to stare.]

To stare at.

—The *keiser* *bistare* hire. —  
Legend St. Koth. (1880), ed. Morton.) (*Stratmann*.)

**bit-ə-sty** (pret. *bistode*), *v.* [A. S. *bistod*, *pa. par.* of *bistodan* = to stand by, to occupy.]

1. To stand by.

2. To stay; as one is said to be *stom-staid* (7).

—Tristram to Mark it say.  
How was I when I was *bistode*.  
The anker hem brand and arc. —  
—*John* (1880), ed. Morton.) (*Stratmann*.)

**bit-ə-stēd**, *pa. par.* [RESTR.]

**bit-ə-stēre**, *v.* [The same as *BEATR* (q. v.).

(King Alexander.)

**bit-ə-stip-ūle**, *q.* [From *Lat. bistip* = two, and

*stipula* = flower; *stipula* = a mountain

*stipula*: Having two stipules.

**bit-ə-stip-ūle**, *q.* [A. S. *bistand* = to stand

by.] Lamented, bewailed, wept for.

—And as I saw false his hand,  
With tears, and with a frigid mood.

*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 1875.

**bit-tort**, *s.* [From *bit*, *tr.* (Prompt. Parv.)]

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**bit-tort**, *s.* [From *bit*, *tr.* (Prompt. Parv.)]

inflammable, stinking liquid; specific gravity, 1.72; boiling at 40°. It has great refractive and dispersing power; it burns with a blue flame, forming CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>. It is insoluble in water, but it dissolves sulphur, carbon disulphide, phosphorus, iodine, and alkalis. Its vapor is very poisonous, and is very explosive when mixed with the air or with oxygen gas.

Carbon disulphide, phosphorus, iodine, and alkalis. Its vapor is very poisonous, and is very explosive when mixed with the air or with oxygen gas. Carbon disulphide, phosphorus, iodine, and alkalis. Its vapor is very poisonous, and is very explosive when mixed with the air or with oxygen gas.

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(b) The cutting-iron of a plane. [PLANE IRR.]

(c) The cutting-iron inserted in the revolving head of a machine for planing, grooving, &c.

(d) The cutting-blade of an ax, hatchet, or any similar tool, which is pushed from the pole, which forms a hammer in some tools.

5. Metal-working:—

(a) A cutting-iron for metal. There are various kinds of it, such as the half-round bit, the rose bit, the cylinder bit, &c.

(b) The corner piece of a soldering-tool riveted to an iron shank; a copper bit.

See also 1, 2, and 3, under II. (B. 2.)

B. As an adjective: Diminutive.

(a) Without contempt:

"I heard you have, from the bit callant ye seen to meet your carriage." —*Scott*, *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

(b) Contemptuously:

"Some of you will grieve and grieve more for the drowning of a bit call or stirk, than ever ye did for all the treason and defections of Scotland." —*John*, p. 62. (*Stratmann*.)

C. As an adverb. A bit: In the least; in the smallest degree.

bit-bolder, *s.* That which holds a boring-bit.

bit-stock, *s.* That handle by which a bit is held and rotated. It is called also a brace.

bit (2), 'bitte (2), 'bytt (2), &c. [A. S. *bate*, *bete*, a bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness (*Beowulf*); *biteola* a bridle; Sw. *betel* = a bridle; Dan. *betel* = a bit; Dut. *betel* = a bit.] (B. 2.)

1. Ordinary Language:

1. L. T. Chiefly in the sense II. 1.

Behold, we put bits in the horses' mouths, that they may obey us; and we turn about their whole body. —*James* iii. 7.

2. Fig.: A curb; a restraint of any kind.

II. Technically:

1. Iron-working, Saddlery, &c.: The iron part of a bridle which is in the mouth of a horse, and having rings by which the cheek-staps and reins are attached. [See *HUTLER*-ART.]

2. Iron-working, Locksmithing, &c.: The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. The bit of a key consists of the web and the wards. The portion left after the wards are notched, sawn, or filed out, in the permutation locks each separate piece composing the web of the key is termed a bit.

(a) The jaw of a pair of tongs, pliers, or other similar grapping tool, e.g. flat-bit tongs.

(b) The metallic connecting joint for the ribs and struts of umbrellas.

Musical: A small piece of tube, generally furnished with two raised ears. It is used to supplement the croon of a trumpet, a cornet, a piston, or any similar instrument, with the view of adapting it to a slight difference of pitch.

(Stainer and Barrett.)

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Cornet Bit.









**A. Ord. Lang.:** In the mineralogical sense. [**B.**] *Of the form bitumine.* (*Poetic.*) (See *sym.* *F. Ital.* & *Poet.*)

**Mina pit, quick sulphur, silver's sponge, Iron onion, hellebore, and black bitumen.** (*Nap.*)

**Of all the forms given above.** (*Prose & Poetry.*)  
The fabric of a coal of rising ground,  
With sulphur and bitumen may have arisen from.

**Min. Technicly:**  
1. *Min.:* The same as Asphalt or Asphaltum (q. v.).

2. *Bitumen:* Mineral pitch, of which the tar-like substance which is often seen to ooze out of the Newcastle coal when on fire, and which is called *bit* or *bit*, is a good example. [*Lepid. Princip. of Geol. Glas.*]

3. *Bituminous:* A mineral, the same as Elatrite (q. v.). Some varieties may have arisen from the action of subterranean heat upon coal or lignite.

4. *Geol. (For the geological origin of bitumen see ASPHALT, A. II. 2. Geol.)*

**bi-tu-mi-nate, v. t.** [*From Lat. bituminatus* (a.) = impregnated with bitumen. In *bi-bituminer*; Sp. *bitumar*, *bitumoso*; Port. *bitumoso*.] [*BITU-* = To impregnate with bitumen.]

**bi-tu-mi-nat-ed, pa. par. & c.** [*From Lat. bituminatus*.] [*BITUMINATE*.]

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terrestrial, some bivalve, lacustrine, or both, and yet others marine. Still, bivalves will often enable a geologist approximately to sound the depths of a sea which had passed away untold ages before man was on the earth. (SHELLS.)

**III. Port.** A pericarp which opens or splits into two valves. [*Port. The bivalve is the hinge of the common pea.*] [*BIVALVE*.]

**bi-valv-ous, a.** [*From Lat. prefix bi=two. The same as BIVALVE, a. (q. v.)*]

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**bi-valv-ous, a.** [*From Lat. prefix bi=two. The same as BIVALVE, a. (q. v.)*]



Right Valve of Artemis Exoleta.

a 1 The point of attachment of the anterior adductor muscle.

a 2 The point of attachment of the posterior adductor muscle.

a 3 The cardinal tooth.

a 4 The lateral tooth.

a 5 The pallial impression marking where the border of the mantle was attached.

a 6 The sinus.

**bi-wépa** (pret. *biwepe*, *biwepe*; pa. par. *biwepe*; pr. par. *biwepe*), v. t. The same as **BWEZE** (q. v.). [*Chacal* *biwepe* his nose.—*Weyl* (Purvey).] *biwepe* is a verb.

**bi-wé-wag** (pret. *biwepe*; pa. par. *biwepe*, *biwepe*; v. t. to involve, to cover. The same as **BWEZE** (2) (Scott) (q. v.). [*Layman*, 2847.] (*Stratmann*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-chen** (pret. *biwepe*; pa. par. *biwepe*; v. t. to wrap or wind about. *biwepe* is to wind round, enwrap, swathe. To wind round. (O. Eng. *Wim* is f.) (*Stratmann*.)

**bi-wé-dén**, v. t. [*A. S.* *berendan* to unfold, to wrap or wind about. *biwepe* is to wind round, enwrap, swathe. To wind round. (O. Eng. *Wim* is f.) (*Stratmann*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

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**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**bi-wé-wa**, s. (*BEWA*.)

**A. As adjective:** Odd, whimsical, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant, out of the ordinary routine, in bad taste.

**B. As substantive:** *Hortle*. One of the subdivisions of the Carotids (*Hortle* *carotid*). There are several hundred varieties of this wallowing and beautiful plant, which are ranged by modern horticulturists in three divisions: *Plat*, *Biwara*, and *Picotea*. *Biwara* possess not less than three colors, which are moreover diffused in irregular spots and streaks.

**bi-sa-cha**, s. (*BIWACA*.)

**bi-sa-cha**, s. (*BIWACA*.)

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**bi-sa-cha**, s. (*BIWACA*.)

**biab** (2), s. [Another form of *Eng. biab*, so called from its globular form.] (*BLOC*.) The gooseberry. (*Ribes Globularia*, etc.) (*Scott*.)

**biab-bér**, s. pa. par. & a. (*BLAB*, v.)

**biab-bér**, s. pa. par. & a. (*BLAB*, v.)

**biab-bér**, s. pa. par. & a. (*BLAB*, v.)

**biab-bér**, s. pa. par. & a. (*BLAB*, v.)

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**biab-bér**, s. pa. par. & a. (*BLAB*, v.)



that in the case of man often covered by a cap—black or cap may be taken as from A. S., *cop*, the top or summit of anything. *Specialty*—

(1) A name for the Black-cap Warbler, *Certhia familiaris*. It is so called from the black cap which exists on the crown of the head in the male, the corresponding part in the female being an ashy or rusty color. In the former sex the back of the neck is ashy-brown, the upper parts of the body gray with a greenish tinge, the quills and tail edged with dull-green, and the under parts light-ash color. The female is darker and more greenish. The Black-cap is about six inches in length. It is usually lodged with full-grown young in the back of a nest in hawthorn bushes or similar places, deposits four, five, or six reddish-brown mottled eggs, and hatches its young. It is a sweet songster.

(2) A name for the Marsh Titmouse (*Parus palustris*).

(3) A name for the Great Tit (*Parus major*).

(4) A name for the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*).

(5) A colloquial name given to an apple roasted black and intended to be served as the center-piece of a dish of custard.

**B.** As adjective: Black on the crown of the head. (See the compound word which follows.)

**Black-cap Warbler.** [BLACKCAP, 2 (1).]

**black-capped, a.**

Of birds: Having the upper part of the head black.

**Black-capped Tomtit:** The same as the Black-cap Titmouse (q. v.).

**Black-capped Warbler.** [BLACKCAP, 2 (1).]

**black-cattle, s.**

Generic: All the larger domestic animals, including oxen, cows, horses, &c., without reference to their actual color.

"The other part of the grazer's business is what we call black-cattle, produce hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation."—*Swift*.

**Black-chalk, s.** The old name of a grayish or black-black mineral, or rather of a schistose rock, containing carbon, alumina, eleven parts of carbon and small proportions of iron and water. It is found at Portland, (Sussex), in Wales, and in Italy, one of the Helvides. It is properly a metamorphic rock, and has no connection with chalk properly so called. It is used in drawing and painting, its streak being quite black.

**black coal, s.** An old name for common coal. (Phillips.)

**black-coat, s.** A familiar name for a clergyman. [CLOTH.]

"... besides that, the affronts of women and black-coats are to be looked on with the same slight and scorn."—*De Quincey*, p. 442. (Boscher.)

**black cobalt, s.** A mineral, called also Wad (q. v.).

**black-cock, s.** [BLACKCOCK.]

**black copper, s.** (Named from its being a copper of a bluish or brownish-black color.) A mineral, called also Melanconite (q. v.).

**black corn, s.**

**Bot.** A book-name for *Metapycnum*, of which is the translation. It is the French *Ble noir* (noir, black, and *ble* = corn, wheat). It is called also Black-wheat.

**black couch, s.** The name of a plant, *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.

**black cow, s.**

1. *Lit.* A cow which is black.

2. *Fig.* An imaginary cow of such a color, said to tread on you when calamity comes. [BLACK OX.] (Scott.)

"The black cow on your foot as'er trod,  
Which gave you an chan the road."  
—*Hud.* Canto, II, 120. (Janssen.)

**black-crop, s.** [KING black; crop.] A crop of peas or beans.

**black-crotches, s.** The name of a plant, *Parthenocissis*.

**black-currant, s.** The fruit of a well-known garden bush, *Ribes nigrum*; also the bush itself.

**black-death, s.**

1. A dreadful malarial, called also the Black Plague or the Black Disease, which ravaged Europe during the fourteenth century, falling terrible on it in 1340, and killing in London alone, in 1349, about 50,000 people. Perhaps, however, the Italian disease and the English may not have been identical, many also believed the Black Death to be a pestilence, which was mysteriously at home.—"Typhoid." *Proc. of Lecture* (35 vol.), II, 214.

2. A deadly epidemic which broke out in Dublin in 1720, and 1746. The name black was given from the dark blotches which came out upon the skin of the sufferers. (Hayden.)

**bell, boy; pelt, jowl; cat, cell, choros, chib, -cian, -tlan = shan, -tion, -sion = shûn;**

3. The name given to the plague, which several times in recent years has broken out in the border land between Europe and Asia, principally in Russian territory. The mortality was terrible, and the disease abated only when it broke out. It is supposed to be identical with typhus fever.

**black-disease, s.** The same as BLACK-DEATH (q. v.).

**black-diver, s.** A name for a bird, the Black Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*).

**black dog, s.**

1. A dog of a black color.

2. A fend still dredged in many country places. "The black dog has walked over Amos." Used of a sullen person.

3. *Like butter in the black dog's house:* A proverbial phrase signifying utterly gone. (Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.)

**black-draught, s.** A name for a purgative medicine in common use. It is made of an infusion of aconia with sulphate of magnesia.

**black-drink, s.** A decoction of *Ilex vomitoria* in use among the Creek Indians when they assemble for a council. (Linn.)

**black-duck, s.** A duck in which black is a prominent color.

**Great Black-duck:** One of the names of a duck, the *Great Black-duck* (*Oidemia fusca*) (*Fleming*).

**black-dye, s.** Any dye of a black hue. One of the commonest is made of oxide of iron with gallio nuttallian tannin.

**black-eagle, s.** A name for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*).

**black-earth, s.** Vegetable soil, garden or other mold.

**black-extract, s.** An extract or preparation made from *Cocculus indicus*, which gives an intoxicating quality to beer.

**black-eye, s.** A bruise upon the parts immediately about the eye. (Linn.)

**black-faced, a.** A term used as an insulting phrase to indicate a humiliating defeat.

**black-eyed, a.** Having black, or at least dark-colored eyes, i. e., having eyes with the iris dark.

"When first Spain's queen beheld the black-eyed boy."  
—*Byron*: *Canto*, II, 64.

**black-faced, blackfaced, a.**

1. Literally: Having a black face.

2. Figuratively: Of sheep are known as black-faced.

3. Figuratively: "But when a black-faced wind the world doth threat."  
—*Shakespeare*, *Troilus and Cressida*.

**black-fasting, a.** A term used of one who has been long without any kind of food.

"If they do this, they bring him something to eat, the poor demented body has never the heart to cry for meat, and he has been known to sit for ten hours together, black-fasting."—*Scott*: *St. Rollox's Well*, ch. xvi.

**black-fish, s.**

1. *Lit.*: *Scophthalmus pompius*, a British fish of the family Centropomidae—the Mackerel family. (Nathaniel.)

2. *Fig.*: A fish recently spawned. (Scott.)

**black-fisher, s.** One who fishes under night illegally.

"You may see sailboats for a black-fisher it was gone to take the chocks of y, when I had y out too the steamer."—*Saint Patrick*, III, 42. (Janssen.)

**black-fishing, s.** Fishing for salmon under night with lights or torches. (Linn.)

"The practice of black-fishing is so called because it is performed in the night time, or perhaps because the fish are black."—*Scott*: *St. Rollox's Well*, ch. xvi.

**black-flea, s.** A name sometimes given to a small, leoprot, colorless insect, *Haltica nemorum*, the larvae of which are highly injurious to turnips.

**black-fux, s.**

**Metaph.**: A material used to assist in the melting of various metals. It is made by mixing equal parts of niter and tartar, and degrading them together. The black substance which remains is a compound of charcoal and the carbonate of potassa.

**black-foot, blackfoot, s.** A sort of match-making, which the vulgar translate blackfoot, of some mistress, endeavoring to bring the fair one to compliance.

"I could never have expected this intervention of a black-foot, which the vulgar translate blackfoot, of some mistress, endeavoring to bring the fair one to compliance."—*Scott*: *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxii. (Janssen.)

**black-glass, s.** An old name for a mineral, running into three varieties: (1) Fibrous, (2) Compact, (3) Cherty. It is called also Black Ironstone, or also Black Hematite.

**black-jack, s.**

1. Commerce, &c.

2. *Metaph.*: A large northern vessel in which small beer was generally kept in former times. Such receptacles for liquor were made in the form of a black pot, which they by most people supposed that they derived their name.

"There's a Dead-Son of drink f' th' cellar, in which goodly wigs be wreck'd; and in the middle of this"

**sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f, -sion = shûs, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del**

**Black Forest, s.** A great forest, part of the *Harz* district of the Black Forest, is situated in Haden and Wurttemberg, near the source of the Danube.

**Black-friday, s.** [BLACKFRIDAY.]

**Black Friday, s.** Friday, September 24, 1869, Jay Gould and James Fisk, attempted to create a corner in the gold market by buying all the gold in the bank of New York City, amounting to \$1,500,000. For several days the value of gold risen steadily, and the speculators aimed to carry it from 144 to 200. Friday the whole city was in a ferment, the banks were rapidly selling gold was at 162½, and still rising. Most became insane, and everywhere the black excitement raged, for it seemed probable that the country houses made provision, from ignorance of the prices to be charged for their goods. But in the midst of the panic it was reported that Secretary Boutwell, of the United States Treasury, had thrown \$4,000,000 on the market, and at once gold fell, the excitement ceased, leaving Gould and Fisk the winners of \$1,000,000. The day noticed above is what is generally referred to as Black Friday in this country, but the term was first used in England, being applied in the first instance to the Friday on which the news reached London, December 16, 1747, that the young Prince of Wales, Charles Edward, had arrived in Scotland, creating a terrible panic; and usually to May 11, 1868, when the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., London, the largest bankers, was followed by a widespread financial ruin.

**black-frost, black frost, s.** Frost in which there is no snow or hoar-frost on the ground. Opposed to white or hoar-frost.

**black-game, s.** A name for the Blackcock. (*Tetrao ferox*) (q. v.).

**black-ground, s.** Having an opaque surface behind an object.

**black-ground illuminator, s.**

**Optics:** An optical instrument in which an opaque surface is introduced behind the object, while illuminating rays are directed around and upon it. (Knight.)

**black gooseberry, s.** A well-known garden fruit, *Ribes nigrum*.

**black-grass, s.** The name for several grasses: (1) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L. (2) *A. geniculatus*, L. (3) *Bromus sterilis*, L.

**black-gum, s.** [BLACKGUM.]

**Black-gum, s.** A name for a gum, called also Sour-gum, Pepper-ridge, and Tupelo-tree. It is *Nyssa siliqua*. It is from forty to fifty feet high. Its wood is valuable to negroes for making charcoal for hatters. It is indigenous to this country.

**black-haired, a.** Having black, or at least very dark, hair.

**black-headed, s.** Having the head black.

**Black-headed Eagle:** An eagle from South America, the *Falco atricapillus*.

**Black-headed Tomtit:** A name for a bird, the Marsh Tit (*Parus palustris*).

**Great Black-headed Tomtit:** A bird, the Ox-eye Tit (*Parus fusciglottis*, Macgillivray) (*F. major*, Linn.).

**black-bearded, a.** Having a morally black heart; secretly, if not even openly, wicked.

**black bellebore, s.** A plant, *Asclepias major*, L.; given in the United States for rheumatism as *Heleborus niger*. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic and emmenagogue.

**black hematite, s.** A mineral, the same as Psilomelanite (q. v.). It is called also Black Iron Ore.

**black-hole, s.** A dungeon.

"The 'black hole' of Calcutta was not a dungeon, but an unventilated room about 18 feet square. Of the 16 prisoners who were put into it on June 20, 1780, only twenty-three came forth alive next morning, the deficiency of oxygen in the air being fatal to the rest."—*Black*.

**black iron, s.** A plant, *Psilomelanite*, L., known in the United States *Pharmacopoeia* as *Marubium niger*. It is a useful tonic and expectorant.

**black-iron, s.** Malleable iron. [BLACK-IRON.] It is distinguished from white-iron, which is iron tinned.

**black-iron ore, s.** An old name for a mineral, running into three varieties: (1) Fibrous, (2) Compact, (3) Cherty. It is called also Black Ironstone, or also Black Hematite.

**black-jack, s.**

1. Commerce, &c.

2. *Metaph.*: A large northern vessel in which small beer was generally kept in former times. Such receptacles for liquor were made in the form of a black pot, which they by most people supposed that they derived their name.

"There's a Dead-Son of drink f' th' cellar, in which goodly wigs be wreck'd; and in the middle of this"

**sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f, -sion = shûs, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del**

design appears the tops of *Sagana*, and *black-jacks*, like churches down the marshes. (v. *Beaumont & Fletcher, l. 2. (Boucher).*)

2. A trade-name for ground caramel or burnt sugar, which is used to adulterate coffee. It acts simply as a coloring agent, and gives to the coffee infusion an appearance of great strength.

III. *Mining and Min.* The name given by miners to a mineral, a variety of zinc sulphide (ZnS). It is called by mineralogists Sphalerite and Blende (v. *l.*).

III. *Bot.* The American name for a kind of oak, the *Quercus nigra*.

**black-lac**, *s.* A lac of a color which with the Bureau lacquer various kinds of wares. It comes probably from some tree of the order Anacardiaceae (Anacards or Trebania).

**black-lead**, *s.* A name given to a mineral, Graphite or Plumbago (q. v.), which is a carbon containing about five per cent. of quartz with oxides of iron and manganese as impurities. It contains no lead, but is so called from its metallic appearance. It is used in the manufacture of pencils and for other purposes.

**black-leading**, *s.* The set or operation of coating with black-lead.

**black-leading machine**, *s.* A machine for coating the surfaces of electrolytic molds with plumbago.

**black-letter**, *s.* The name of the middle English alphabet, which was used by the monks, and gradually along the bed beneath the brush, which has a quick, vibratory movement in the same direction. The graphite, being sprinkled on the mold, is caused to penetrate the recesses of the letters in the matrix by the penetrating points of the bristles.

**black-letter**, *s.* A notorious gambler and cheat, probably so called from gamecocks, whose legs are always black.

**black-letter**, *s.* Generally in the pl. (*Black-legs*): A disease among calves and sheep in which the legs, and sometimes the neck, become affected by a mild deposit of cellulose.

**black-letter**, *s.* A. & a. **A. as substantive:** The Old English or Gothic character, which was conspicuous from its blackness, whence came the name of *black-letter*. It was derived from the Old German or Gothic character. The first books printed in Europe were in this Gothic type, which was superseded in 1469-1469 by the letters now in use, which are called Roman.

**B. as adjective:** Written or printed in the Old English character; out of date.

**C. as adjective:** Throat and as frivolous and out of place all that black-letter learning, which some men, far less even in such matters than himself, had introduced into the discussion. (Mansel, *l. 2. (Boucher).*)

**D. as adjective:** Written or printed in the Old English character; out of date.

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**P. as adjective:** Written or printed in the Old English character; out of date.

**Q. as adjective:** Throat and as frivolous and out of place all that black-letter learning, which some men, far less even in such matters than himself, had introduced into the discussion. (Mansel, *l. 2. (Boucher).*)

2. *Fig.* Giving forth utterances of an intellectually or morally dark character.

3. *Fig.* The most black-moored athlete. (v. *l. 2. (Boucher).*)

**black-moored**, *s.* (Eng. black, and moored-moored.)

1. *Term of the English names for the Carrion Crow.* 2. One viewed as disaffected to government.

"Take care, blackbirds, we shall set you down among the blackbirds by and by."—Scott, *Antiquary*, ch. vi.

**black-necked**, *s.* Having a black neck.

"We saw also a pair of the beautiful black-necked swan."—Darwin, *Footnote under the World*, ch. xii.

**black-nose**, *s.* (NONSENSE.) A plant, *Medicago lupulina*, yielding the useful tonic and nutritive, lupulin. It is also a valuable fodder plant.

**black-ore-of-nickel**, *s.* An old name for a mineral found in Kieselöf.

**black-ox**, *s.* An ox which is black. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The black-ox is said to tramp on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity." [BLACK COW.]

"I'm fain to see you looking so well, summer, the black-ox has tramped on your roof-tree."—Scott, *Antiquary*, ch. x.

**black-peopled**, *s.* Peopled with negro or other races.

**black-pepper**, *s.* Pepper of a black color, the *Piper nigrum*, a valuable tonic and stimulant, in proportion to its usefulness as a condiment, and stomachic.

**black-pigment**, *s.* A fine light carbonaceous substance, essentially the same in composition as lamp-black. It may be produced by the burning of coal-rot, or in other ways. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of printer's ink.

**black-pitch**, *s.* A black asphalt.

"Homeward then he sailed, sailing, Homeward through the black-pitch water." Longfellow, *The Song of Hiawatha*, l. 1.

**black-plate**, *s.* A sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

**black-poplar**, *s.* Common name of a tree, *Populus nigra*.

**black-pudding**, *s.* 1. A pudding made with the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestine.

2. *Pl. (Black Pudding):* A plant, *Typha latifolia*, L., so called from the shape and color of the flower-heads.

**black-quarter**, *s.* A disease of cattle, apparently the same with Black Spaul.

"In a prodigious number of cases, the following singular mode of preventing the spreading of this distemper: When a beast was seized with the black-quarter, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's head was taken out while alive, to be buried in the house or by the water side, where it kept his cattle."—Agr. Surv. Outfit, p. 208. (Johnson.)

**black-quater**, *s.* The name of two plants.

1. *Agrostis vulgaris*, L., or common dog-grass.

2. *Alpecurus agrestis*, which has proved efficacious in mange in dogs, etc.

**Black Rod, black rod**, *s.* 1. *Of things:* A rod which is black.

2. *Of persons:* A functionary connected with the English House of Lords. His full designation is Under of the Black Rod, so called because the symbol of his office is a black rod, on the top of which rests a golden lion.

"In no debate he lost his temper, forgot the decorum which in general he strictly observed, and narrowly escaped being committed to the custody of the Black Rod."—Mansel, *l. 2. (Boucher).*

**Black-rope**, *s.* Sometimes the article, before the words Black Rod is dropped.

"In the evening, when the House had assembled, Black Rod knocked."—Mansel, *l. 2. (Boucher).*

**black-root**, *s.* A plant, *Symphoricarpos officinalis*, L.; known also as *Jeffrey's farinacea*. It is most intensely bitter, and is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia and other troubles.

**black-ror**, *s.* A name sometimes given to a kind of ironstone occurring in Derbyshire.

**black-rust**, *s.* A disease which attacks wheat, causing the affected part to assume a black hue. This is a name in vulgar, *Trichobasis rubra*.

**black-salts**, *s.* Wood ashes after they have been licated and evaporated, leaving a black residuum behind. (*Optic.*)

**black-saltwort**, *s.* One of the English names given to a plant, *Glaux maritima*, called also the Sea-milkwort. [GLAUX.] [SEA-MILKWORT.]

**black-scorpion**, *s.* Having a scorpion or scorpions even to the tail.

"That Britannia, renewed of the wars For the hatred she ever has shown To the black-scorpion, the scorpion of the family, Resolved to have none of her own." (Copey, *The Morning Dream*.)

**Black Sea**, *s.* A sea, called also the Euxine, from the old Roman name Pontus Euxinus. It is about 700 miles long by 300 broad, and separates Russia on the north from Turkey in Asia on the south.

**black-seed**, *s.* A plant, *Medicago lupulina*, L. [See BLACK-NOSE.]

**black sheep**, *s.* 1. *Lit.:* A flock of a black color, especially one occurring in a flock of a different hue.

2. *Fig.* A person of immoral or vicious proclivities. It is especially arising in a well-ordered household. Also a term of reproach for one against whom his fellows owe a grudge.

"In the breeding of domestic animals, the elimination of those individuals, though few in number, which are in any marked manner inferior, is by no means an unimportant element toward success. This especially holds good with injurious characters which tend to appear through reversion, such as blackness in sheep; and with marked defects of the worst disposition, which occasionally, without any assignable cause, make their appearance in families. It is therefore to be recommended to remove from which we are not removed by very many generations. This view seems indeed recognized in the common expression that such men are the black-sheep of the family."—Darwin, *The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 118.

**black-silver**, *s.* A mineral, called also Stephanite (q. v.).

**black snake**, *s.* The name given to a snake found in Carolina and elsewhere. It is the Colubiter (Constrictor), which must not be confused with the Boa (Constrictor of Linnaeus). It is said to be able to strangle the rattlesnake. Its bite is not dangerous.

**black snake-root**, *s.* 1. A ranunculaceous plant, *Botanica acroclides*.

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Sanicula marilandica*, which was formerly supposed to be peculiarly efficacious in cure of snakebites.

**black spaul, *s.* A disease of cattle. [BLACK-QUATER.]**

**black spaul, *s.* A species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the skin of the side affected. (v. *l. 2. (Boucher).*)**

**black squitch-grass**, *s.* A grass, *Alpecurus agrestis*, L. [BLACK-QUATER.]

**black-strake**, *s.* (Eng. black; and strake = a continuing stroke, meaning on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.)

**Shipbuilding:** The strake upon a ship's side, next below the lower or gun-deck ports, marked A in the figure.

**Black-strap**, *s.* 1. A contemptuous name for a temptation given by sailors in the Mediterranean sea wine served out to their sailors, and their rations, on passing the Strait of Gibraltar to the eastward. (Falconer.)

**Colloquial:** The name given to a mixture of some spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.

**Com:** The name given to an inferior grade of West India molasses, formerly much used as an article of food among the negro slaves of the South.

**Black-strap**, *s.* A nautical:

1. Served with black-strap (q. v.).

2. Driven into the Mediterranean Sea. (Falconer.)

**black sulphurated silver**, *s.* 1. *Min.* An obsolete name for Argentite (q. v.). (*Philips.*)

**black-tail**, *s.* A bird, the Common Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

**black-tail**, *s.* 1. *Gen.* A tail which is black.

2. *Spec.* A name sometimes given to a fish of the Perch family, the Ruffa or Pope. (*Acerina scurgaria*.)

**die, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, hère, camel, hêr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wûr, wolf, wôr, wô, sôn; mûse, câb, cûre, unite, câr, rôle, fôr, try, Sýrian. m: a; é; éy: a; qu: kw.**

















**II. Law:** To deny the being or providence of God; to utter contemptuous reproaches against Christ; to scoff at the Holy Scriptures, or attempt to turn into contempt and ridicule. [BLASPHEMY.] (Blackstone, Comment, bk. iv, ch. 4.)

**B. Infamia:** To utter profane language against God, or to arrogate any of His prerogatives.

**"Adam."** Oh my son,  
Blaspheme not: those are serpents' words. *Parv. Gen. i. 1.*

"Say ye of Him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God."—*John 8, v. 49.*

**blas-phé-mé, 'blas-fé-mé, pa. par. & a.** [BLASPHEMIE.]

**blas-phé-mér, 'blas-fé-mère, s.** [Eng. blasphemer;—Fr. blasphemateur; Sp. blasfemador, blasfemador; Port. Maaphemador.] One who blasphemes.

"Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor and injurious."—*1 Timothy 1, 13.*

"Should each blasphemer quite escape the rod Because the insult 'a not to man, but God?" *Pope. Ep. to Satire, li. 395.*

**'blas-phé-mér-esse, s.** [Eng. blasphemer, and -ess, suff. making a feminine form.] A female blasphemer.

"... the same Jesus, a supererogatory exorcism, and a diabolical blasphemousness of God, and of His saints."—*Scott. Henry VII. c. 1.*

**blas-phé-m-ité, 'blas-fé-myne, pr. par. & s.** [BLASPHEMIE.]

**A. & B. As present participial and participial adjective:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... blaspheming Jew."—*Shakspeare. Macbeth, iv. 1.*

**O. As subst.:** The act of blaspheming; blasphemy.

"These desperate schismatics, those Spanish recusants, Italian blasphemers, ..."*—Macbeth. Ep. to Satire, li. 395.*

**blas-phem-ous, 'blas-phé-mous, s.** [Lat. blasphemus; Gr. blasphemia. Containing blemy; grossly irreverent toward God or man, but specially the former.

"The old pronunciation of blasphemous still lingers among the uneducated.

"Oh argument blasphemous, false, and proud." *Parv. Luc. ix. 1.*

"Then they abused him, which said, We have heard Him speak blasphemous words against Moses, and against God."—*Acts vi, 11.*

**blas-phem-ous-ly, adv.** [Eng. blasphemously;—Fr.] In a blasphemous manner; irreverently, profanely.

"Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to control the commands of the Almighty?"—*Swift.*

**blas-phem-y, 'blas-phé-mie, 'blas-fé-mie, s.** [In Fr. blasphème; Sp. blasfemia; Port. blasfemia; Lat. blasphemia, rarely blasphemium; Gr. blasphemia.] (1) a speech of evil omen, a profane speech, ... (2) blasphemy, (2) slander. [BLASPHEMIE.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**I. Of things:**

"1. Slander, or even well-merited blame, applied to a person or in condemnation of a thing.

"2. Profane language toward God; highly irreverent, contemptuous, abusive, or reproachful words, addressed to, or spoken or written regarding God; or an arraignment of His prerogatives.

"The masses of the sick were drowned by the blasphemy and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Manning. Hist. Eng. ch. xlv.*

**II. Of persons (the concrete being put for the abstract):** A person habitually irreverent to God or man.

"Now blasphemy,  
That sweetest grace o' board, not on oath on shore!" *Shakspeare. Tempest, v. 1.*

**B. Technically:**

**1. Theol. Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost:** The sin of attributing to Satanic agency the miracles which were obviously from God.

"And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven."—*John xiv. 22.*

**II. Law.** In England the legal crime of blasphemy is held to be committed when one denies the being or providence of God, utters contemptuous reproaches against the Saviour, profanely scoffs at Scripture, or exposes it to contempt and ridicule. It being held that Christianity is part of the laws of England, blasphemy is therefore a crime, and it is fine and imprisonment, or even to corporal punishment. [Blackstone, Comment, bk. iv, ch. 4.]

**âte, fât, fice, amidat, wât, fât, father; wê, wât, hère, camê, hêr, thêre; pline, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, wôd, sôn; mûte, cbb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sîzian, s, a = é; ey = â, qu = kw.**

If in a trial before a magistrate scandalous, blasphemous, and indecent statements appear in evidence, the court may print them in any newspaper report given of the trial.

In this country blasphemy, while not seceded into a special crime by legislative enactment, is punishable in all of the older states of the Union under the acts against profanity and indecent language, and is a disorderly conduct, etc.

**blast, 'blaste, s. & a.** [A. S. blæst; a blast of wind, a burning (Somner); Dan. blast; Sw. bläst; Lat. blastus; O. H. Ger. blasta; blowing; from A. S. blætan—to blow. (L. Ger. blâsen—to blow.)] **BLAST, BLAZE, BLOW, BLADDER.**

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

**(1) Of air in motion:**

**(a) A sudden gust of wind, especially if violent.**

"The tallest pine feel most the power  
Of wintry blasts." *Cooper. Translation of Horace, bk. ii, ode 2.*

**(b) A stream of air from the mouth, the pipe of a bellows, or other aperture.**

**The blast of a pipe:** The act of smoking. (Jamieson.)

**(2) Of an explosion affecting the air:**

**(a) Of the compression of the air produced by the discharge of a cannon.**

**(b) The explosion of gunpowder in a bore in rock, or in quarry; or that of "fire-drill" in a mine.**

**Of sounds produced by air in motion:** The sound produced by the blowing of a horn, a trumpet, or any similar wind-instrument.

"... when they make a long blast with the ram's horn."—*—Isaiah vi, 4.*

"... and the solemn notes of the organ were mingled with the clash of the symbol and the blast of the trumpet."—*Westcott. Hist. Eng. ch. ix.*

**2. Figuratively:**

**(1) Pestilential effects produced on animals or plants; blight.**

**(2) Judgment from God, specially the doom (1). If so, then it should be transferred to A. 1. (1).**

"By the blast of God they perish, and by the breath of His wrath are they consumed."—*Job 34, 20.*

"Behold I will send a blast upon him (Sennacherib)." *—2 Kings xix, 3; Isaiah xxxvii, 3.*

**(3) Calamity.**

"And I said, I have not my feeble heart shall fail,  
When the clouds gather and the blast shall fall." *Hemans. The Abencerrage, c. 2.*

**(4) Restless impulse, like that produced by air in violent motion.**

"Blown by the blast of fate like a dead leaf over the desert." *Longfellow. Excelsior, li. 2.*

**(5) A strong, vain boast.**

"To say that he had faith is but a vain blast; what hat his life been but a web of lies?"—*Byrd. Last Knight, p. 139.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Iron-working:** The concentrated blowing of a forge necessary to melt a supply of ore.

**Hot-blast:** A current of heated air.

**Peter. Med.** A fatalist disease in sheep.

**B. As adj. (in compo.):** Pertaining to a blast of air; acted on by air in motion; designed to operate upon air.

**blast-engine, s.**

**Pneumatics:**

**1. A ventilating machine on ship-board to draw foul air from the hold.**

**2. A machine for inducing a current of fresh air.**

**3. A machine for stimulating the fire of a furnace.** [BLOWER.]

**blast-furnace, s.**

**Metal:** A furnace into which a blast of air is artificially introduced, to assist the natural draught or to supply an increased amount of oxygen to a mineral under treatment. Some of these are now made on a gigantic scale, being over 100 feet high.

**Hot-blast, fire-oven, vessel:** Is the internal cavity of a blast-furnace, the widest part of the shaft.

**A lining, shirt:** The inner coat of fire-bricks.

**Some of these are now made on a gigantic scale, being over 100 feet high.**

**II. Landing, platform:** The stage or bank at the furnace mouth.

**blast, v. trans. & intrans.** The wall around the furnace-top.

**blast, v. trans.** The lower part of the furnace descending from the belly.

**blast, v. trans.** The pit under the boiler, by which the melted metal descends.

**blast, v. trans.** An opening cut away in the hardened loam of the den.

**blast, v. trans.** A stone at the end of the fire-brick.

**blast, v. trans.** An opening cut away in the hardened loam of the den.

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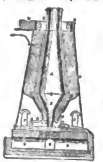
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Section of a Blast-furnace.

"The nomarch Jechoniah, king of Judah, endeavored to renew his empire was blasted by the decree of remission in the harbor."—*Arbuthnot.*

**(a) Gen.** Of any person.

"Here is your husband, like a mildew's ear,  
Blowing his wholesome brother." *Shakspeare. Hamlet, iii. 4.*

"Agony number'd, incessant gail,  
Corroding every thought, and blasting all  
The peace of paradise." *Shakspeare. Macbeth, v. 1.*

**(b) Of one's self or another person in course and irreverent imprecations.**

"... and without calling on their Maker to curse them, and to curse them, and to curse them, and to curse them."—*Manning. Hist. Eng. ch. iii.*















#### **II. Christian Ritualism:**

1. *Of persons:* To sign with the sign of the cross.  
 "He lifte vp ys hond and blessed him then, and reco-  
 mandedem to god almightie."—*Sir Perumbras*, 266.





(II) *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*:  
 (1) *Of seeing, or pretending not to see, self-love, or love for another obscuring physical or mental vision.*  
*"'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,  
 To fault his companion or blind."*  
*Corrington: Mutual Portraiture.*

(2) *Intellectually without light, destitute of understanding, without foresight (formerly had of applied to the thing unperceived).*  
*"Mind of the future, and by rage misled."*  
*Dryden.*

(3) *Destitute of that illumination which springs from high moral or spiritual character.*  
*"... and known not that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind."—Revelation III. 17.*  
 (4) *Of abstractions to a large extent personified*:  
 (1) *Of love, generation, respect, or other abstract concepts personified*: Without intellectual discernment.  
*"Her faults he knew not, Love is always blind."*  
*Page: January and May, 264.*

(2) *Of elements, natural objects, etc., personified*: Unconscious; unable to plan or consciously to work out its own destiny.  
*"... result to see  
 An intellectual mastery exercised  
 Over the blind elements."*  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. VIII.*

3. *Of things*: *Of needles (in a sort of punning sense)*: Without an eye, or with one not easily seen.  
*"The smaller sort, which matrons use,  
 Not quite so blind as they."*  
*Cooper: A Practical Treatise on the Art of Poetry.*

II. *Objectively*: Unseen.  
 1. *So made that the light does not freely traverse it.*  
*"Dark."*  
*"Her thro' into a dungeon deep and dark."*  
*Poetry Quarterly, IV. at. 2.*

2. *Closed at the further end.* [BLIND-ALLEY, BLIND-LANE.]  
*"These lanes are nearly as large as crow gulls and of great height, a blind alley."—Told & Brown: Physical Aspects, I. 128. (Note.)*

3. *Not visible or not easily found because concealed from view, either from natural or artificial cause, or finally, because information respecting it is withheld.*  
*"There of the blind three under stone, which flame not out; but all being poured upon them, they flame out."—Bacon.*

4. *To grivoise and searndless (inconceivable) make themselves subject, with whom any blind or secret corner is indicated as being a secret place.*  
*"An imperfectly marked path is known as a blind path." (Cf. the Lat. *conceit*.)*

5. *Not planned beforehand, unprepared, unintended, fortuitous.*  
*"Few—some—find what they love or could have loved,  
 Though destined, blind contact, and the strong  
 Necessity of loving."*  
*Byron: Child Harold, IV. 128.*

6. *As substantive (formed by the omission of a noun after the adjective blind)*:  
*"... the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the young blind will soon ..."*  
*Am. Rev. Oct. 1874.*

*The blind*: Blind people taken collectively.  
*"The blind receive their sight ..."*  
*Matthew XI. 5.*

7. *For the cause which produces blindness, see BLINDNESS.* The deprivation of sight in an individual makes him depend on his other senses, which by constant exercise become more acute. The intellectual development of the blind is not prevented by their infirmity nearly so much as it is in the case of the deaf, and the list of blind men who have distinguished themselves is a long one. When modern Christian philanthropy began to turn special attention to the blind, it was thought enough to furnish them here and there with an "asylum" [BLIND ASYLUM]; the extent to which they could be educated by proper means was not as yet understood. The Abbé Valentin Haüy will forever be gratefully remembered by the blind, he having established the first school for their education about 1784. Two years later he had books for their benefit printed in raised or embossed characters. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters, and later a magazine was published in aid of the blind.

*blind-alley, blind alley, a.* An alley which has no exit except by the aperture through which entrance was made.

*blind area, a.*  
*Arch.*: A space around the basement wall of a house to keep it dry.

*blind asylum, a.* An asylum for the blind, properly a place where the blind may obtain an inviolate place of refuge, which was all that was originally considered in connection with their education. In education is a primary object, though the word asylum is still often omitted. Cf. blind asylum, schools

blind, boy; pŭnt, fŭw; cat, cell, chous, chin, bench; go, gem; thin; this; sin; as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph-f

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for the blind, &c., the first was founded in Menningen by Weel VI. in 1178. They are now to be found in every civilized country.

*blind-ale, s.* An ale which runs but does not communicate motion. It may form the axis of a screw-ale. It is called also a *dead-ale*. It may, however, become a *live-ale* at intervals. [LIVE-AXLE.]

*blind-bail, s.* A popular name given to various species of fish belonging to the genus *Lycoperdon*, and specially to *L. borealis*. [Britten & Holland.] [BLINDMAN'S BALL.]

*blind-beetle, s.* A popular name for any of the large, shell-less beetles (*Geotrupes* or others) which are apt to fly against people.

*blind-blocking, s.*  
*Bookbinding*: The ornamentation of book-covers by the pressman of an engraved or composed block with heat, but without gold-leaf.

*blind-buckler, s.*  
*Naut.*: A saw-hole stopper.

*blind-coal, s.* [Called blind because it produces no flame.] A mineral anthracite. [Chiefly Scotch.]

*blind-fish, s.* An eyeless fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*) found in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

*blind-gallery, s.* A gallery without a window.

*blind-harry, blind harrie, blind harie, s.*  
 1. Blindman's ball. (Scotch.)  
 "And some they play'd at blind harrie."  
*Ramsay: Boppy Herd's Collection, II. 28. (Scotsman).*  
 2. A game, the Full-ball (*Lycoperdon borealis*), and other species.

*blind-lane, s.* A lane narrow, dark, and with no entrance, so that it could easily escape the eye of a passerby.

*blind-level, s.*  
*Mining*: A level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.

*blind-nettle, s.* A needle without an eye. [Cf. A. I. 3.]

*blind-nettle, s.* [The appellation nettle is given to plants because their blades resemble those of the nettle proper, while blind implies that they do not sting.] The name given to various labiate plants with the character mentioned in the etymology. Spec.—

1. The genus *Stemum*, and particularly the species *Stemum album*. [LAMIACE.]  
 2. *Stachys sylvatica*. [STACHYS.]

*blind pig, s.* A name given in some of the New England States, in which prohibition of liquor traffic obtained, to an illicit and secret place where in intoxicating drinks are dispensed.

*blind-shell, s.*  
*Artillery*: An empty or unloaded shell, used only in practice.

*blind-side, blindside, s.* That side of one on which one's intellectual vision or one's moral perceptions are weakest, and on which he may be most easily assailed.

"He is too great a lover of himself: this is one of his blind-sides; the best of men, I fear, are not without them."  
*Swift.*

*To get the blind side of a person*: To assail one on the blind side with the view of gaining a favor from him, if not even of deceiving or cheating him.

*blind-story, s.* [From Eng. blind, a., and story = a floor.]  
 A term sometimes applied to the triforium as opposed to the clerestory—i. e., the clear story.

*blind-tooling, s.*  
*Arch.*: The ornamental impressions of heated tools on book-covers without the interposition of gold-leaf.

*blind-vessel, s.*  
*Med.*: A vessel which has no opening in the side.

*blind-worm, blindworm, s.* [Eng. blind; and worm.] In Dan. *blindworm*. So called from its being without eyes. The English name of a reptile, the *Agrotis* or *frugalis*. [Linn.]

*Blind-worm*: A term sometimes applied to the triform as opposed to the clerestory—i. e., the clear story.

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*blind (2), s. & a.* [From BLIND (1), adj. (q. v.) In Sw. & Dut. blind; Dan. blinde (ML.).]

A. As substantive:  
 1. *Ordinary Language*:  
 1. *Literal*:  
 (1) *Gen.*: Anything which hinders vision by interposing an opaque or partially opaque body between the object looked at and the eye.

(2) *Specially*:  
 (a) A screen.  
 (b) A cover, a hiding-place.

"... when the watchful shepherd, from the blind,  
 Wounds with a random shot the careless hind."  
*Dryden: Absc'd, Iv.*

(2) *Figuratively*:  
 (1) Anything which obscures the mental or moral vision.

"Hardly anything in our conversation is pure and grave, severity cuts a blind every day, under some customary words."—L'Estrange.

(2) Anything which stands as a cover or pretext for something else; anything consciously put forward with the intention of concealing something else hidden behind it.

"These discourses act as opposition between his commands and decrees, making the one a blind for the execution of the other."—Dr. Henry More: *Deacy of Piety*.

II. *Technically*:  
 1. *Carpenetry, Epitaphery, etc.*: A sun-screen or shade for a window. Blinds are of two kinds—inside and outside.

(1) *Inside blinds*: A window blind of the normal type, technically called a roller window blind, is a sheet of cloth dependent from a roller, and is used so as to cover the glass of a window and prevent people outside from seeing what passes within. It also prevents too bright sunlight from entering the room. A Venetian blind is a blind formed not of cloth but of iron thin laths of wood, tied together, and within certain limits movable: they are generally painted green. Other window blinds are of various materials, perforated, striped, &c., and also dwarf, spring, and other inside blinds.

(2) *Outside blinds*: The chief of these are Spanish Flourentine Venetian, and shutter blinds.

2. *Fortif.*: The same as BLINDAGE (fortif.) (q. v.). It is called also a *blinded cover*.

3. *Saddlery*: The same as BLINDERS (saddlery) (q. v.).

4. A term used in poker playing, synonymous with AOR (q. v.). The blind is a stake placed by the player next to the dealer in succession, and must be up his stake before he looks at his cards—in other words, he must go in blind.

"To discard and draw cards they must 'see his blind'—i. e., put up a like stake.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a screen or anything similar.

*blind bridle, s.* A bridle with blinds. [Saddlery.] [BLIND (2), a., II. 3. BLINDERS.]

*blind operator, s.* An appliance for opening or closing a blind from the inside, and holding it securely closed, fully open, or in any intermediate position which may be desired. (Knight.)

*blind-osiars, s.* In military affairs, bundles of osiers used at the heads of trenches, to protect the men.

*blind-slat, s.* [From Eng. blind (2), and slat = a narrow board designed to connect two larger ones or to support something.]

*Carpen.*: An oblique set slat in a shutter, designed to throw off rain while still admitting some light.

*Blind-slat Chisel*:  
*Carpen.*: A hollow chisel for cutting mortises in a common blind-slat (BLIND-STILE) to receive the ends of slats.

*Blind-slat Cutter*:  
*Carpen.*: A machine for cutting blind-slats from planks, finishing also their sides and ends.

*Blind-slat Planer*:  
*Carpen.*: A wood-working machine with side and edge cutters, adapted to act upon a narrow slat suitable for Venetian shutters and blinds.

*Blind-slat Tensioner*:  
*Carpen.*: A machine for cutting tensions on the end of blind-slats where they are to enter the stiles of the blind. (Knight.)

*blind-stile, s.* [From Eng. blind (2), a., and stile (Carpen.) = the upright piece in framing or paneling.]  
*Blind-stile Boring-machine*:  
*Carpen.*: A machine for boring in blind-stiles the holes for the reception of the tensions on the end of the slats.

*Blind-stile Machine*:  
*Carpen.*: A machine for boring holes in a stile for slats or mortises, sometimes spacing as well. (Knight.)

*blind-weaving, a.* Pertaining to the weaving of a blind or anything similar.





. Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.





































building of houses or other edifices, ships, the sides of altars, &c. (Essentially the same sense as II. 1, but less precise.)

"... and covered the house with beams and boards of cedar."—*1 Kings* vi, 9.

"They have made all thy ship boards of fir."—*Isaiah* xlviii, 6.

"Hallow with boards shalt thou make it (the altar)."—*Isaiah* xlviii, 6.

(2) *Specialty*:  
(a) A table spread with dishes for food.  
"We miss them when the board is spread."  
*Hymns: The Overland Home.*

(b) A table around which a council sits for deliberation.  
"I wish better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that board."—*Corcoran.*

(c) *Figuratively*:  
(1) (Corresponding to 1. (2) (a).) The dishes spread upon a table, a meal or meals.  
"And the fire was kindled, and the bright wine poured, For thence, now sounding not heard nor heard."  
*Hymns: The Lady of Provence.*

(2) (Corresponding to 1. (2) (b).) A council seated for deliberation around a table; or the members of such a council or other deliberative body wherever they may be, as the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, &c. Some boards are made up of directors selected by shareholders in companies, as a board of directors, a board of management, &c.

"The answer of the board was, therefore, less obsequious than usual."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* vi, 1.

(3) (Corresponding to 1. (2) (c).) The theatrical profession. Specially in the phrase, *To go upon the boards*: to enter the theatrical profession.

Some of the other senses given under II. have made their way into general language.

## II. Technically:

1. *Carpeting, &c.*:  
(1) A sward piece of wood, relatively broad, long, and thin, exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness.

(2) This sense occurred in sometimes used as a synonym for *plank*, but, properly speaking, a plank is a grade thicker than a board.

(3) A sward piece of wood, as a yard-board.

(4) A flat piece of plank or a surface composed of several pieces, used in many trades; as, a modeling-board, a molding-board, &c.

(5) *Paper manuf.*: A thick kind of paper, composed of several layers packed together. It is generally used for bookbinding. (For *carboard*, &c. there are several varieties of it; as, card-board, mill-board, &c.)

(6) *Bookbinding*:  
(1) Flat slabs of wood used by bookbinders. They are known by names indicating their purpose; as, *boards*, *hurdles*, *cutting-boards*, &c.

(2) A pasteboard side for a book. (No. 2.)

(3) *Game-playing*: A level table or platform on which a game is played, as a chess-board.

(4) *Naut.*: The deck of a vessel or her interior.

"He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mauls to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, raising their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mauls by the board."—*De Witt: The Cruise.*

(5) *On board*:  
(a) In a ship.

"Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to be exposed to the same danger."—*De Witt: The Cruise.*

(6) Into a ship.  
"Mr. Mason was to take on board three independent companies."—*Am. Mus.* 1848, p. 3.

(7) (2) *To fall overboard*: To fall from the deck or from the interior of a vessel into the sea, harbor or ocean. (Used of persons.)

(3) *To go by the board*: To fall overboard. (Used of masts.)

(4) *To go on board a vessel*: To go into a vessel.

(5) *To make a good board*: When close reefed to lose little by drifting to leeward; to pursue a tolerably straight course.

(6) *To make short boards*: To tack frequently.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a board in any of the senses given under A; as, *board-measure*, &c.

C. *board-cutting*, *n.* Cutting or designed for cutting a board or boards.

*Board-cutting knife*, *Bookbinding*: A hinged knife with a counter-weight and a treadle to assist in effecting the cut.

*board-rack*, *s.*  
*Printing*: A rack consisting of side-boards with cleats to hold sheets for standing matter.

*board-rule*, *s.*  
*Mensuration*: A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without the trouble of making a formal calculation.

*board-wages*, *s.* Wages given to servants in lieu of food and clothing, the former from home and they are left in charge of the house. [*BOARD*, *v.*, &c., A.]

"And out enough is left him to supply *board-wages*, or a footman's liver."—*Drayton: Jureval*, sat. 1.

*board* (2), *s.* (From *Fr. bord*=border, edge, brim, bank, brim; shore, side, party; *Spr. birds*=edge, brim. The side of a ship.)

"Now board to board the rival vessels run."  
*Drayton: Virgil*; *Virgil*, *Eclog.* v, 26.

*board*, *v.* *t.* & *i.* (From *board* (1), *s.* [*v.*].)  
A. *Transitive*:  
1. To include or cover with boards.

2. To make a forcible entrance into an enemy's ship in a naval combat, or at least in time of war. (1) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Our merchantmen were boarded in sight of the ramparts of Plymouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

(2) *Figuratively*: (The meaning having been influenced by the *Fr. aborder*=to approach, to accost.)  
(a) To accost, to address.

"I am sure he is in the street; I would he had boarded me."—*Shakspeare: Much Ado*, II. 1.

(b) *To woo*.  
"I am sure, sure, sure, he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury."—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII* of Windsor, II.

3. To furnish for a periodical payment, generally a weekly one, food and lodging to a person. [*B*]

"I will the justices at Chelmsford had fixed the wages of the *Emes* laborer, who was not boarded, at six shillings in winter and seven in summer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

B. *Intransitive*: To obtain food and lodging for a stipulated weekly or other payment from one who engages to do so.

"We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house, and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all."—*Spectator*.

*To be boarded* *out*: In this country in many instances a national government prisoner (for some civil offense) is incarcerated in a state or municipal prison, and an agreed sum is paid to the commonwealth for his maintenance while in prison; this arrangement has given rise to the phrase "boarding out guests." *English poor law administration: The workhouse into the workhouse.* [*BOARDING-OUT*.]

*board-a-bis*, *a.* [*Eng.* board; *-bis*.] Able to board.

*board-id*, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*BOARD*, *v.*].

*board-fr.*, *s.* [*Eng.* board; *-er*.]

1. One who for a certain stipulated price, paid weekly or at longer intervals, not merely lodges with a family, but sits with the other members of it at table as if one of themselves. Or a pupil at school, who lives on the premises temporarily on the same footing as the members of the resident master's family.

"... a coqueting feat, and right to take boards, under other advantages."—*London Times*, November 18, 1874, Advt.

2. One told off along with others to board a ship in a naval action, especially if he succeeded in the enterprise. (*Mor. Dict.*)

*board-lag*, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*BOARD*, *v.*].

*board-part*, *a.* [*BOARD*, *v.*]. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:  
1. Ordinary Language:  
1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The act of obtaining for money one's food, as well as one's lodging, at a place, the boarder sitting down at the table with the rest of the establishment.

II. *Technically*:  
1. *Carp.*, &c.: The act of covering with boards, the state of being so covered; the boards viewed collectively.

2. *Naut.*: The act of going on board a vessel, especially with the design of capturing it.

3. *Game-play*: The process of rubbing together a board to raise the grain after it has been shaved, damped, and dried.

*boarding-brand*, *s.* A "brand" or sword with which a boarding party is armed.

"Be the edge sharpen'd of my boarding-brand."  
And give his guard more room to flit his hand."  
*Byron: The Corsair*, I, 2.

*boarding-race*, *s.*  
*Carp.*: A graduated scribbling tool used as a measure of width and distance in weatherboarding sides of houses.

*boarding-house*, *s.* A house in which boarders are accommodated.

*boarding-joints*, *s. pl.*  
*Carp.*: Joints in naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

*boarding-machine*, *s.*  
*Leather manuf.*: A machine for boarding leather. [*BOARDING*.] More than one form exists.

*boarding-nettings*, *s.*  
*Naut.*: Strong cord nettings deemed to prevent a ship from being boarded in battle.

*boarding-out*, *boarding out*, *a.* & *s.*  
*As adj.*: Causing to be boarded outside a prison or almshouse.

*boarding-school*, *s.* A school in which the pupils lodge and are fed as well as receive instruction.

"A mockboard, with malicious voice,  
In boarding-schools can have his claim."  
*Scott: The Pirate*.

*board-ish*, *a.* [*Eng.* board; *-ish*.] Pertaining to a board; swinish, hog-like.

"... nor thy fierce sister  
In his agonized snick boardish fangs."  
*Scott: The Pirate*, III, 7.

*board-art*, *s.* [*Boat*.]  
*Mim.*: A variety of diamond.

*board* (1), *v.* [*Boat*.] *board-tion* (*Eng.*), *board*, *board* (*Boat*), *v.* & *t.* [*From* *Boat*, *boat*, *boat*, to brag, to boast; *Gael. boad*.]

A. *Transitive*:  
(1) To speak vauntingly.

(2) *In a bad sense*: To speak of vaingloriously, to brag of. (*Dead*.)

(a) *Of things*.  
"In youth alone its empty praise we boast."  
*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 406.

(b) *Reflexively* of one's self.  
"It was formerly followed in this and other senses by it; now it is used instead of in."  
"They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches."—*Psalms* xlii, 6.

"Confound'd be all they that grieve images, that boast themselves of idols."—*Isaiah*, xcvi, 1.

(2) *In a good sense*: To speak with legitimate pride.

(a) *Of things*.  
"You who reason boast."  
*Pope: The Dunciad*, II, 26.

(b) *Of persons* (generally of another than one's self):  
"For I'll have boasting any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed."—*2 Corinthians* xii, 11.

"No braver chief could Albius boast."  
*Cooper: The Two Admirals*.

"2. (Of the forms boast and 'boist') To threaten.  
"His majesty thought it not meet to compel me to boast of them."—*Buller: Letters*, I, 102. (*Johnson*.)

B. *Intransitive*:  
1. *In a bad sense*: To brag, to glory, to speak ostentatiously or vaingloriously. (Used generally of one's self or one's own claims.)

"I brag."  
"Further to boast were neither true nor modest."  
"Unless I add, we are honest."  
*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, v, 2.

2. *In a good sense*: To talk with becoming pride of the exploits of another, whose good deeds reflect only indirect glory on the speaker.

"For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to the rest of the world."  
"Formerly it might be followed by *in*, *now* of it is used."

"Some surgeons I have met, carrying home about in their pockets a boasting in which was their shame."  
*Johnson*.

"My sentence is for open war," of wiles,  
More unexpecting I boast not."  
*Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. II.

*boast* (2), *v.* & *t.* [*Etymology* doubtful].

A. *Manuf.*: *Of stones*: To dress with a broad chisel.

2. *Sculp.* & *Carp.*: *Of a marble block*: To shape roughly, for the moment neglecting attention to detail.

*boast*, *boist*, *s.* [*Wel. boist*; *Gael. boad*.]

1. An illegitimate or a legitimate vaunt; a vainglorious speech.

"The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the boast will probably be censured, when the great act to which it concerned it is forgotten."—*Spectator*.

"To make boast: To boast." (Followed by *of*.) [*Comp. Boast* (1), *v.*, & *B.* & *R.* to brag.]

"Nought trow I Lukan maketh meche bot."  
*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, 4, 209, 21.

*bell*, *böy*; *pöut*, *jöw*; *cut*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chün*, *bench*; *gö*, *sem*; *thin*, *thün*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *ph.* *fl.* *-tlan*, *-tlan* = *shän*. *-tlan*, *-tlan*, *-tlan* = *shän*.



**boat-swain** (often pronounced *bēan*), s. [Eng. boat; -swain, A. S. *bōt-swain* a boatswain, a boatman; *bōt*=boat, and *swain*=a swain, a herdsman, a servant. In Fr. *abbatissin*, *abbatissin*, *abbatissin*; Dut. *bootman*; Ger. *bootmann*.] *boatswain*, *boatswain*.

1. *Naut.*: An officer on board a ship, whose function is to take charge of the rigging, cables, courses, anchors, sails, boats, flags and stores. He must inspect the rigging every morning and keep it in order; and must be assisted by himself or by deputy steward the life-boat. If on ship of war he must call the men to their duty by means of a silver whistle given him for a purpose, and besides taking into custody those condemned by a court-martial, and, either by himself or by deputy, indict on them the punishment awarded.

"The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter."—*Macaulay: History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. One of the English names of a gull, the Arctic Skua (*Catharacta parasitica*).

**bōb** *bōb* (*Eng.*), **bōb**, **bōb** (*Scotch*), v. t. & i. (Etymology doubtful. It looks, and is by Mañā and others held to be, an onomatopoeic word, i. e., in this case imitated from the sound of a body moving up and down. He considers the substantive the original word.) *bōb*, Mañā connects it with *Eng. bup*=to strike. *Scot.* believes it an altered form of *isiel*, *bog*=to wag, to shake; Ir. *bogaim*=to wag, to shake, to kick. [*Bob*, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Of action operating on things physical*:  
1. To cause to move with a short jerking motion; to cause to play to and fro.  
2. To beat, to strike, to drub, to thump.  
3. Those bustling *bustlers*, whom our fathers have in their own land beaten, *bōb*'d, and thump'd."—*Macaulay: Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. To cut the hair of a man, the tail of a horse, or anything similar. [FOURTAIL, BOBTAILLED.]

II. *Of action operating on the mind*:

1. *With a thing for the object*: To cheat, swindle, to obtain by fraud.

"He calls me to a restitution large  
Of gold and jewels that I bōb'd from him."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, v. 1.

2. *With a person for the object*: To cheat, to swindle; to deceive, to mock.

"Here we have been swindling one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fish has bōb'd us both out."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Transitive*: To have a short jerking motion, to move to and fro or up and down, to play to and fro, to play loosely against anything.

"And when she strikes against her lips *bōb*."—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) To dance up and down. (*Scotch*).  
"I wasing and bobbit yonder as safe as a cabinet that's moored by a three-ply cable."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

(2) To courtize.

"When she cam ben she bobbit."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

(3) To angle with a bob, or with a bobbing motion of the bait.

"He's er'd he learned the art to bob  
For anything but sea."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

**bōb**, **bōbbē** (*Eng.*), **bōb**, **bōb** (*Scotch*), s. & a. (From *bōb*, v. (q. v.). Strassmann and Mañā compare it with *Irish*, *bōb*=a knot, a cork-stopper.)

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:  
1. The act of bobbing; a jerk, jog, kneck, flip.  
"A piece of braided, and sometimes with pinches, alps, and bobs."—*Jackman: Boatman*.  
2. Anything which is "bobbed," struck, or aimed at; a mark, a butt.  
3. Anything which bobs or moves freely to and fro.  
4. Anything solid hanging loosely, so that it may move backward and forward or up and down. *Specialty*:

(a) An earring, a pendant.  
"The gaudy gong, when she's not at gong,  
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob."—*Dryden*.

(b) A bunch of flowers, a nosegay, a parterre, or a thick patch.

"An eye of birks in his hand had he  
To keep them well his face for midge and fly."  
With that the King the bob of birks was ware."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

(c) A bait bobbed up and down.

"Peregrine, to take some in the night with a bob of fish."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

5. A bob of cherries: A bunch of cherries.  
"Have a bob of cherries."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

(d) A branch.

"Bat in this honde he had a bōly bobbe."—*Geoffrey and the Green Knight*, 208.

(e) A wig. (*Boh-wig*).

(f) A blast of wind. (*Scotch*). (*Jameson*).  
"More *bōb*: A dry sarcasm, a taunt, a scoff, a jibe."

"Have you not sometimes observed what dry bobs, and sudden gusts of most amusing fellows will pour and then blow upon your better?"—*Goodman: Hist. of Conscience*, pt. 1.

(g) To give a bob: To omit, to impose upon. A similar phrase once existed. To give the dor. [*Dor*.]

"I guess the business, & it can be no other  
But to give me the dor."—*Massinger: Maid of Honor*, II. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Harol*, *Mech.*, etc.: The weight at the lower part of a pendulum. (*Airy: Popul. Astron.*, 6th ed., p. 252).

2. *Mechanics*:

(1) The suspended ball of a plumb-line.  
(2) The shifting weight on the graduated arm of a steelyard.

(3) The working beam of a steam-engine.

4. *Metalurgy*: A small buff-wheel used in polishing the inside of specula. It is a disk of leather nearly an inch thick, known as sea-cow or bull-neck. It is perforated, mounted on a spindle and turned by means of a wheel.

5. *Mining*: A rocking-post framed into a pivoted bar and driven by the crank of the water-wheel or engine-shaft. To one end of the beam is suspended the pump-rod, to balance which the other end is counterweighted.

6. *Music*: A term used by change-ringers to denote certain changes in the working of the methods by which long peals of changes are produced. (*Trope*); a peal consisting of several courses or sets of changes. When there are more than three bells the several changes are called bob-majors, bob-triples, Norwich Court bobs, grandiose bob-triples, and caters (quaters). A bob is sometimes opposed to a single (q. v.). (*Steiner & Barrett: Dict. Music.*, 1891; *Eng. Dict. Music*, etc.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bobbin or of the uses given under A.; as, *bobtail*, *bob-wig* (q. v.).

**bob-cherry**, **bobcherry**, s. A game among children in which a cherry is so hung as to bob against the mouth. The little player tries by jumping up to seize it with the tooth, the assistance of hands is forbidden. (*Eng. Dict. Music*, etc.)

"*Bobcherry* touches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one thing, in leaving a disappointment."—*Arncliffe & Pope*.

**bob-fly**, s. A kind of fly found upon water.

"You can easily find the *bob-fly* on the top of the *Arctostaphylos* in the *Arctostaphylos*."—*Arncliffe & Pope*.

**bob-major**, s. [From Latin *major*=greater.]

*Music*: A peal rung on eight bells.

**bob maximus**, s. [From Latin *maximus*=great-est.]

*Music*: A peal rung on twelve bells.

**bob minor**, s. [From Latin *minor*=less.]

*Music*: A peal rung on six bells.

**bob-sled**, s. A compound sled composed of two short sleds, one in front and another behind, connected together by a rope.

**bob-sleigh**, s. A sleigh made up of two short (bob) sleighs connected by a reach or coupling.

**bob-wig**, **bobwig**, s. A short wig. Short wigs are very ancient, being found on old Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures and tablets.

Long wigs are comparatively modern. It is said that they were introduced by Louis XIV. of France, to hide his shoulders, which were not well matched with each other.

"A young fellow riding to school, with a black silk wig tied to it, went about as the coach to his school, as how far the judges were behind."—*Spectator*.

**bōb-bōc**, s. [Pol. *bōbka*=the animal described below.] *Bob-wig*.

*Zool.*: A burrowing animal, *Arctomys bobac*. It is called also the Polish *hamster*. It inhabits Poland, Russia, and Galicia.

**bōb-bounce**, **bōb-bounce**, **bōb-bounce**, s. [Burdian *bounce*=Fr. *bombance*, from *bombe*, altered from Lat. *pomp*=pomp; or from Lat. *bombus*=a humming or buzzing.] *Pride*, *boasting*, *pomp*.

"... and am y-come with the *ghail* for e'thy grette bobbing."—*Str. Feruich*, (ed. Heritage), 303.

¶ Often combined with *hoor*=hoasting.

"... and with bobhouse and with *hoor* burst fall tones."—*William of Palgrave* (ed. Skelton), 1071.

**bōbbēd**, **bōb-bid**, **bōb-bēd** (*Scot.*), **bōb-bid**, **bōb-bid**, **bōb-bid**, s. [Dut. *bōb*, s. [Eng. *bob*, -er; *Scotch* *bōb*, -er.]

1. *Gen.*: A person who, or a thing which, bobs.

2. *Physiol.*: A person who, or a thing which, bobs on the surface of the water, as distinguished from the trailer at the extremity of the line. (*Scotch*). (*Jameson*).

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A wooden pin, a head on which thread is wound for making lace. (H. 1.)

"You cottager, who weaves at her own door,  
Pillow and bobbin, all her little store."—*Cowper: Truth*.

II. Technically:

1. *Spinning*: A spool with a head at one or both ends and a frame. It has one loop when it serves as a cop in spinning, as a thread-holder in shuttles of looms, and as a cop in warping-machines. In spinning or warping it is slipped on a spindle and revolves therewith, being held thereon by a spring or by the tightness of its flange.

2. *Spinning-machine*: A small spool adapted to receive thread and to be applied with a shuttle.

**bobbin** and **fly frame**. The ordinary roving machine of cotton manufacturers. Its frame is to draw and twist the spool, and wind the roving on a bobbin. The bobbins containing the spools are mounted on a spindle of iron, which is turned by a pair of rollers, which give it a horizontal revolving motion. The spools are held in place by constant part of the surfaces of the drawing-rollers between which it next passes. These drawing-rollers are arranged in a line with the spools, and have a relatively increasing rate of speed, the second revolving faster than the first, and the third faster than the second. The spools are held in place by one around the spindle on which it is placed, and one up and down on the spindle. The former is to draw and twist the spool, and the latter to distribute the roving in coils alongside each other along the length of the bobbin. Bobbin and fly frame are used in the spinning of cotton, wool, and flax, or second, bobbin and fly frame are used upon rovings, or slubbings as they are often called, from bobbins filled at the first frame and placed on the spools of the reel placed behind the roller-beam. (*Knights*).

**bobbin-lace**, s.

*Weaving*: Lace made upon a pillow with *bobbin*. The pillow is a hard cushion covered with parchment, on which the pattern of the mesh is drawn. Pins are inserted into the lines of the pattern and determine the meshes. Thicker thread, called *gimp*, is interlaced with the meshes, according to the pattern on the parchment. The thread is wound upon bobbins, and is twisted, crossed and secured by pins. [*Pillow-lace*.]

**bobbin-stand**, s. A frame for holding the bobbins for the threads of a warping-machine.

**bobbin**, and **yards** of a spinning-machine. The machine or reel rotates on a spindle fixed in a baseplate. It is covered with a metal plate, and supports a little above the top of the spool on a shoulder of the spindle, and held down by a screw-nut.

**bobbin-winder**, s.

*Weaving*: A device for winding thread or yarn on a bobbin. The bobbin is supported on a fixed shaft, which is made to rotate continuously.

*Spinning-machine*: A device adapted to receive a shuttle-bobbin and rotate it so that it may be wound with thread. The winders are usually operated by being turned in contact with the driving-wheel, balance-wheel, or band. Some winders are supplied with an automatic thread-distributor, to lay the thread evenly.

**bōb-bin** *bin*, s. [Eng. *bobbin*; *binet*.]

*Weaving*: A machine-made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by bobbins upon a pillow. It is made of a series of threads, which may be considered as warp-threads, and two systems of oblique threads, which proceed from the right to the left, and from the left to the right, respectively. Each warp thread has a single turn around each crossing of a warp, and the contrary strain of the reverse warp threads gives it a serpentine course to the warps.

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōll**, **jōll**; **act**, **act**, **chorus**, **chūs**, **bēach**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thū**; **slm**; **as**; **expect**, **xeophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**, **-fious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūn**, **-ble**, **ac** = **bel**, **del**.







The following is a list of the quantities of the various elements found in a human body weighing seven stone, or 154 pounds:

	lbs.	oz.	grs.
Oxygen.....	211	0	0
Hydrogen.....	0	118	0
Carbon.....	20	0	0
Nitrogen.....	0	0	0
Phosphorus.....	12	12	0
Sulphur.....	0	2	217
Calcium.....	0	0	0
Fluorine.....	0	2	0
Chlorine.....	0	2	392
Sodium.....	0	0	118
Iron.....	0	0	100
Potassium.....	0	0	100
Magnesium.....	0	0	12
Silicon.....	0	0	12

The organic, non-metallic, and metallic elements are not found in the body in their pure state, but are mixed together, forming the following compounds, in aggregate of which, as in the preceding table, amounts to 154 pounds:

	lbs.	oz.	grs.
Water.....	111	0	0
Gelatine.....	18	0	0
Fat.....	12	0	0
Albumen.....	4	0	0
Fibrine.....	4	0	0
Phosphate of lime.....	6	12	0
Carbonate of lime.....	0	0	0
Fluoride of calcium.....	0	0	0
Chloride of sodium.....	0	3	376
Chloride of potassium.....	0	0	120
Sulphate of soda.....	0	0	120
Phosphate of soda.....	0	0	400
Sulphate of potash.....	0	0	600
Phosphate of iron.....	0	0	100
Phosphate of potash.....	0	0	100
Phosphate of magnesia.....	0	0	0
Silica.....	0	0	0

Out of the body, absent from the body: Dead, having the soul dismissed from the body by death.

to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.—2 Corinthians v. 8.

(1) Figuratively: (a) Bodily strength or ability.

"How he might help him, throw body Mellyt with his cleaver."

Barber, a. D. M. S. (Jamaica).

(2) Metaphorically: as opposed to spirit, matter as opposed to other matter; a material substance; a portion of matter; as, a mettish body, a mettish body.

"Even a mettish body, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water."

—Bacon.

(3) Substantive, essence.

(a) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.

"to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, and her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

—Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 2.

(b) Of sense: Strength; as, wine of a good body.

(c) Substance as opposed to a shadow; reality as opposed to representation.

"A shadow of things to come, but the body is Christ."

—Col. II. 17.

(4) The main portion of anything as distinguished from the smaller and detached portions, as the body of a ship, the body of a coach, of a church, of a tree, &c.

"... from hence, by the body of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward; and afterward by a branch thereof."

—Bacon.

"This city has notable rivers that run up into the body of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish."

—Addison.

(5) A general collection, a pandect; as, a body of divinity, a body of the laws.

(6) A garment, a vestment.

"A body round thy Body, wherein that strange Thing of thine eat me, thy life, thy valour of estimate."

—Carleton; Barlow, Barlow, bk. I, ch. II.

2. Of persons:

(1) Individually.

"A person, a human being, with no contempt indicated."

"In this sense it is now rarely used, though it was once, as an independent word; but it still remains in the very common compound terms, anybody, nobody, somebody, everybody, &c. (q. v.)"

—Ashmole, Northampton, &c.

"'Tis a pleasing shame That I unworthy body to am."

Should converse thus on lovely gentlemen."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 2.

(2) Collectively.

(a) A corporation; a number of men united by a common tie or organized for some purpose, as for deliberation, government, or business.

"... every man according to his measure should be tried by the whole body of the peersage."—Macclesfield History, England, ch. xviii.

(b) A mass of men, even when not so united.

"... life and death have divided between them the whole world."—Shakespeare.

(c) The main part of an army; the center, as distinguished from the wings, the van-guard, and the rear-guard.

"The main part of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmoit; in the body was the king and the prince, and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under Cardwell."—Clarendon.

(d) Crab: this distinguishes between body, corpse, and carcase: "Body, here taken in the improper sense for a dead body, . . . is applicable to either men or brutes, corpse to men only, and carcase to brutes only, unless when taken in a contemptuous sense. When speaking of any particular person who is dead, we should use the simple term body; the body was suffered to lie too long unburied. When designating its condition as lifeless, the term corpse is preferable; he was taken up as a corpse. When designating the body as a lifeless lump separated from the soul, it may be characterized (though contemptuously) as a carcase; the fowls devour the carcase." (Crabb: English Syn.)

11. Technically:

1. Geom.: Any figure having dimensions of length, breadth and thickness; as, a spherical body.

"The shape of a moving point is a line, that of a geometrical body is another body."—Weisbach: Traut, (Goodrich & Porter).

2. Physics: An aggregate of very small molecules, these again being aggregates of still smaller atoms. The object of physics is the study of the phenomena presented by bodies. (Gannet: Physics (trans. by Atkinson), 4th ed., p. 1.)

3. Astrology: The celestial bodies, metals, answering to the celestial bodies, i. e., to the planets. They are contrasted with spirits from spirits as, to be driven off in vapor; four such spirits and seven bodies were recognized. (See ex.)

"... you tell us as we are taught also."

The four spirits, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The first spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The second spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The third spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The fourth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The fifth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The sixth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The seventh spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The eighth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The ninth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The tenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The eleventh spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twelfth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The fourteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The fifteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The sixteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The seventeenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The eighteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The nineteenth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twentieth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-first spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-second spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-third spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-fourth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-fifth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-sixth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-seventh spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-eighth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The twenty-ninth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirtieth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-first spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-second spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-third spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-fourth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-fifth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-sixth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-seventh spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-eighth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The thirty-ninth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The fortieth spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The forty-first spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The forty-second spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

The forty-third spirit, and the bodies seven By order, as oft heard I myself seen."

"I am informed that several names are kept in body-books, and created every morning upon the bench."

—Addison.

body-colors, s. pl. Colors which have "body," thickness, or consistency, as distinguished from taint or washiness. (Ogilby.)

body-heart, s. [HEART (Her).]

body-hoop, s.

Naut.: The bands of a built mast.

body-loop, s.

Fence: An iron bracket or strap by which the body is supported upon the spring bar.

body-plan, s.

Shipbuilding: An end elevation, showing the water-lines, buttock and bow lines, diagonal lines, &c.

body politic, s.

1. The collective body of a nation under civil government. As the persons who compose the body politic so associate themselves, they take collectively the name of people or nation. (Boswell.)

"The Soul Politic having departed," says Trenchard, "what can follow but that the Body Politic is dissolved, interested, to be asked patroneage?"—Carleton; Barlow, Barlow, bk. II, ch. II.

2. A corporation. (Watson.)

body-post, s.

Shipbuilding: The post at the forward end of the opening in the dead-wood, in which the screw rotates.

body-servant, s. A valet.

"The lord's servant—that is, no to say his body-servant, the help him—rate express by this a v. touch the body."

—Scott: Guy Rattray, ch. I. (Jamaica).

body-snatcher, s. One who snatches or steals a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissection.

"It is the duty of the body-snatcher to be dissection."

body-snatching, s. The act of stealing a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissection.

"Now that the prejudice against allowing corpses to be anatomized has all but passed away, body-snatching is a nearly extinct offense."

body-type, s. The class of type used on book and newspaper work.

body-whorl, s.

Conchology: The last turn of the shell of a Gastropod.

bod-f (pret. bodied), v. t. [From body, s. (q. v.).]

1. To clothe; with a body, to assume a body. (Used in the sense of a body of any similar order.)

"For the spiritual will always body itself forth in the temporal history of man; the spiritual is the beginning of the body."

—Carleton; Barlow, Barlow, bk. I, ch. II.

2. Mentally to give "body," or a nearer approach to substantiality, to some airy conception.

"As imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. I.

3. To trace out, to image forth, to foreshadow.

"Of many changes, apply join'd, Is bodied forth the second whorl."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. I.

bod-f-guard (a silent), s. [Eng. body; guard;] A guard of soldiers or other armed men, whose office it is to protect and defend the person of a sovereign.

"The drawn swords and cuirasses of his trusty body-guards encompass him thick on every side."—Macaulay: History, England, ch. xviii.

Boh-m-ri-s, s. [After Boehmer, German animalist.] A large genus of plants resembling birch, the bark growing chiefly in India, China, Siam, &c.

Bo-t-tian (Han as shan), s. [From Botoc, See def. I.]

(Geog.): Pertaining to Botocia, a country of ancient Brazil, west and north of Attu.

"The atmosphere was thick, which was held to make the inhabitants stupid. Nevertheless, the region produced the most military general of the Americas."

Pelopides, the historian Plutarch, and the poets Hesiod and Pindar.

Bo-t-tian, s. [From Botoc, See def. I.]

Boer (bör), s. [South African Dutch=farmer.] Any one of the descendants of the Dutch colonists who in 1652, came to the Cape in 1652.

1836 most of the Boers migrated northward and founded the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, or Transvaal.

Boet-figs, "built figs," s. [O. Eng. boet, built=Eng. boot, and dim. suff. -ing.] Half-boots, or leather spatterdash.

"The Boet-figs, which they call Edinburgh cross, Upon thy boetings hobbled hard as born."

Dunsire: Evergreen, II. 56; also 59, ch. 22. (Jamaica.)

\*bof-et, s. [BOFFET, BUFFET.]  
 \*bof-et-yage, s. [BUFFETING.]  
 \*bof-fet, \*bof-fete, \*bof-et, s. [BUFFET.]  
 (Prompt. Parv.)

\*bogg, s. [BOGGY-STOOL.]  
 \*bogg, s. [BOGGY.]  
 \*bogg, s. [From A. S. *bog-gan* to behov.]  
 (BHOOF.) Behoof.

\*bogg, s. [The same as Bto (q. v.).] Big, tumid, swelling, proud.  
 "I thought this should cause the folly of thy spirit to quail, and thy bog and bel heart to be abashed."  
*William of Wykeham, p. 13. (French: On some Def. in Eng. Dict., p. 14.)*

\*bög (l), \*bög, s. & a. [In Ir. bogh, bogach = bog, a moor, a marsh; Gagh, bogach = a marsh, a boggy, any place where a bog is apt to stick fast; bogach = to moisten, to soften, from bogh soft, mucky, moist, damp; Ir. bogh = soft, tender, penetrable.]

A. As substantive:  
 1. Lit.: A moss, a morass, a quagmire.  
 2. As a common noun.

"Bickie bogs, about boggs and wellie."  
*Owens and Oat, l. 8.*  
 "A gulf profound I wotth Serbanian bog."  
*Butler: Damiana and Menon Cadus ed. 18.*  
 Where armies where have sunk."

"... In order to obtain the assistance of the Baggins of the Bog of Allen."—*Meaning: Hist. Rep. ch. xii.*

(2) As a noun of multitude.  
 "Everything else was rock, bog and moor."—*Meaning: Hist. Rep. ch. xii.*

2. Fig.: Anything in which one is apt to sink helplessly involved.

"And thine was snatched in the stench and fog Of Tiber's marshes and the peal bog."  
*Cooper, Espectation.*

"He walks upon bogs and whirpools; where'er he treads he sinks."—*Scott.*

B. As adjective:  
 1. Growing in bogs; as, bog-asphodel, bog-rush.

2. In a bog; as, bog-jumper.

\*bog-asphodel, s.  
 \*Bog., The English name of a plant genus, the Narcissus, and specially of the *N. asphodelus*, or *Lantern-flower*, *Asphodel*. It belongs to the order Juncaceae (Rushes). It has a yellow-colored perianth, which distinguishes it from ordinary rushes. Everything else is all radical. It is frequent in bogs, on moors and mountains. [NASTREXIC.]

\*bog-bean, s. A name for the botanical genus *Menyanthes*, more commonly called Buckbean (q. v.).

\*bog-berry, s.  
 \*Bog., A name for the Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*).

\*bog-blakeberry, s. The same as the BLAKEBERRY (q. v.). [Rural Cyclopaedia; Britten & Holland.]

\*bog-blitter, s. The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). [Scott.]

\*bog-bumper, s. A name for the Bittern.

\*bog-butter, s.

\*Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q. v.).

\*bog-cutting, s. Cutting, or designed to cut, through a bog.

\*Bog-cutting plow:  
 \*Agric. & Hort.: An instrument for cutting and turning up boggy or peaty soil for fuel or chemical uses.

\*bog-earth, s. The kind of earth or mud deposited by bogs over an impervious subsoil. It consists chiefly of silica, with about twenty-five per cent of decomposed and decomposing vegetable fiber. Gardens in this country highly prize it, especially for the culture of native plants.

\*bog-featherfoil, s. [Lat. *foetula*, and O. Eng. *foet*; Fr. *foeulle*; from *foet*, *foetula* = leaf. So named from its feathery leaves.]  
 \*Bog., A book name for a primaceous plant, the Water-violet (*Hottonia palustris*).

\*bog-gled, s. A bird, the Moor Buzzard (*Buteo agrion*).

\*bog-hay, s. Meadow hay; by which grows naturally in meadows.

\*Meadow hay, or, as it is termed in Beaufreshire, bog hay. — *Beaufreshire, p. 12.*

\*bog-house, s. A house of a priory.

\*bog iron-ore, bog-ore, s.

\*Minerology:

\*Minerology of Limonite. It occurs in a loose and porous state in marshy places, often enclosing wood, leaves, ants, &c., in a semi-fossilized state.

2. A variety of Limonite.

\*bog-jumper, bog jumper, s. The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). [Scott.]

\*bog-land, bog land, s. & a.

A. As substantive: Land or a country which is boggy.

B. As adjective: Living in or belonging to a marshy country.

"Man without heads and women without haws,"  
 Each bring his love a bogged captive home."  
*Drayton: Prolog. to the Prophetess.*

\*bog-manganese, s.

\*Min.: A variety of Wad (q. v.). It consists of oxide of manganese and water, often with lesser amounts of oxide of iron, silica, alumina, &c. Grolite and Keisserschiefer are sub-varieties of it.

\*bog-moss, s. A common book-name for various species of Sphagnum. [Prior; Britten & Holland.]

\*bog-myrtle, bog myrtle, s.

\*Bot.: A name for the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle (*Myrica gale*). Though fragrant like the Myrtle, it has no real affinity to it. [GALE, MYRTLE.]

\*bog-nut, s.

\*Bot.: The Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

\*bog-oak, s. Oak timber from a bog.

\*bog-orchids, s.

\*Bot.: The English name of the orchideous genus *Malaxis*, and especially of the single British species, *M. palustris*. It is a small plant, from two to four inches high, with minute erect greenish spikes of flowers. It lives in spongy bogs, flowering from July to September.

\*bog-ore, s. [BOG IRON-ORE.]

\*bog-pimpernel, bog pimpernel, s.  
 \*Bot.: A species of Pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*. It is found in bogs, and not like its congener, the Scarlet Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*), in corn-fields. It is a small creeping plant with rose-colored flowers.

\*bog-rush, s.

\*Bot.: An English book-name for *Scheuchzeria palustris*, or the single British species, *S. palustris*. It is a small plant, from two to four inches high, with minute erect greenish spikes of flowers. It lives in spongy bogs, flowering from July to September.

\*bog-sparin, s.

\*Far.: An encysted tumor filled with gelatinous matter inside the hough (hoof) of a horse. [White.]

\*bog-stalker, s. An idle and stupid vagrant. [Scott.]

"William's a wise, judicious lad,  
 Has barns mair than a'er yae had,  
 His head bog-stalker."  
*Bannockburn, l. 288. (Jamsoun.)*

\*To stand like a bog-stalker; to look like a bog-stalker: To stand or look as if perplexed, as one seeking the eggs of certain birds in boggy ground requires to look anxiously where he puts his foot in the treacherous quagmire.

\*bog-track, s. A tract or expanse of land bounding in bogs.

"... the vast moorlands and bog-tracts of West Hants and Dorset."  
*—Booker & Arnold: Brit. Flor. 3d ed. 1865, p. 418.*

\*bog-violet, bog violet, s.

\*Bot.: A name for the Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

\*bog-whortleberry, bog-whort, s.

\*Bot.: The Great Highberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*). [Wootton; VACCINIUM.]

\*bog (2), s. [A. S. *boga* = (1) a bow, an arch, (2) anything that bends.] A bow.

"The secondal eft it tog,  
 And brogt a gress alluise."  
*Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 807-8.*

\*bog, v. t. & i. [From bog (1), s. (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To plunge into a bog.

"Of Middleton's horse three hundred were taken, and four hundred were bogged."  
*Whitehead: New, 1852, p. 600.*

2. Fig.: To cause to sink into contempt or oblivion.

"'Twas time, his invention had been bogged down."  
*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humor.*

B. Intransitive: To be hemmed; to stick in marshy ground.

"That ... his horse bogged; that the deponent helped some others to take the horse out of the bog."  
*Trials of the Sons of Rich Boy, p. 120. (Jamsoun.)*

\*boge, s. [A. S. *boga* = bow.] A bow.

"Iamach with wroth is knaps man,  
 Y-bowis he bows, and bet, and abog."  
*Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 802-3.*

\*bog-gy, bog-gy, s. [Cognate with boggart and bogie, (q. v.).] A bogbar; anything designed to frighten.

"I am Boggy, and I frighten every body away."  
 —*Thackeray.*

"There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing bog in the history of nations."  
 —*C. Kingsley.*

\*bog-gys-lithe, \*bog-gysche-ly, adv. [Probably from the same root as *vaige*, Cf. Gagh, bogach = protuberant, it is therefore connected with bog.] In a boasting, bolterous, or bold manner.

"... a boggylicious as a boggy, bugged to the hysthies."  
 —*William of Wykeham, (ed. Bland), 1201.*

\*bog-gart, s. [The same as O. Eng. bog-ward = a terrifying word, in North of England boggart = a specter; from Wel. bog, boggan, buggan, boguand = a bogoblin, a bogbar; [Boggy, Boguand.] A bogbar. (Scott.)

"It is not as men say, to wit, Hall is but a boggye scarce children o'clock."  
 —*Shakespeare: On the Passion, p. 132.*

\*bog-gishe, \*bog-gysche, \*bag-gysch-yn, a. [From bag, and suff. -ish.] Inflated like a bag. Used chiefly in the fig. sense = tumid, proud. (Prompt. Parv.)

\*bog-gle, \*bog-gle, v. t. [Probably from Prov. Eng. boggye = boggye (q. v.).] See also boggye; and boggye.

1. Lit.: To shrink back, or to hesitate to move forward along a road on account of real or apprehended dangers in the way.

"We start and boggye at every unusual appearance, and cannot stand the sight of the bogbar."  
 —*Gleanite.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To shrink back, in a figurative sense, from any danger or difficulty; to be timid about moving forward.

"... he bogging at them at first."  
 —*Wood: Athens Greece.*

"Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,  
 Bled hopping at the roughness of the way."  
 —*Udell to the end, and the end of the end.*

Does boldly on, and leaves the path when worn."  
 —*Drayton.*

2. To hesitate or doubt what conclusion to come to in a matter of doubt presented to the judgment.

"And never boggye to venture  
 The members you deliver o'er."  
 —*Upon demand.*

"The well-shod boggying is a man that has a rational soul, say you. He is not so much more polite, and the more a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to boggye."  
 —*Locke.*

3. To dissemble, to play the hypocrite.

"When summoned to his last end it was no time to boggye with the world."  
 —*Hosier.*

\*bog-gle, s. [BOGGLE.] (Scottish and Prov. Eng.)

\*bog-gled, pa. par. & a. [BOGGLE, v.]

\*bog-gler, s. [Eng. boggye, v., and suff. -er.]

1. Lit.: One who boggyes, one who is easily terrified by imaginary or real dangers or perplexed by difficulties.

2. Fig.: A woman who swerves from the path of virtue and becomes demoralized in vice.

"You have been a boggyer ever;  
 But when we in our viciousness grow hard—  
 O misery on thee—the wiles guide me our eyes."  
 —*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, lll. 11.*

\*bog-gling, pr. par. [BOGGLE, v. (q. v.).]

\*bog-glish, a. [Eng. boggye, (q. v.).] Obligated to turn aside when one comes upon himself.

"What wise man or woman does not know that nothing is more evil, trashy, and boggyish, nothing more violent, rash, and various, than that objection, prejudice, passion, and superstition of the many, or common people."  
 —*Sp. Taylor: Art's Handman, p. 174.*

\*bog-gly, bog-gly, s. [Eng. boggye, (q. v.).] Infected with boggyishness. (Scottish.)

"... down the boggye cause."  
 —*Remains of Nicholas Bagg, p. 94.*

"... alone in a boggye glen on a sweet summer's night."  
 —*Blackie: May, Aug., 1823, p. 515. (Jamsoun.)*

\*bog-golent, v. t. [From Eng. bog, and Scottish slang to slant.] To avoid action by slanting or striking off obliquely into a bog in the day of battle.

"Some lodg'd in pockets, front, and horse,  
 Yet still bogged away when they were in."  
 —*Cecil: Mock Hero, pt. 1, p. 84. (Jamsoun.)*

\*bog-gy, a. [Eng. bog, & -y.] Pertaining to a bog, containing a bog or boggy.

"Quench'd in a boggye, neither sea,  
 Nor good dry land: rich founder'd, on his face."  
 —*Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. 11.*

böhl, böht; pöhl, jöhl; cat, pell, chorin, ghus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin; this; sin; ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph =

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tön, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, -äc = bel, del.







bon, boy, bout, bow, cat, cell, cho.  
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = sh

-tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -cious,

slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

2. *Often in the Pl. (Bollarde)*: A rundle in the bow of a whaleboat, around which the line runs in veering; called also *LOCOMOTIVE*.

3. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bollard in either of the two senses of the substantive. (See the compound.)

**bollard-timber, s.**

*Shipwrighting*: A timber, on one each side of the bowsprit near the head, to secure it laterally; a knobhead.

**bolle, s.** [*a. Sall.* among round vessel, cup, pot, bowl or measure; *bolli*.] (*BOWL*). A bowl.

"Tough his bolle a bowe, a bolle, other a scowle,  
A scowle other a drible that dryghen othe scowle."  
*Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Chaucer*, 1, 164.

**bolled, s.** [*a. From bol* (2), *s. (q. v.)*]

1. *Gen.*: Swelled.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) *Of a flower*: Having the petals of the corolla unfolded. In the subjoined example *bolled* is the rendering not of a rib, adjective, but of a Heb. noun, *gibol* = either the calyx or the corolla of a flower. The literal rendering is: "for the wheat was on ear (in ear) and the flax a cordilla (i. e., possessed a corolla unfolded)."

(2) *Of sculptures*: Embossed.

"Pincles pright their apert that prebet thine  
And all bolled about with brannish & leues."  
*Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Chaucer*, 1, 404.

**bolle-ien** (1), *v. t.* [*BOLL*].

**bolle-ien** (2), *v. t.* [*From Dut. bollen to beat to death*] To beat to death.

"And that same tyme he takesch Sir James Stewart the lord of Lorne's brother, & William Stewart, & put thaim in pitta, and bolleit thaim."—*Additions of Scot. Chronicle*.

**bolle-ien, bolle-ien, pa. par.** (*BOLLE, BOLLE*).  
Bulged, swollen. (*Chaucer*). (*Wycliffe* [*Purvey*], 27 *usque*, iii.).

**bolle-ien, s.** [*BOLLE*] (*Spenser*: *Fairy Queen*, I. vii. 13).

**bolle-ling** (1), *s.* [*From bolle, pa. par. of bolpe*]. [*BOLLE, BOLLE, BOLLE*] Swelling. (*Piers Plouman*: *Visions*, vi. 218, vii. 304.)

**bolle-ling** (2), *s.* [*From bolle* (3) (*q. v.*), *or* *from bolpe, pa. par. of bolpe* to remove the pole or head, to take to top]. [*Poet*]. A pointed tree, a tree with its top and its branches cut off. (*Often in the plural*.)

**bolle-llt, pa. par.** [*BOLLE*].

**bolle-lyng, pr. par. & s.** [*BOLLING*].

**A. & B.** *As present participle and participial adjective*: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

*C. As substantive*: Bolling; ebullition.

"Bollinge covere us potysse playnes." *Embleme*, C. F.—*Prompt. Par.*

**bolme, s.** [*ROOM*]. (*Doug*: *Virgil*, 13, 30).

**boln, bolne, v. t.** [*From bolga; Sw. bulna to swell*; *Dan. bolne, bulne*]. To swell.

"... and blowme be to blowe."  
*Gen. and the Green Knight*, 512.

**boln-mans, pr. par.** [*BOLN*].

**bolns, pa. par.** [*BOLLEN*].

"When cold winter alle howe his wode ground"  
*Chaucer*, *Revid*, bk. II, 118.

**boln-nit, boln-yd, pa. par.** [*BOLN*].

**boln-nyd, v. t.** [*Dut. bolnen to swell*]. To swell.

**boln-nyd, v. t.** [*Dut. bolnen to swell*]. To swell.

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**boln-nyd, v. t.** [*Dut. bolnen to swell*]. To swell.

blow on the bottom, but is cracked by dropping into it a small, angular piece of flint. It is an example of the ancient and trusted, unstable state condition incident to unannealed glass.

**Bologna-phosphorus, s.** A composition made by powdering Bologna-stone and uniting it into stucco with gum.

**Bologna-sausage, s.** [*Ital. salsiccia di Bologna*]. A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork sausage, and inclosed in a skin.

**Bologna-stone, Bologna stone, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of Barytes, or, to use Dana's term, Barite (q. v.). It is a globular, radiated mineral, often of a reddish-gray color, found at Mount Palermo, near Bologna. Heated with charcoal, it is phosphoreous. [*BOLLOPHOSPHORUS*].

**B6-l6n-1-a2 (q. silent), s.** [*From Bologna, and Eng. sil. -on*]. Pertaining to Bologna; found at Bologna.

**Bolognian-spar, s.**

*Min.*: The same as Bologna-stone (q. v.).

**Bolognian-stone, s.** [*BOLLOKAN-STONE*].

**b6-l6n-6-16r, s.** [*Gr. bol6n = ray, and metron = measure*]. An instrument electrically measuring small differences of radiant heat, used in spectroscopy for exploring invisible parts of the spectrum.

**b6-l6n-6-16r, s.** [*In Ger. bolophert; from Gr. bol6n = ray, and ph6r = light*]. A lamp, or any thing; *ph6r* = to bear; and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).

*Min.*: The same as Hendenbergite (q. v.).

**b6-l6n-6-16r, s.** [*In Ger. bol6n; from Gr. bol6n = ray, and ph6r = light*]. A lamp, or any thing; *ph6r* = to bear; and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).

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8. *Railroad Engineering*: The principal cross-beam of a railroad truck or car body.

9. *Civil Engineering*: The resting-place of a truss-bridge on its pier or abutment.

10. *Collegy*:

(1) The shoulder of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., at the junction of the tang with the blade or the shank, as the case may be.

(2) A metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle.

**B. As adjective**: In any way pertaining to a bolster in some one of the senses given under A.

**bolster-case, s.** A case to hold a bolster.

**bolster-plate, s.**

A plate of iron or steel on the under side of the bolster, to diminish the wear caused by its friction on the axle.

**bol-st6r, 'bol-st6r, v. t. & t.** [*From bolster, s. (q. v.)*]. In *bol-st6r, polstern*.

**A. Transitive**:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) *Literally*:

(2) To support the head with a bolster, or fill up a vacancy in the dress.

"These pair of wyes bolstered below the left shoulder."—*Hamlet*.

2. *Fig. Of things not material*: To support, to keep from falling or collapsing. (*Contemptuously*.)

"We may be made wiser by the public persuasions of a man's mind, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error."—*Hooker*.

11. *Med.*: To hold wounds together with a compress.

"The practice of bolting the cheeks forward does little service to the wound, and is very unwise to the patient's surgery."

**B. Intransitive**: To make a bolster by lying one under the other.

"Damen then thus,  
If ever mortal eyes do see them bolster  
More than their own!"

**C. In compounds or special phrases**: *Othello*, III. 4.

**bol-st6r, v. t.** [*From bolster, v. t.*]. To prevent from overturning or collapsing. (*Contemptuously*.)

"The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the bolting out of his own case."—*Hamlet*.

2. *To bolster up*: To support, to prevent from falling. (*Contemptuously*.)

"It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy doings with conceits and flattery."—*Hamlet*.

**bol-st6r, pa. par. & s.** [*BOLSTER, v.*]

1. *As participial adjective*: Supported, sustained, held up.

2. *Sold out*.

**bol-st6r, s. r.** [*Eng. bolster; v. t.*]. A person who, or a thing which supports the head, any other portion of the bodily frame, or anything material or immaterial.

"That which is commonly reported of great roburians, may fitly serve to satisfy the bolsters of such lewdness."—*Hamlet*.

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## 2. A "thunderbolt."

"As the bolt bursts on high  
From the black cloud that bound it."  
Byron: *Prize of Abolition*, l. 12.

## 3. The bar of a door.

"Tis not to this to oppose the bolt  
Against my coming in."  
Shakespeare: *Leary*, II, 4.

"I wish him to please lay bolts enough upon him."  
—Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, v, 1.

## 11. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A stout metallic pin employed for holding objects together, frequent in screw-headed as one end to receive a nut. There are two principal classes of bolts: those which are intended for permanently fastening objects together, and movable bolts, such as lock, sash, door and gate bolts.

2. *Locksmithing*: That portion of a lock which is protruded beyond or retracted within the case or boxing by the action of the key, and which engages with the keeper or jam of to form a fastening. The thick protruding portion is the bolt-head, and the flat part within the lock is the bolt-plate.

3. *Household Hardware*: A movable bar protruded or retracted by hand to fasten or release a door, gate, window-sash, &c.

4. *Wood-working*:

"A rough block from which articles are to be made; as, a bolt for riving into shingles, spokes, &c."

5. A number of boards adjoined together by the stub-ash.

6. *Fabric*: A piece or roll of cloth; a long narrow piece of silk or stuff.

7. *Naut.*: The iron rod beneath a yard, to which a square sail is attached.

8. *Ordnance*: An elongated solid projectile for rifled cannon, as the Whitworth and Armstrong guns.

9. *Bookbinding*: The fold in the fore-edge and edge of a folded sheet.

10. *Botany*:

(1) A buttercup; any species of *Ranunculus*. (*Fraser*)

(2) The Mountain Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (*Gerr. Appendix*.)

3. *Architect.*: Designed for a bolt; operating on a bolt; in any way pertaining or relating to a bolt; (See the compounds which follow.)

G. *An adverb*: As a bolt (in the phrase which follows).

"Bolt-upright": "Upright" as an arrow, or a bar of iron; unbendingly. (*BOLT-UPRIGHT*.)

"Bolt-auger": A auger used by shipwrights in sinking bolts for bolts.

"Bolt-bag": A quiver.

"His arrow shows they heard, and rattling noise of bolts" — *Fraser*: *Virgil*, bk. 1.

"Bolt-bait": A strong bait for a rough sea.

"Bolt-chisel": A.

"Mack": A cold chisel for cutting off the extra length of a bolt; a cross-cut chisel; a deep chisel with a narrow edge.

## bolt-cutter, A.

*Machinery*:

(1) A tool for cutting off bolts. It usually consists of a sleeve with a radial cutter setting inward, and rotated around the bolt to be cut by means of a handle.

(2) A machine for cutting the thread on bolts.

"Bolt-extractor": A device to implement for extracting bolts by a lifting force.

## bolt-feeder, A.

"Milling": A device for regulating the rate of passage of the meal to the flour-bolt.

## bolt-foot, A.

"Bolt-foot": A club-footed person.

"Add *Boltfoot* ride into the rear." — *Scott*.

"Bolt-head (1) 'bolt-head, s. The tip or head of a bolt or arrow."

"Hee cupia, a bolt-head." — *Wright*: *Yocab*, p. 273.

## bolt-head, 2, bolt-head, s.

"Bolt-head": A long glass mattress or receiver with a straight neck.

"This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated by putting the liquor into a bolt-head with a long narrow neck."

## bolt-head, s.

"Mack": A machine for swagging down the end of a bolt-blink to form a head; the form of this depends upon that of the die.

"bolt-making, s. Making, or designed for making, bolts."

"bolt-working machine": A machine in which bolts are threaded and headed, though this is usually done in separate machines, as the threading is done on cutters on the cold iron, leaving the swagging upon the hot blank. (*BOLT-READER, BOLT-THREADER*.)

## bolt-rope, s. &amp; a.

## A. As substantive:

"Naut.": A rope around the margin of a sail to strengthen it.

B. As adjective: Designed for, or in any way pertaining or relating to, a bolt-rope. (See the example which follows.)

"Bolt-rope needle":

"Naut.": A strong needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

"bolt-sawing, s. A word used only in the compound of a bolt-working machine."

"Bolt-sawing machine":

"Wood-working": A machine for sawing superfluous waste at corners, from stuff to be turned. It has an iron carriage with centers, between which the work is chucked while being fed to the circular saw.

"bolt-screwing, s. A word used only in the compound which follows."

"Bolt-screwing machine": A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts, by fixing the bolt-head to a revolving chuck, and causing the end which it is required to screw to enter a set of dies, which advance as the bolt revolves. A bolt-thresher.

## bolt-strake, s.

"Ship-building": That strake or wale through which the beam-fastenings pass.

## bolt-thresher, s.

"Mach.": A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts.

"bolt-upright, bolt upright, adv. [From bolt, adv. (q. v.), and upright.]

"In a strict sense: Straight as an arrow, and erect. Used—"

(1) Of persons:

"As I stood bolt upright upon one end, . . . an Arrow."  
(2) Of things:

"Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long struts, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, and of half an inch in diameter."  
2. More loosely: Straight as an arrow but prostrate. (*Chaucer*: *Canterbury Tales*, l. 433.)

(3) Bolt, s. [From bolt (2), v., or bolt, s.]

"Milling": A sieve of very fine stuff, for separating the bran and coarser particles from flour. (*BOLT* (2), v., *FLOUR-BOLT*.)

(4) Bolt (1), v. t. & i. [From bolt, s. (q. v.)]

## A. Transitive:

1. *Literally* (of things material):

"To cut or fasten by means of a literal bolt. (Used of a gate or door, or anything similar.)

2. To pin together, to fasten, though not by means of a bolt, as in the case of a book.

"That I could reach the axle, where the pins are  
Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out!"  
*Ben Jonson*.

"To support by iron bands."

" . . . or bolted with yre." — *First Florence Tris*, vi. 138.

## 4. To put together upon a person.

## II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things material*: To swallow the food without chewing it.

"Doesn't have and swallows both prey whole, and after an interval of from twelve to twenty hours disgorges pale." — *Journal of the Society* (ed. 1899), ch. 1, p. 463.

2. *Of things immaterial*:

(1) To fetter, to confine, to prevent progress.

"To do that thing that ends all other deeds;  
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change."  
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(2) To blurt out, to throw out precipitately.

"I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,  
And virtue has no tongue to check his pride."  
*Milton*: *Comus*, 760, 761.

(3) To cause to start; as, to bolt a rabbit, &c.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To start suddenly forward, aside, or in any direction, as if a bolt were unexpectedly withdrawn. Used—

(1) Of a horse going off suddenly.

"He bolted, leaving and reared again."  
*Scott*: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 12.

(2) Of any other animal than a horse.

"As the house was all in a flame, our bolts a moose from the ruins, to save herself." — *Le Strange*.

(3) Of a man.

(4) Literally:

"They attacked a fort, and from thence they bolted like beams of the forest." — *Barrow*.

(b) Figuratively:

"I have reflected on those men who from time to time have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many a man, some bolting out upon the stage with vast apparatus, and others hived off." — *Byrdce*.

(c) *U. S. Politics*: To suddenly abandon or refuse to support the nominee of one's party, especially where the person so refusing was a member of the nominating convention.

"bolt (2), 'bolt, v. t. [O. Fr. *bolter* = a bolting sieve; *bolter* = a bolter or sieve (*Archeval*); *bolter*, *bolter* (*Mean*); Low Lat. *bolter*; (*N. H.*) *bolter* = to bolt or sift; (*M. H.*) *bolter* = to bolt. (*2*), s.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To separate the coarser from the finer particles of anything; *spec.*, thus to separate the flour from the bran of a bolter, or in any other way.

"Saying, he now had bolted all the flour."  
*Shakespeare*: *Fairy Queen*, II, iv. 24.

"The fan's snow,  
That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er."  
*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII*, I, iv. 14.

2. *Fig.*: To examine by sifting, used, *spec.*, of the search after truth. Often followed by out.

"It would be well bolted out, whether great refracting may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams."  
—  *Bacon*.

II. *Law*: To discuss or argue cases privately for the sake of improvement in one's knowledge and skill in the law.

"The judge, or jury, or parties, or the counsel, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal story." — *Hale*.

"bolt-ant, particip. adj. [*BOLTER*].

*Her.*: Springing forward. (Used of a hare or rabbit.)

"bolle, s. [From bolt, *bolst*, v.]

"Q. Law: A moot. (*Stone*: *Bar*, of London, p. 35.)

"bolt-éd, pa. par. [*BOLT* (1), v.]

"At evening, till at length the sweeting blast  
That sweeps the bolts, about some homely home  
The recollected powers." . . .

"bol-tel, s. [*BOLTER*, *BOWLER*, *CONVEY* Task, bk. iv. In *Archite.*: A name given to a copper molding, such as an ovolo. (*Gwilt*.)

"bolt-ér (1), s. [From bolt (1), v.] One who suddenly breaks away from his party. (*Goodrick* & *Porter*.)

1 More common in America than here.

"bolt-ér (2), s. [From bolt (2), v.] In Fr. *blutera*, *blutera*; *bolter*, *bolter*, a bolter; Low Lat. *bolter*, *bolter*, *bolter*. (*BOLT* (2), v.)

1 A sieve to separate the finer from the coarser particles of anything; *spec.*, an instrument to separate meal from bran.

(1) *Literally*: In the foregoing sense.

"Dovies, filthy doves: I have given them away to hawk's wive, and they have made bolters of them."  
Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. I, iii. 8.

(2) *Figuratively*: A kind of net.

"These hawks, and divers others of the forest, are taken with these nets, and some of them with the bolter, which is a spiler of a bigger size." — *Cervus*.

2 A mental apparatus for sifting opinions, testing them, and sifting out some of them with the bolter, which is a spiler of a bigger size." — *Cervus*.

3 One who refuses to support the nominee of his political party, especially the nominee of a convention of which he is a member.

"bolt-ér (2), s. [Eng. *bolter*; -ed.] Clotted, only in composit. in the word blood-boltered = clotted with blood. [*BLOOD-BOLTERED*].

"bolt-ing (1), pr. par., & s. [*BOLT* (1), v.]

A. As present participle and adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*: (See the verb.)

2. *Her.*: The same as *bolled* (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of fastening with a bolt.

"The act of starting off men is done by bolting."  
— *Her.*

"bolt-ing (2), pr. par., & s. [*BOLT* (2), v.]

A. & B. As present participle & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sifting.

"In the bolting and sifting of the ruins of power and ruin, all that came out could not be so small."  
— *Wotton*.

2. *Law*: Private arguing of cases for legal practice, in a less formal way than in a moot.

"bolting-chest, s. The inclosure or case of a bolting-bolt."

"bolting-cloth, s. Cloth of hair or other substance with meshes of various sizes for sieves."

sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f  
-ious = shūs. -ble, -die, -ac = bēl, del



emit from the extremity of their abdomen a discharge of aerial smoke or vapor of pungent odor, and attended by a perceptible report. The best known species is *Brachinus crepitans*.

**bom-bar-had**, *pr. par.*, & *a.* & [BOMBARD, v.]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par.* & *participial adj.*: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As substantive.** The act or operation of attacking with bombs.

"... to the present perfection of gunnery, cannon-bombing, mining, &c."—*Barker, A Vindication of Natural Deity*.

**bom-bar-di-nô**, *s.* [Ital. *bombardo*, dimin. of *bombardo* (q. v.).]

**Bombard.** A small bombardero.

**bom-bard-mât**, *s.* [Fr. & Dan. *bombardement*; Port. *bombardamento*; Ital. *bombardamento*.] An attack made upon a fortified place or open city by throwing bombs into it.

"The project of carrying the fort of Kalanga by assault was now relinquished, and recourse was had to a bombardment."—*Wilson; Hist. Brit. India*, li. 26.

**bom-bar-dô**, *s.* [Ital. *bombardo*.]

**Music.** A medieval wind instrument, a large and coarse species of oboe, and the forerunner of the oboe of smaller and finer make. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

**bom-bar-dên**, *s.* [From Ital. *bombardo* (f.).]

**Music.** A brass instrument not unlike an ophicleide in tone.

**bom-bâze**, *bom-bâze*, *s.* [BOMBAST, Cotton. (Langham: Garden of Health). (*Salutatio de Barba*.)]

**bom-ba-çin**, *s.* & *a.* [BOMBACIN.]

**bom-bâst**, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bombast*. Cognate with Lat. *bombyx*, in the sense of cotton.] (BOM-*BIT*.)

**A. As substantive.**

1. The cotton plant.

"The cotton-plant growing in Asia."—*Phillips; The New World of Words*.

2. The cotton wadding with which garments of the Elizabethan period were wont to be stuffed and lined.

"Certain I have seen was never any kind of apparel ever invented that could more disproportion the body of man than these doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of bombast at the least."—*Stubbs; The Annals of Abbeys*, v. (Frank.)

3. Indistinct speech, rustling; high-sounding words; magnificent language. (Used on subjects which do not properly admit of it, with the effect of being not sublime but ridiculous.)

"... a hundred and sixty lines of frigid bombast."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**B. As adjective.** Rustling; pretentious, suggesting the idea of something great, but with that greatness made up of what is little worth.

"He, as loving his own pride and purpose, Trades them in, with a bombast circumstance Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war;"

*Shakespeare; Othello*, i. 1.

**bom-bâst**, *v. f.* [From *bombast*, *s.* (q. v.).] To stuff out, to choose what is really meagre, to look of imposing bulk. (Used chiefly in a figurative sense.)

"Then start he up, he spouts his feeble lines With far-fetched phrases."—*Spenser; B. & C.*

**bom-bâst-tid**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOMBAST, v.]

"For Lucianus gloriam, that bombasted epithets, the greatness of his learning was rather the power's false than his own merit, than his own true possession."—*Fletcher; Alchemists*, p. 190.

**bom-bâst-tic**, *bom-bâst-tic*, *adj.* *bom-bâst-tic*, *adj.* [From *bom-bâst, *v. f.* Inflected; high-sounding in language but slender in meaning; characterized by rustling.]*

"Bombastick phrases, solecisms, abstractions, and a strange mixture of a scholastic brogue, were set on foot."—*Shakespeare*.

**bom-bâst-i-cal**, *a.* [From *bombast*; -*cal*.] The same as BOMBASTIC.

**bom-bâst-i-cal-ty**, *adv.* [From *bombastical*; -*ty*.] In a bombastical manner, pompously.

**bom-bâst-trif**, *s.* [From *bombast*; -*trif*.] The same as *bombast*, *s.* (q. v.)

**bom-bâst-trif-ly**, *adv.* [From *bombast*; -*ly*.] In a bombastical manner, pompously.

**bom-bâst**, *s.* [Fr. *pr. bombast*; Lat. *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) cotton; Gr. *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk.]

**Bomb.** Silk-cotton tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceae (Sterculidæ) and the section Bombacinae. *Bombax peruvianum* is the cotton-tree of India. The fruit is larger than a swan's egg, and when ripe opens in five parts, dis-

playing many roundish pea-like seeds enveloped in dark cotton. This tree yields a gum, given in conjunction with spices in certain stages of bowel complaints. *B. ceiba*, the Five-tooled Silk-cotton tree, rises to a great height. Its native country is India. The trunk of the tree of *Bombax* grows in all islands, where its immense trunk is scooped into canoes.

**bom-bâ-rist**, *bom-bâ-riste*, *s.* [Compare *bombard* with *Fabric*: A kind of this woolen cloth.

**bom-bâ-sine**, *bom-bâ-sin*, *bom-bâ-gin*, *a.* [In Sw. Ger. & Fr. *bombasin*, Det. *bombazine*; Sp. *bombasino*; Port. *bombasim*; Ital. *bombasino*; Lat. *bombacinum* = silk-weaving; *bombycinus* = silken, from *bombyx* (q. v.).]

**Fabric.** A mixed silk and woolen twilled stuff, the warp consisting of silk and the weft of worsted. Black bombazine has been much in use for mourning garments.

**bom-bê-âle**, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bombasin*, or directly from Sp. *bombasî*.] Bombasin.

**bom-bilo**, *a.* [From Lat. *bombyx*, and Eng. suffix -*ilo*.] Pertaining to or derived from a "bombyx" or silk-worm. (BOM-*BIT*.)

"The moth of the silk-worm ejects a liquid which appears to contain a peculiar acid, called bombycic acid."—*Reichardt; Ann. Chem.* (1841), li. 353.

**bom-bil-dm**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bombyx* (q. v.).] *Enlom.*: A family of Hymenopterous insects, containing the Humble or Humble-bee. (BOM-*BIT*.)

**bom-bil-ite**, *v. f.* [From Low Lat. *bombilite*; -*ite*.] To make a humming or murmuring sound.

**bom-bil-i-tion**, *bom-bil-i-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *bombilite*; -*ition*.] Lat. *bombilite* not *bombilite* = humming; [BOM-*BIT*]. Sound, noise, report.

"How to abate the vigor or silence the bombilation of guns, a way is said to be by borax and better mixed in a due proportion."—*Brown; Vapor Errors*.

**bom-bil-i-tion**, *bom-bil-i-tion*, *s.* [From Lat. *bombyx*; -*ition*.] Lat. *bombyx* = humming or murmuring sound.

"The whirring or burrowing is rustling."—*not by mistake* for *bombilite* noise. (BOM-*BIT*.)

**bom-bil-ite**, *v. f.* [From Eng. *bombilite* (q. v.).] 1. *Lat.*: Buzzing noise.

2. *Fig.*: Boasting.

"For all your bombil-ite or words a little on."—*Poet's Rhetoric; Watson's Goss.* iii. 8.

**bom-bil-â-tion**, *s.* The same as BOMBILATION.

"Humble-bees whose bombination may be heard a considerable distance."—*Kirby & Spence; Ruminations*, ch. xiv.

**bom-bil-ig**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOM-*BIT*, v.]

**As participial adjective:** Humming, murmuring.

"What over-charged pieces of melancholy in this, breaks in between my wabes time, With bombing slight!"—*Ben Jonson; Masques*.

**bom-bil-ô**, *s.* [From Ital. *bombolo* = an infant (f.).]

**Music.** A spheroidal retort in which camphor is sublimed. It is made of thin flint-glass, weighs about on pound, and is twelve inches in diameter. It is heated in a sand-bath to 250° Fahr., which is gradually increased to 300°.

**bom-bôn**, *v. f.* [BOM-*BIT*]. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**bom-bôn-â-tion**, *s.* [BOMBILATION.]

**bom-bôn-s, *s.* [From Lat. *bombyx*; Gr. *bombyx* = a humming-bird, (imitated from the sound).]**

**Enlom.**: A genus of Apidae containing the humming-bees. They are social, but live in much smaller colonies than the bees. They are among them male, female, and neuter individuals.

**Bombyx terrestris** is the common black-and-white bumblebee, (imitated from the sound).]

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**bom-bô-gi-nô-s**, *a.* [Lat. *bombycinus*; from *bombyx*, *s.* the silk-worm, . . . silk.] (BOM-*BIT*.)

2. Of the color of the silk-worm, transparent, with a yellow tint.

"The bombaceous color of the skin."—*Darwin; Zoonomia*, li. 6.

**bom-bô-gi-dm**, *bom-bô-gi-dm*, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombygidus* (q. v.); Lat. *pl. suffix -idus*.] *Enlom.*: A family of insects, belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera. They have a long proboscis and much resemble hum-bles, with which, however, they have no real affinity, differing from them, among other important respects, in having only two wings. They fly very swiftly. The typical genus is *Bombygidus* (q. v.).

**bom-bô-gi-ô-s**, *a.* [BOM-*BIT*].]

**bom-bô-gi-ô-s**, *a.* [From Gr. *bombylinus* = bumble insect, possibly either a humble-bee or a gnat, . . . *Enlom.*: The typical genus is *Bombylinus* or *Bombylinus* (q. v.). The species are sometimes called Humble-bee Flies.

**bom-bô-gi-ô-s**, *a.* [Lat. *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) any silk fiber such as cotton; (3), *bombyx* = (1) the silk-worm, (2) silk (3) part of a suite.]

**Enlom.**: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Bombycidae. Bombyx is the silk-worm. It came originally from China. (SILK-WORM.) *B. Cynthia* is the Arctid silk-worm of India.

**bom-bô-gi-ô-s**, *a.* [From Lat. *bombyx* = silk-worm, with which to suit a gate, a boom; and *gati*, *i. e.*, a spar of wood, not a mineral spar.] A spar of a lower kind.

"Bombyx the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty, . . . 10 x 10."—*Kates, a 1570, p. 1.* (Jameison.)

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**bona-fides**, *used as s.* [Lat. *bona*, *nomina*, *sing.* fem. of *bonus*; *good*, and *fides*, *fai.*].  
*Lat.*: Good faith, as opposed to *malafides*=bad faith.

**bō-nā** (2), *s. pl. in compo.* [Lat. *bona*=gifts of fortune, wealth, goods, *nomina*, pl. of *bonus*=a material or moral good].

*Civil Law*: All kinds of property movable and immovable.

**bona-mobilia**, *s.* [*Mobilia* is neut. pl. of Lat. *ad.* *mobili*=movable].  
*Lat.*: Movable goods or effects.

**bō-nā-sā**, *s.* [From Ital. *buona*, fem. *buonum*=good].

**bō-nā-sā**, *s.* [Span. *bonanza*=success, property.] A term first applied in the west by the Spanish-speaking people of those regions to a prospective gold or silver mine, or not yet extended in application to any successful business venture.

**bona-roba**, *buonaroba*, *s.* [*Roba* is from Ital. *roba*=a robe, goods, estate.] A can term for a handsome but waiton girl.

✓ *Cowley* seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure.

✓ "I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona-roba*—but as *Lucretia* says, *Parva* is . . ."—*Cowley*: On *Greatness*. (Mars.)

**Bona-socia**, *s.* A good companion.

✓ "Tush, the knave keeps as my *bona-socia* and my passions."—*Ben Jonson*: *Merry Devil*, O. Pl. v. 208.

**bō-nā-sō**, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful. Perhaps for *bona-ē-curable* (Strenua) from *bona-ē-cure*=able in the bones (Nerve), or *bon*=good, and *abile* (Nerve).] For def. see etym.

✓ "Dicen I it is vengable knave, gammar, 'tis a *bona-ē-cure*."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth*, III. 2.

**bō-nē-ke-ord**, *s.* [From Fr. *bon*=good, and *accord*=agreement.] Agreement; amity.

✓ "Articles of *Bona-ord* to be condoned upon by the magistrature of Aberdeen. . . . We hereby desire your subscriptions and seal to this reasonable demand, or a preliminary or presentment of *Bona-ord* or mal-accord."—*Spalding*, I. 226, 226 (34).

✓ It seems to have been formerly used by way of boast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

✓ During the time he was in *London*, he had a *bon-ord* drawn to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not refused, I cannot tell. —*Spalding*, I. 67.

**bō-nā-sō**, *s.* *a.* [Etyim. doubtful].

**bonace**, *bar.* *s.*

*Bot.*: The name of a shrub, the *Daphne tinifolia*, which grows in Jamaica.

**bonallie**, *bonallie*, *s.* [BONNALLIE].

**bō-nā-ir**, *a.* [BONTER].

**bō-nā-ir**, *s.* [Contr. from Fr. *débonnaire*=gentleman.] Gentleman. (Chaucer.)

**bō-nā-ir**, *s.* [BONER; *bona*.] Meekness, humility. (Wyclif: 1 Corinthians, III. 21.)

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* *a.* [Named after the world-renowned Napoleon Bonaparte. He was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on August 15, 1769, his remote ancestors being Italians emigrant from Tuscany. He compelled the evacuation of Toulon in 1793, became Brigadier-general of French artillery in February, 1794, and was appointed on February 25, 1796, to command the army of Italy, soon after gaining among other victories over the Austrians, those of Montenotte on April 12, 1796, Lodi on May 10, 1796; and Arcola on November 14-17, 1796. In a Turco-Egyptian campaign, over the victories at the Pyramids, July 21 and 25, 1798; and Aboukir, July 22, 1798, and others. On December 24, 1799, he became first-consul, and on Jan. 14, 1800, he defeated the Austrians at Marengo. On August 2, 1802, he became emperor for life, and on May 18, 1804, emperor. On November 13, 1805, he entered Vienna, and on December 2 he gained the great victory of Austerlitz over the Russians and Austrians, and on October 14, 1806, that of Jena over the Prussians, entering Berlin on October 27. On February 19, 1807, he fought the decisive battle of Eylau. On June 14, 1807, he was victorious over the Russians at Friedland. On May 10, 1809, he again entered Vienna. In conflict with Austria, he lost the battles of Aspern and Essling on May 21 and 22, 1809, but was successful at Wagram on July 5 and 6. A victor, but with little to show for his victories, he was again defeated on March 19, 1809, and on October 19. The battle of Beresina was on November 26 and 27. He was victorious over the Russians and Prussians at the battle of Eylau, and at Bautzen on the 21st, but was decisively defeated by the Russians and Prussians at the great battle of Leipzig (October 16-19, 1813). On April 5, 1814, he renounced the throne of France and Italy, and consented to have his life limited to the island of Elba. Reappointed emperor on March 1, 1815, he was decisively defeated by Wellington at Water-

loo on June 19, 1815, and, surrendering on July 15 to the English, died in exile in St. Helena on May 24, 1821.]

*Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Bromeliaceae (Bromeliaceae). The *B. juncea*, a rush-like plant, species, is a fine plant with spikes of blue flowers.

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* *a.* [Fr. *an*, *Bonaparte*; Eng. *ruff*, *an*.] Pertaining or relating to any of the Bonapartes, and especially to Napoleon I. or III. (NAPOLÉON.)

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonaparte*.] The views or program of the house of Bonaparte.

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonaparte*.] One who supported the Bonaparte family, and especially Napoleon I. or III., or who now seeks to revive their dynasty.

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* [From Lat. *bona* (q. v.).] *Ornith.*: A genus of birds belonging to the family Trogonidae, or grouse tribe. *S. unicolor*, is the Ruffed Grouse of this country, called also White Fleisher and Pheasant. It is highly prized for food.

**bō-nā-par**, *s.* [Lat. *bona*; Gr. *bona*=a well-foxed ox in Pannonia, probably the Aurochs or Bison.]

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(b) An oath or promise made to a human being; a formally contracted obligation, or its record in writing.

✓ "Go with me to a notary, seal me there your single bond."—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, I. 2.

✓ "What if I never consent to make you mine? My father's promise ties me not to time; And bonds without estate, they say, are vain."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth*, III. 2.

✓ The *Agamemnon* bond. The matrimonial bond of the bond of marriage.

(c) The tie of affection.

✓ "It does not feel for mine; the natural bond of brotherhood is severed as the flax."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth*, III. 2.

(d) Habit, produced by practice.

✓ "Time was, he closed as he begun the day With decent duty, not ashamed to pray: The practice was upon his heart, A pledge he gave for a consistent part."—*Cowper*: *Traveller*.

(e) Other force, power, influence, or constraint.

✓ "No seal was so wide to him as his bond, The ends of this dress bound him."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth*, III. 2.

(f) The state of being tied or placed under physical or moral restraint.

(1) *Sing.*: Obligation; duty.

✓ "I have your Majesty According to my bond."—*Shakespeare*: *King Lear*, I. 1.

(2) *Plur.*: Chains taken by metonymy to stand for a state of imprisonment, with the enduring this resulting.

✓ . . . but to have nothing left to his charge worthy of such a bond as this will be.

✓ In bond. In prison.

✓ "And has writtishale in bond."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth*, III. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Masonry*: A stone or brick which is laid with its length across a wall, or extends through the facing, course, and is connected with the wall on both sides, so as to bind the facing to the backing.

✓ Such stones, when used in a wall, are called also as binders, bond-stones, binding-stones, through-stones, and headers.

✓ [Cross-BOND.] A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall so as to tie the wall together.

✓ The English bond has courses of headers alternating with courses of stretchers.

✓ In the Flemish bond each course has stretchers and headers alternately. In the flume, it is a header; in a stretcher; in a bond of hoop-iron; in a timber bond.

✓ *Roofing*: The distance which the tail of a shingle or slate overlaps the head of the second course below. A slate 25 inches long, and having a margin of 12 inches square exposed to the weather, will have 3 inches bond, or lap. The excess over twice the gauge is the bond.

✓ *Building*: As bond-timbers placed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, lintels, and wall-plates.

✓ *Chem.*: A graphic representation of the method in which atoms are combined in a molecule.

✓ A bond is satisfied by combination with other atoms, or elements, according to their atomicity. Thus a bond is represented by having one bond, a dyad as having two, a triad three, and a tetrad four. These are represented by straight lines connecting the atoms; thus, H—Cl, H—O—H, N—H, C—H, C—H, C—H.

(Example, *Fornes's Inorganic Chemistry*, 12th ed., p. 10.)

✓ *Law*: A written acknowledgment or binding of a debt under seal. The person who gives the bond is the obligor, and he to whom it is given the obligee. A bond is called single when it does not contain a penalty, and an obligation when it does. If two or more persons bind themselves in a bond jointly and severally, the obligee may sue them jointly or single out any one of the number he chooses to sue; but if they are bound jointly, and not severally, he must sue them jointly or not at all. Bonds of an immoral character are void at law.

✓ *Insurance*: A bond, given by a bondholder, to a creditor, to secure the payment of a debt.

✓ *Customs*: When an exorbitant article is imported by a manufacturer, the importer or manufacturer has the privilege of postponing the full payment of the duty thereon until the article is sold. In such cases, the importer or manufacturer is bound to give a bond to the customs.

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**2 Chem.**: Bones consist partly of animal and partly of earthy matter. The former is called *os* (q. v.). It yields gelatin on being boiled. The composition of human bones, as analyzed by Berzelius, is—

Animal matter soluble by boiling.....	32.17
Vascular substance.....	1.13
Calcium phosphate, with a little calcium fluoride.....	35.94
Calcium carbonate.....	11.90
Magnesium phosphate.....	2.16
Soda, with a little common salt.....	1.20

100.00

In the other vertebrates the proportions are slightly different.

**3. Paleontol.**: Excepting teeth, no part of a vertebrate animal is more susceptible than bones, and these are so correlated to the teeth, digestive organs, external covering, &c., that in many cases the finding of a single bone will enable a skilled anatomist to reconstruct the whole animal.

**4. Music, Pl. (Bones)**: Four pieces of bone taken from the ribs of horses or oxen, and struck together for the purpose of marking time in accompaniment to the voice or an instrument. Sometimes only two bones are used, or in lieu of these two small wooden maces. The instrument is probably of African origin. It existed in Egypt as far back as the Thobian era. Negro natives in this country still patronize it. Country people call such bones knickknackers (q. v.).

"Let's have the tone and the bones."—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv.

**5. Weaving**: A kind of bobbin made of troller bone for weaving bonelace (q. v.). (*Johnson*).

**6. Art**: Bones are used in many of the arts. (See the examples.)

**7. Mechanically considered, the uses of bone are for burning, incising, handles of knives and tools, billiard balls, scales, &c.** The term includes the ordinary bones of the body, and also the tusks and teeth of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, and whale. Bone is also, when deprived of its animal matter, a distillation, used as a defecating, bleaching, and filtering material in the treatment of syrups and other medicinal preparations. In the making of paper. Bone-black is also used as a pigment in making printer's lead. Bone, while yet fresh, is used by poultry-cooks to season a clear and rich jelly. Bone is used by saw-works as a carbon in the hardening of steel. Whatsoever is made of bone is brittle by the action of the nature of bone. Bone is used by husbandmen as a manure. Bones bleached in an open fire, removing the carbon, yield a powder which is used in making the cups of the sawyer, in making phosphors, and as a polishing material.—*Knight*, *Encyclopædia*.

**8. As adjective**: Of or belonging to bone.

**Bone, a bone** *adverb*, and *in it* a grave sort of gold, with four precious stones, and a chryse of gold.—*Idem*, *Inventories* (A. 1589), p. 42. (*Johnson*).

**Q. In compound**: Made of bones, in the bones, containing bones, or in any other way pertaining to bones. (See the compounds.)

**bone-ace, s.**

**Card-playing**: A game at cards in which he who has the highest score turned up to him wins the "bone," i. e., half the stake.

**bone-ache, bone-ach, s.** An ache or pain in one or more of the bones, especially one produced by syphilis.

"I am, I fearably bone-ache."—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v.

**bone-ash, s.** [Eng. bone; and ash.]

**Commerce**: Ash made of calcined bones. It consists chiefly of trisulphate  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , mixed with about one-fourth its weight of magnesium phosphate and some carbonate.

**bone-bed, Aemonth bone-bed, s.**  
**Geol.**: A dark-colored bed, so called from the remains of saurians and fishes with which it abounds. It was formerly supposed to be the lowest stratum of the Liass, but Sir Philip Egerton showed, from the character of the fish remains, that it was really referable to the Upper Trias. Its characteristic fishes are *Acrodus*, *Hypodus*, *Gyrolopis*, and *Saurichthys*.

**bone-black, s.**

**Comm.**: Animal charcoal. It is obtained by charring bones. It contains about ten per cent. of finely divided carbon disseminated through the porous phosphate of calcium. It has the power of absorbing greases, resins, and other impurities, and alkalis, &c., from their solutions. It is used to disulfur casks, &c., also to decolorize sugar and other organic substances. Its properties are restored by heating it to redness in closed vessels. If treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl, for two days the mineral matter is dissolved, and a black pulverent substance is obtained, which has been used as an antidote in cases of poisoning with vegetable alkalis.

fat, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, thré; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gó, pót, or, wór, wolf, wór, wót, sôn; müt, cúb, cúb, unite, cür, rál, füll, trý, Syrián, m, o = é; ay = á. qu = kw.

"Among the volatile products obtained when bones are calcined in close vessels is a peculiar oil, which is called in Latin *oleum osseum*, while the root which accumulates on the sides is collected and forms the pigment known, according to quality, as bone-black or ivory-black.

**Bone-black cleaning apparatus**: A device for fricating, screening, and cooling bone-black after its removal from the retort.

**Bone-black cooler**: An apparatus for cooling animal charcoal after its removal from the furnace.

**Bone-black furnace**: A form of furnace for revivifying bone-black.

**Bone-black kiln**: A chamber or retort mounted in a furnace for re-burning bone-black to remove impurities with which it has become saturated or impregnated during its use as a defecator and filtering agent.

**bone-breaker, s.** [Eng. bone; and breaker. In Ger. *Heinbrecher*.]  
**1. Gen.**: A person who or a thing which breaks bones.

**2. Spec.**: A name for the sea-eagle, osprey, or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus* L.

**bone-brecia, s.** [BRECIA.]  
**Geol.**: An admixture of fragments of limestone and bones, cemented together into a hard rock with reddish ochraceous cement.

**bone-brown, s.**  
**Painting**: A brown pigment made by roasting bones or ivory till it assumes a brown hue.

**bone-cartilage, s.**  
**Physiol.**: The soft, glass-like substance or animal matter of bone left after the removal of the earth. Called also *osseine* (q. v.).

**bone-cave, s.** A cave in which bones of extinct animals are found, sometimes together with the bones of man, or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

**bone-dust, s.** Bones ground into dust to be made into bone-ash.

**bone-earth, s.** The earthy residuum left after bones have been calcined. It is also called *bone-meal*. It consists chiefly of trisulphate phosphate, mixed with about one-fourth its weight of calcined phosphate and calcic carbonate.

"As the phosphate of lime is the same as bone-earth."—*Johnson*, *Chemical*, anal. vol. i, ch. 1, p. 68.

**bone-elevator, s.**  
**Surgery**: A lever for raising a depressed portion of bone, as, for instance, a part of the cranium.

**bone-fress, s.** The oily substance produced from bones which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire.

**bone-manure, s.** Manure made of bones.

**bone-mill, s.** A mill for grinding bones for making either manure or bone-black. Bone-grinding is effected by passing the bones through a series of toothed rollers arranged in pairs, the rollers being toothed or serrated in different degrees of fineness, and riddles are provided for sifting the bones into sizes, and they are then sized as inch, three-quarters, half-inch and dust.

**bone-oil, bone oil, s.**

**Comm.**: An oil, called also Dippe's Oil (*Oleum animalis*), obtained by the distillation of bones and other animal matter. It contains the following organic tertiary bases: Pyridine,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}$ ; Picoline,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}$ ; Lotiline,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{N}$ ; Collidine,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ ; Parcolline,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$ ; Coridine,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$ ; Rudoline,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}$ ; and Viridine,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}$ . Some of these bases have been obtained synthetically, the more important will be hereafter described.

**bone-need, s.** The Osteoperasma, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asternaceæ (Compositæ).

**bone-spavin, s.**  
**Farr.**: A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

**bone-spirit, s.** A spirit or spirituous liquor made from bones.

**bone (2), s.** [Ecl. *bôn-wu* prayer.] [BOOK.] Prayer, "and such their night of home full y-mad an ead."—*Sir Ferreb*, (ed. Hertsage), 2, 98.

**bone, a.** [From Fr. *bon*—good.] Good.  
"For he shall take an ewe with his bone chere."—*Bar. Eng. Allit. Poem* (ed. Morris); *Classical*, 28.

**bone (1), v. t.** [From bone (1), s. (q. v.).]  
**1. Ordinary Language**: To take out bones from the flesh of an animal about to be eaten, as, "to bone a fowl." (*Johnson*).

**2. Surveying**: To sight along an object, or a number of objects, to see if they are level or in line. (*Knight*).

**bone (2), v. t.** [BOOK.] To pray, beseech.

**bone-chief, bôn-chéf, bôn-chéf, s.** [From Fr. *bôn*, good; and *chef*, head, chief, leader. *Bone-chief* is supposed to be *bon-chief*, either gaily or innocently, as party.]

"That will hit him and bonchef, that breaks bene bitwene and bynne."—*Sir Goss*, and the *Ur. Ka*, 154.

**boned, p. p. and s.** [BONE (1), v.]  
**A. As part**: participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**B. As participial adjective**: Possessed of bones of a particular character or dimensions, specially in connection with the body.

"Marens, we are but shrunks, no eadars we."—*No tip-boned men*, from *End of the Cyclopedia*, 510.

**bone-bone, bone bone, s.** [BONE (1), v.]  
"Now, 'bone bonet', cothe the burne."—*Goss*, and the *Green Knight*, 74.

**bone-bone, bone bone, s.** [BONE (1), v.]  
"Now, 'bone bonet', cothe the burne."—*Goss*, and the *Green Knight*, 74.

**boning-rod, s.** [BONE (1), v.]  
"Bonning-rod, s. [Eng. bone; and rod; the bonning with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their livers."

"The things you follow, and make women on now, should be knit to knit, or slit down to bodkins, or bonelace."—*Tenter*.

**bon-ik, s.** [Eng. bone; and suff. -ism = with out. In Ger. *bôn-ik*, without a bone or bones.]  
"... his bonelace grime."—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i, 7.

**bôn-ik-s, s.** [From *Bonelli*, named by E. Lando, in 1822, after an Italian naturalist.]

**Zool.**: A genus of radiated animals belonging to the class Echinodermata, the order Holothuridea, and the sub-order Pneumostoma. The body is covered there is a long proboscis formed of a folded fillet plate, susceptible of great elongation, and forked at its extremity. *Bonellia viridis* is found in the Mediterranean Sea.

**bôn-m, s.** [BONE, s.]  
"Bôn-m, s. [A. S. *bôn* = bonny.] Made of bone."—*Pynde thine tongue with horse wit*.

*Proverbs of Wycliffe*, B.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [From Fr. *bôn* = bon; and *sir* = sir.]  
"He telleth a tale of the Fairies of Constant'ople, that he should be boner and beam to the bishop of Rome."—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, p. 208.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [BONE, s.]  
"In spirit of boneness or mylkeness."—*Wycliffe*, *Christians*, 10, 22.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [O. Eng. *boner*, and suff. -s. *akin* to Fr. *bonheur* = happiness, felicity.] Goodness.

"He cald me to his boner."—*Bar. Eng. Allit. Poem* (ed. Morris), *Pearl*, 762.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [BONE, s.]  
"In spirit of boneness or mylkeness."—*Wycliffe*, *Christians*, 10, 22.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [BONE, s.]  
"In spirit of boneness or mylkeness."—*Wycliffe*, *Christians*, 10, 22.

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"In spirit of boneness or mylkeness."—*Wycliffe*, *Christians*, 10, 22.

**bôn-sir, bôn-sir, s.** [BONE, s.]  
"In spirit of boneness or mylkeness."—*Wycliffe*, *Christians*, 10, 22.

**bōn-fīre, bōne-fīre** (Eng.), **bāne-fire** (Scott.), *s.* [Probably from Eng. *bone* and *fire*. Skeat considers the reference to be to the burning of saints' relics: i. the time of Henry VIII. Or *bōn* may be from *B. bone*, as dry stalk or weed; hence applied to flint, a flint material.] A large fire lit up in the open air, on occasion of some public rejoicing.

"Bot we midnight all the heights of Antrim and Down were blazing with bonfires."—*Macnamara, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**bōn-grāce, s.** [Fr. *bonne grace* = the head-curtain of a hood.]

#### 1. Ordinary Language:

*a.* A forehead cloth or covering for the head. A kind of veil attached to a hood. (*Shimmer*)

"I have seen her breast all over with amaraids and pearls, ranged in rows about her curls, her pearls, her bongrace, and chapel."—*Shimmer, On Providence*.

"As you may perceive, the Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of the diocese."—*Macnamara, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*b.* A large bonnet worn by females. (*Macnamara*.)  
"The officious dot on the snout of the person between an old-fashioned bonnet called a bongrace."—*Scott, Guy Ransome*, ch. iii.

"The front of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bongrace, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields."—*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiv.

*ii. Naval:* A bow-grace or junk-fender.

**bōn-grace-moss, s.** A moss, *Spatnchum rubrum*.

**bōn-grā, adp.** [From Fr. *bon*, good, and *grā*, will, pleasure, from O. Fr. *grāt* = will; Lat. *gratus* = pleasing.] Agreeably to, willingly.

"The bongrace he had to his bongrace my hys."—*Bar. Eng. Allit. Poem* (ed. Morris), *Patience*, 56.

**bōn-āt, plur. masc. of a.** [Plur. masc. of Lat. *bonus*, *s.* = good.] Good.

**Boni Homines, s.** [Lat. = good men.]  
A name given to a group of French and Pauline (Christian) sect called Los Bonos Homos, also Abigines, Hulerians, Publicani, and in Italy Feterini, althari, and Gaudians. (BUTLAND, PATRICK, *J.* (*Modernist*). *Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi, pt. ii, ch. 5, § 2, 3.)

**bōn-l, s.** [BUNNY.] (*Prompt. Par.*)

**bōn-l bell, s.** [BONNELLE.]

**bōn-l-fage, s.** [Fr. *bon* = good, *-fage*, connective, and Eng. *fage*.] A term applied to a publican or innkeeper.

**bōn-l form, s.** [From Lat. *bonus*, *-a*, *-um* = good; and *forma* = shape.] Of a good shape; of a good nature or character.

"Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be boniform things, and of kin to the chief good, but neither of them to be that chief good itself."—*Underhill, Intellectual System*, p. 204.

**bōn-l-fy, bōn-l-fie, v. f.** [From Lat. *bonus* = good; and *ficio* = to make.] To make good, to convert into what is good.

"This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to bonify evils, or tincture them with good."—*Cudworth*.

**bōn-l-lasse, s.** [BONILLASSE.]

**bōn-lag, bōn-lag, pr. par. & s.** [BONE, v. t.]

#### 1. Ordinary Language:

*A. As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

*B. As substantive:* The act of depriving of bones; the state of being so deprived of bones.

#### II. Technically:

*1. Surveying:* The operation of leveling by means of the eye.

*2. Carpentry and Masonry:* The act or operation of placing two straight edges on an object, and sighting on their upper edge to see if they range. If they do not, the surface is said to be in wind.

**boning, bonning, or bonning rod, s.** The same as *boning-stick* (q. v.).

**boning-stick, s.** A stick with a head like the letter T, designed to indicate a level for work or construction. A number of such sticks over a site indicate a certain level for the tops of base pieces or foundations.

**bōn-l-fā-l-ā, s.** [From *bonitas*, in Class. Lat. = good; in Low Lat. = an exacted gift, bounty, or gratuity (F. T.). The right of possession. (*Civil Law*). (*Wharton*.)

**bōll, bōll; pōll, jōll; cat, çell, chōm, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph. f. -cian, -tān = ehan. -tūn, -sion = shūn; -tūn, -gion = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dic, -as = bel, del.**

**bōn-l-tō, s.** [In Ger. *bonit*; from Sp. *bonito*; Arab. *boyas* = bonito.]

*Ichthyol.* A fish, *Thynnus pelamis*. It belongs to the family of Scombridae (Mackerels), and is nearly allied to the Tunny. It is found in the Mediterranean, and is a great food to the fisherfolk.

*The Beldit Bonito, Pelamys sarda.*  
The Plain Bonito, *Aluiza vulgaris*.

**bōn-l-tō, s.** [Lat. *bonitas*.] Goodness.

"We have referred the inquiry concerning God, Italy, Bonity, Angels and Spirits to Natural Theology."—*Bacon; Anatomy of Learning*.

**bōn-l-tō, s.** [The same as bank (q. v.).] (*O. Eng.* & *O. Scotch*.) A bank, a height.

"And at the large field, bank and bay."—*Douglas, Virgil*, 285, li.

"And bowed to the lygh bank."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bōn-kēr, s. & a.** [BUNKER.] (*Balfour; Pract.*, p. 255.)

**bōn-nā, s.** [BONNAGE.] (*Scott*.)

**bōn-nāl-lie, bōn-nāl-lie, bōn-nāl-lie, bōn-nāl-lie, s.** [Derived from Fr. *bon* = well; A cup drunk with a friend, when one is about to part with him, as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey.

"Bonalds drank rhyt gladly in a mow; /  
Sye leif that lang, and with Saneit thus to bore."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bōn-nār, s.** [Low Lat. *bonnarius* = certain measure of land; Fr. *bonnier* de terre (*De Camp*); *bonnaria* boundary; a limit.] A bond.

"And took three rigs of braw land /  
And put myself under a bonner."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bōn-ne, s.** [Fr. fem. of adj. *bon* = good.]

**bonne-bouche** (pron. *bāsh*), *s.* [Fr. *bonne* = good; and *bouche* = mouth, eating.] A tidbit.

**bonne-grace, s.** [Fr.]

*Lat.* Good grace.

"As I never had his head to the Red-cross his head."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bōn-nē (1), bōn-nē, bōn-nē, bōn-nē (2), bonnet, bōn, s.** [Scott., & a. [Fr. *bonnet*; Fr. *bonnet*; Sp. & Port. *bonete*.] Originally, about A. D. 1300, it signified a stuff. Skeat thinks that it may be connected with Hindust. *bandit* = woolen cloth, broadcloth.

#### A. As substantive:

##### 1. Ordinary Language:

*a.* A head-dress for men worn before the introduction of hats. It is what is now called a cap.

"I prithee now, my son, /  
Go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand."—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, li. 2.

"Next, Camus, reversed his, went footing solo, /  
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sleek."—*Milton, Lycidas*.

*2.* The head-dress of boys and of some men of humbler rank in the Highlands of Scotland.

"All the little round Dunsdels were alive with bonnets and plaids."—*Macnamara, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"(1) To all one's bonnet: To be equal to one in any respect.

"May every archer strive to fill /  
His bonnet with the pattern he has set with skill, /  
And praise like him his doer."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

*(2)* To rise the bonnet of another: To excel him in whatever respect.

"And thus for women: the portion covering the back of the head cylindrical or hat-shaped, that it front expanding into a funnel-like projection."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

##### II. Technically:

*1. Scripture:*

(1) The "bonnet" mentioned in Exodus xix. 9; Leviticus vii. 13, &c. Heb. *migbārah*, are the round mitres of ordinary Jewish priests, as distinguished from the Heb. *mitzaph-erik*, or head-dress half an eze in shape worn by the high priest.

"And Mose brought Aaron's sons, and put coats upon them, and girded them with sashes, and put bonnets upon them; as the Lord commanded."—*Leviticus*, vii. 13.

"The same word is translated mitre in Exodus xxviii. 4, 20, &c., and diadem in Ezekiel xli. 25; in the last passage it is worn by a king.

(2) Another kind of head-dress: Heb. *peret*, is believed by Gesenius to have been shaped like a tiara (Ezekiel xlii. 17, 20). It was worn by priests

(Exodus xxxix. 25), by bridegrooms (Isaiah lxi. 10), and married men (Ezekiel xlii. 17), as well as by women (Isaiah lxi. 20).

"The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the head-bands, and the tablets, and the earrings."—*Isaiah* li. 20.

*2. Her:* The velvet cap within a coronet.

*3. Fortif:* A portion of a parapet elevated to a traverse to intercept enfilade fire.

*a.* A machine for lifting.

(1) A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chamber of a pump, and removable for the examination and repair of the valve and seat.

(2) A metallic canopy or projection, as of a fireplace or chimney; a cowl, or wind-cap; a hood for ventilation; a rain-scraper on a railway-car roof, or anything similar.

(3) The dome-shaped wire spark-arresting cover of a locomotive chimney.

(4) A sliding lid for a hole in an iron pipe.

*B. As adjective:* Having a bonnet, or in any way pertaining to a bonnet.

**bonnet & prêtre, s.** [French = a priest's cap.]

*Fortif:* A double round. (*REDAN*.)

**bonnet-laird, bonnet-laird, s.** A laird or landed proprietor accustomed to wear a bonnet like a man of the humbler classes; in other words, a petty laird. A person of this description, as a rule, cultivates his own fields instead of letting them out to tenant-farmers. He is sometimes called a cock-laird. (*Scott*.)

"It was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had reached the ground, for it belonged to said Johnnie Howie, a bonnet-laird here hard by, and many a coming was I had before he and I could agree."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bonnet limpet, s.**

*Zoology:*

*1.* The English name of Pileopsis, a genus of gastropodous mollusks belonging to the family: alityridae. They are so called from their resemblance to "a bonnet" cap.

*2. In the plural:*

(1) The plural of the above.

(2) The designation of the family of mollusks called Calyptridae. (*CALYPTRIDAE*.)

**bonnet-pepper, s.**

*Bot.* A species of Capsicum, the fruits of which are very fleshy and have a depressed form like a bonnet. In Jamaica it is esteemed more than any other Capsicum. (*CAPISICUM*, *PEPPER*.)

**bonnet-piece, s.** [Eng. *bonnet*, and *piece*.] A coin resembling a bonnet in shape. It was a gold coin from the mint of James V., and derived its name from the fact that the king was represented upon it wearing a bonnet.

"My purse, with bonnet-piece store, /  
To him will swim a bonnet's o'er, /  
And lose a shilling like a stone."—*Scott, Lady of the Lake*, v. 20.

**bonnet-pressing, s.** Pressing or designed to press a bonnet while the latter is in process of manufacture.

*Bonnet-pressing machine:* A machine by which bonnets while on the forming-block are presented to the flator presser.

**bonnet-shaping, s.** Shaping or designed to shape a woman's bonnet.

*Bonnet-shaping machine:* A machine by which a partially-shaped bonnet is pressed down upon a facing-block to give it a proper shape. One die has the exterior and the other interior shape. One is usually heated to dry the bonnet and make it rigid in its acquired form. The principle is the same as in the hatting machine.

**bōn-ēt (2), bōn-ēt (O. pl. *bonnettes*), s.** [Fr. *bonnette*, same meaning as def. (q. v.); from Fr. *bonnet* = bonnet (q. v.).]

*Naval:* An additional piece of rigging made to fasten with latches to the foot of the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. Such additions are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to.

"But bonnettes one bread, but /  
true hatchmen."—*Scott, W. B. R.*

**bōn-ēt, v. f. & t.** [From *bonnet*, s. (1) (q. v.).]

*A. Trans:* To knock a man's hat over his eyes. (*Scott, W. B. R.*)

*B. Intrans:* To take off the "bonnet" or cap in courtesy to a person, to a group of people, &c.

"... those who have been courteous and supple /  
to the people, and who have no any further /  
to leave them at all into their estimation and report."—*Scott, W. B. R.*







**book-sewing, a.** Sewing or designed to sew books.

**Book-sewing machine:** A machine for sewing books. (See a description and figure of one in Knight's *Dict. Mechan.*, 1, 338.)

**book-stamp, s.** The stamp or die whereby the title of a book is impressed upon the cover or back.

**book-worm, s.** [BOOKWORM.]

**book (Eng. book, deut. buch), v. t. & i.** [From book, s. (q. v.).]

1. *Transitive:*

1. *LI.* To put down in a book. Used specially of arrangements for an important engagement requiring two or more persons to meet together at a specified place, and at a specified hour of a certain day. (1) *Gen.* I in the foregoing sense.

"He made willful murder his great treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer."—*Macbeth*, On Ireland.

(2) *Spec.* To register a couple in the session records, in order to the proclamation of a fine. (*O. Scotch.*)

"My brother and Betty Bode were... booked on Saturday, that their names were recorded for the solicitation of the banan, in the books of the Kirk-cum."—*The Scotch*, 1, 224.

(3) To pay, at an office appointed for that purpose [BOOKING-OFFICE], for the transmission by rail, &c., of a parcel or goods.

2. *Fig.* Unlawfully to record in the memory.

"Book both my willfulness and all errors done."

(a) *To speak by the book:* To speak with the certainty of being correct.

(b) *To know one by the book:* To be intimately acquainted with the details of one's life and character, as though the knowledge were acquired by a study of the biography of the subject.

11. *Intrans.* To be booked; to have to pay for and receive a ticket entitling one to ride by boat, &c., to a certain place.

"To be booked for": To have one's course marked out or determined on. "Here I am booked for three days more in Paris." (*C. Reade.*)

**book-blind-*fr.*, book-bynd-*fr.*, s.** [Eng. book; binder.]

1. *Of persons:* One who binds books.

2. *Of things:* A contrivance of the nature of a temporary cover for books, together newspaper, pamphlets, or similar articles.

**book-blind-*fr.*, s.** [Eng. book; bindery.] A place for binding books.

**book-blind-*lg.*, s.** [Eng. book; binding.] The art of stitching or otherwise fastening together and covering the sheets of paper or similar material composing a book.

When books were literal "volumes," or rolls, the way of "binding" them, it could be so called, or at least of keeping them together, was to enroll them from one cylinder and roll each again, as it was performed, on another. When books became square folios the first method of dealing with them seems to have been the tying them about by a string passed through a hole at the margin of a pile. This is still done by the south of India and Ceylon with writing on tallipot or other palm leaf.

The binding together of folios of a literary man's manuscript by a small slip at one end is an essentially similar device. The first method of binding seems to have been invented by or under

Attilius, king of Pergamon, or his son Eumenes, about 200 B. C. The oldest book known to us, the hindu was ornamental—in the volume of St. Cuthbert, about A. D. 650, the fore-edge for book covers in the church of Exeter, and in the ninth.

The *Book of Evangelists*, in which the English kings took their coronation oath, was bound in oak boards, A. D. 1190. Velum, or parchment and leather were used as early as the fifth century; needle-work binding began in 1471; vellum, stamped and ornamented, about 1500; gold and color, in the date, and used in 1550. Cloth binding superseded the paper known as "boards" in 1825; India-rubber backs were introduced in 1834; cloth and leather sides in 1846.

The chief processes of bookbinding are the following: Folding the sheets; gathering the consecutive signatures; rolling the pages of folded sheets; sewing, after saw-cutting the backs for the cords; remodeling the books and gluing the sides; sewing; binding; securing the book to the sides; covering the sides and back with leather, moleskin, or paper, as the case may be; sewing the fore-edge, and, finally, edge-gliding. Books may be full bound, i. e., with the back and sides leather, or half-bound, that is, with the back leather and the sides paper or cloth.

"About three months after his engagement with De Bebe, Faraday took to himself a book-binding together."

—*Temple*, *Frug. of Science*, 3d ed., pt. 321.

**ake, fāt, fāre, amīst, wāt, fāt, father; wāt, wāt, hēr, thēr; pine, plāt, sīr, sīr, marine; gō, pō, or. wōrē. wolf. wōrē. wāt, sōn; mūtē, cāt, cūrē, unite, cāt, rāmē, fāt; trī, sīrīan, m. = ē; ey = ē; q. = q.**

**book-*clase*, s.** [Eng. book; case.] A case furnished with shelves for holding books.

"... that celebrated Treatise on Death which, during the reign of Henry VIII. was the subject of the business of serious Aristocrats."—*Macmillan's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**booked, par. & a.** [BOOK, v.]

**book-*fl.*, s.** [Eng. book; full.] Full of undigested knowledge derived from books.

"The bookish blockhead, ignorantly read."

With loads of learned lumber in his head."—*Coleridge*, *Essays*, 1, 33.

**book-*lg.*, par. & a.** [BOOK, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making into a book or anything similar. (11. *Apoc.*)

2. The act of recording in a book.

3. The booking: The act of recording in the session-book previous to the publication of bans of marriage.

"It was agreed that the booking should take place on the approaching Saturday."—*The Entail*, p. 200. (*James*.)

11. *Apoc.* The arrangement of tobacco-leaves in symmetrical piles, the stems in one direction, leaf upon leaf, forming a book.

**book-office, s.** [BOOK, v.] Equivalent to the American "Ticket office."

**Railway and other traveling:**

1. A ticket-office where tickets are made, in a book, of baggage temporarily deposited, a ticket or brass tag (called a "check") being given to enable the owner to retrieve his property.

2. *More loosely:* An office at which tickets, entitling a passenger to ride to certain places, are obtained, or through which tickets are booked.

**book-*ish*, a.** [Eng. book; -ish.]

11. *In a good sense:* Learned.

"I'm not bookish, yet I can read writing-gentleman in the scape."—*Macmillan's Winter's Tale*, iii.

11. *In a bad sense:* Acquainted with books, but woefully deficient in knowledge of men.

"Whose bookish rule hath perverted England down."—*Macmillan's Henry V.*, 1, 1, 1.

**book-*ish-ly*, adv.** [BOOK, v.]

After the manner of a bookish person.

"While also [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more bookish, she had it in her to give up the study of an order of monks."—*Macmillan's Papers*, 1, 116.

**book-*ish-ness*, s.** [Eng. book; -ness.] The propensity to study, or the habit of studying books. Generally in a less contentious sense than bookish (q. v.).

**book-*keep-*fr.**, s.** [Eng. book; keeper.] One who, as accountant, secretary, or clerk, keeps books, making the requisite entries in their day by day.

"Here, brother, you shall be the bookkeeper."

This is the argument of that play.

*Esp. Spanish Tragedy.*

**book-*keep-*lg.**, s.** [Eng. book; keeping.]

1. *Artisan, & Comm.* The art of keeping books in which pecuniary transactions are so unerringly and so accurately entered that one is able at any time to ascertain the exact state of his financial affairs, or of any portion of them, by a balance and expedition. The art, in a certain undigested state, must have existed from immemorial

times, but, as received much improvement, and imputed at Venice as to make that comparatively modern city to be considered its birthplace.

The known writer book-keeping was Luca di Borgo, who published a treatise on the subject in 1486. It is generally divided into the ledger, or single book, and the book of entries.

In the former every entry is single, i. e., is placed to the debit or credit of a single account, while in the latter it is double, i. e., both a debtor and creditor account. In other words, by single entry each transaction is entered only once in the ledger, and by double entry twice, once in each.

entry is imperfect, and is scarcely fitted even for very limited establishments. Book-keeping by double entry being first practiced in Venice, (from the adjacent towns, is often called the Italian method. In book-keeping by double entry all transactions are entered first in the ledger, cash, bills, book-debts and stock. There are, moreover, a cash-book, a bill-book, a book for book-debts, and a book for the ledger and stock.

stock, that is, stock on hand. There are various other books in a large establishment. In smaller establishments it is enough to keep a cash-book, a day-book, a journal and a ledger. It is in the

ledger that the elaborate classification of all transactions is entered. The ability to make out a balance-sheet is much increased by the simple device of making the ledger. When the ledger is entered, cash, iron, &c., as if they were mercantile traders, and grouping a number of articles together under the same heading. There are accounts of the form sundries debtor to cash, or cash debtor to sundries. If a merchant has purchased from him what he has paid for it is debited to iron, which is expected to meet it when the metal is disposed of, and so with every other expense incurred by the firm for the purchase of iron.

**book-*ledge*, s.** [BOOK, v.]

1. Sarcastically: The practice of not returning books which one has borrowed. (*Colloq.*)

**book-*lind*, book-*lind*, a. & a.** [BOOK, v.]

**book-*liss*, a.** [Eng. book; -less.] Without book. Used—

(a) *Of persons:*

"Why with the lit, Or bookless chair, with such ignoble name, Each earthly nature, deigns it them to reach?"—*Shakespeare's Economy*, pt. 1.

(b) *Of things:*

"Your flight from out your bookless walls would seem As arguing loss of knowledge and of power."—*Shakespeare's The Princess*.

**book-*mak-*fr.**, s.** [Eng. book; maker.]

1. A betting man, one who keeps a book in which bets are entered.

2. Sometimes applied to the author, compiler or manufacturer of books.

**book-*mak-*lg.**, s.** [Eng. book; making.]

1. The art, practice, or occupation of making books.

"He [Adam Smith] had bookmaking so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account, that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood."—*Macmillan's Life of Johnson*, 1, 24.

2. The act, practice, or occupation of noting down bets in books.

**book-*man*, s.** [Eng. book; man.] A man whose occupation is the study of books.

"This civil war of wits were much better used On Navarre and his bookman; for here 'tis almost."

—*Shakespeare's The Princess*, 1.

**book-*mate*, s.** [Eng. book; mate.] One who is mate with one or more others at books; a school-fellow.

"A Mantua, a Mantua, and one that makes sport To the prince and his bookman."

—*Shakespeare's The Princess*, 1.

**book-*mind-*lg.**, s.** [Eng. book; mind.] Having a mind which runs much upon books, loving books.

**book-*mind-*lg.**, s.** [Eng. book; mind.] Having a mind which runs much upon books, loving books.

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**book-*mind-*lg.**, s.** [Eng. book; mind.] Having a mind which runs much upon books, loving books.

**book-worm**, *s.* [Eng. book; worm.]

1. *Lit.*: Any "worm" or insect which eats holes in books.

"My lion, like a moth or bookworm, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall be of them to die him with whole some and substantial food."—*Guardian*.

2. *Figuratively*: One who always pores over books. (With only slight contempt.)

"Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown and a sash to be as sure a bookworm as any there."—*Paper Letters*.

(b) A reader who always operating upon books, can appreciate little or nothing about them but the paper on which they are printed and the covers in which they are bound. (As a rule used contemptuously.)

**bool** (1), *s.* [BOWL (1).]

**bool** (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Ger. *buogel* = hoop (7).]

*As substantive*: Anything hoop-shaped. *Specialty*.

*Of a key*: The rounded annular part of a key, by means of which it is turned with the hand.

**boöl** (3), *s.* & *a.* [BOWL.]

**boöl-work**, *s.* [BOWL-WORK.]

**boölde**, *a.* [BOLD.] (Prompt. Parc.)

**boölde-ly**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bold*, and -ly.]

[*BOLDLY*.] (*Remnants of the Race*.)

**boöl**, *s.* [BOL.] (Prompt. Parc.)

**boöl-ly**, *s.* [O. Ir. *buachall*; Gael. *buachalla* = covered. From *oona* = cow, and *gill*, *gill* = boy. In *Wel*, *buachall* = *buachall*, *buachall* = a shepherd, a herdsman; *Arm*, *buagil*, *buagil*.] An Irish name of one who, Tartar-like, is member of a horde continually moving from place to place, subsisting meanwhile on the milk derived from the cattle which they drive.

"All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian which are natural enemies to the Turcs, being the very same that the Irish *boölde* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and wheats."—*Decease*.

**boöl**, **boöl-men**, *v.* & *a.* [From Dut. *boomsman* = to sound like one's barrel. Compare A. S. *byrman* = to sound or play out a trumpet; from *byrma* = a trumpet. *Boöl* evidently imitated from the sound.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

To make a deep hollow sound, as—

(1) A cannon.

"The ball beyond their bow  
Booms harmless."—*Byron*, *Coroner*, iii. 15.

(2) The ocean.

"And the bitter sound his drum,  
Booming from his forehead."—*Scott*, *Lady of the Lake*, i. 11.

2. To swell with a certain hollow sound.

"Booming of his head,  
The billows cleft; he's embowered with the dead."—*Long*.

*II. Naut.*: To rush with noise.

"To come booming. Of a ship: To make all the sail which she can, in which case she makes a certain amount of noise in cutting through the water."

**boöl** (1), *s.* [From *boon*, *v.* (q. v.) In *Wel*, *boompump* = on a hollow sound (HMP); *boomp* = a murmur, a roar.] A deep hollow sound like that of a cannon, the ocean, or the voice of the bitters.

"Hark! 'tis the boom of a heavy gun."

*Scott*, *Lady of the Lake*, i. 11.

**boöl** (2), *Eng.*, **boöl** (3), *Scott.*, *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *boon* = a tree, a pole, a bar, beam, or boom. *Boöl* = a bar, *boön* = a bar to shut a passage, a barricade, a tumpike, a boom; *boöl* = a beam (1), a tree, (2) a beam, (3) a bar, a boom.] [BEAM.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. *Nautic*:  
a) A boom, a waterman's pole. (*O. Scott.*)

2. A beam consisting of a pole with bushes, baskets, or other conspicuous things at the top, set up in a river

or harbor, and designed to catch whatever the channel is insufficiently deep to admit the passage of vessels.

*Long*  
pole or beam  
set out for the  
purpose of catching  
a sail. *Spe.* 1. Main Boom. 2. Studding-sail  
boom.

*III. A spar*  
for extending the foot of a fore-and-aft sail.

**boöl**, **boöl**, **pööl**, **jööl**; cat. *cat*, *chörus*,  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -ston = shän;

"The boom on which a fore-and-aft sail is stretched is commonly provided with jaws, which partially enclose the boom, and serve to fix it by a half-groove, dragging with balls of hard wood to avoid friction."—*Knight*, *Frout*, *Dict. Mechin*.

(2) A spar rigged out from a yard to extend the foot of a studding-sail.

"The fore and main lower yards, and the fore and main top-sail yards being studding-sail booms. Each is secured by boom-ropes to the yard, and is named from the studding-sail whose foot it stretches. The heads of the studding-sails are bent to studding-sail yards, which are called from the heads of the studding-sails. The fore and main top-sail yards are called from the heads of the top-sails. The heads of the studding-sails are bent to studding-sail yards, which are called from the heads of the studding-sails."—*Knight*, *Frout*, *Dict. Mechin*.

(3) *Plur. (the Booms)*: The space on the spardeck, between the fore and main masts, where the boats and spare spars are stored.

*II. Marine Fortif.*: A chain or line of connected spars stretched across a river or channel to obstruct navigation, or detain a vessel under the fire of a fort.

"A boom across the river! Why have we not cut the boom in pieces?"—*Murray*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*III. Lumbering*: A spar or line of floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw-logs from floating down the stream.

*B. As adjective*: Pertaining to or connected with boom.

**boom** (3), *s.* [*U. S. Collog.*] A sudden rise in the market value of real estate, stocks or commodities; an enthusiastic popular movement in favor of any business, cause, or thing; as, a real estate boom, a political boom; a boom in sugar.

*As verb transitive*: To promote the cause or success of any person or thing with great enthusiasm; as, to boom town lots, or boom a candidate for Congress.

**boom-iron**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A flat iron ring on the yard, through which the studding-sail boom travels when being rigged out or in. There being more than one the word is plural. The boom-iron, called the yard-arm iron, is fixed at the end of the yard, and another iron, called the quarter-iron, is placed at three-quarters of the length of the yard from the outer end.

**boom-jigger**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle for rigging out or running in a topmast studding-sail boom.

**boom-shoot**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A shoot attached to a boom.

**boom-ör**, *adv.* [*Native Australian word*.] A missile weapon invented and used by the native Australians, who are generally deemed the lowest in intelligence of any tribe or race of mankind. It is a curved stick, round on one side and flat on the other, about three feet long, two inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. It is grasped at one end and thrown sickle-wise, either upward into the air, or downward as to strike the ground at some distance from the thrower. In the first case it flies with a rotary motion, as its shape would indicate, and after ascending to a great height, the air it displaced moves in an inclined orbit to a point which is its starting-point. On throwing it downward to the ground, it rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a curved motion until it strikes the object at which it is thrown. The most singular curve described by it is when it is projected upward at an angle about 45°, when its flight is always backward, and the native who throws it stands with his back to the object he intends to hit. (*Knight*).

**boom-ör**, *adv.* [*Native Australian word*.]

*A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"To boom by the river, in vain I sought thy aid,  
When booming billows clogged my head."—*Long*.

*C. As substantive*: The act of emitting a deep hollow sound or roar; also the sound thus emitted.

"... the distant booming of cannon was heard."  
—*Murray*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xz.

**boom** *klä*, *s.* [BEMKIN (*Yawl*).]

**boöl** (1), (*Eng.*), **boöl**, (*Scott.*), **boöl**, (*Scott.*), *s.* [*Gael.* *li*, *boön* = course, *boöl*, *boöl* = a refuge, a root; *Wel*, *boön* = stem, bare, or stick.] The stem from dressed flax. The internal woody portion or pith of flax, which is discovered by retting the binding mucilage being softened by fermentation.

tion. The boom is partially removed in grassing, and together with the shives is completely eliminated from the hair or fiber in the subsequent operations of carding and scutching.

**boön** (2), **boön**, **boön**, **boön**, *s.* [*Eccl.* *boön* = a boon; *Sw.* & *Dan*, *boön*; A. S. *boön* = a prayer.]

1. A prayer, a petition, an entreaty to God or man.

"He says, 'Brother mine, ask me thy boons, And I will make thee none but I grant me none.'"  
—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, 1384.

2. A favor. (With the noun partly derived from French *boon* = good, advantage, profit.) (*Scott.*)

[*Boön*, *s.*]

"Yoncharne me, for my need, but one fair boon!"

A smaller boon than this would be a boon.

*Shakespeare*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

\*3. A service done by a tenant to his lord.

**boön-dinner**, *s.* The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of workers. (*Scott.*)

"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing. From the good-man of the boom-dinner."—*Blackwood Magazine*, July, 1820, p. 275.

**boön** (3), *s.* The same as **BOON** (q. v.). (*Prologue to the Knights Tale*, 546.)

**boön** (1), *a.* [BOUD.]

**boön** (2), *a.* [From Fr. *boön* = good.] Kind, beautiful.

"Statute at length,  
And lighted'st as with wine, pound and boon,  
Thus to herself she said, 'I begone.'"  
—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, bk. ix.

\* To use specially in the phrase a boon companion.

"To one of his boon companions. It is said, he tossed a pardon for a Irish traitor across the table during a revel."  
—*Murray*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**boön**, *pret.* of *v.* [BUD.]

**boön-män**, *s.* [BONDMAN.]

**boön** (1), *s.* [BOON.] (*Prompt. Parc.*)

**boön** (2), *s.* [BOON.] (*Wycliffe* [Parvry]: *Matt.* xlii. 27.)

**boön-ör**, *adv.* [*Scottish proverb*, with *er*, the sign of the comparative, interpolated.] Uppermost. [*Boön* = *boön*, *boön* = *boön*.]

"'Tis his best boön-män!"

*Jacobite Belles*, i. 25.

**boön**, *s.* [Imitated from the sound of the boom (7).] The Little Bittern, *Botaurus minutus*.

**boön-möst**, *a.* [From *boön*, a contracted form of *boön*; A. S. *boön*, *boön* = above; and *Eng.* *moät*.] Uppermost.

"The ussary coat, that boomest on her lay."  
—*Boon*, *Helene*, p. 60.

**boön-sil-late**, *s.* A mixture of silicate of soda and bone filings ground to the size of pieces of hardwood and ivory in making corks, canoes, &c.

**boöp**, *s.* [From *fr.* *boöp*, *gmbl*. *boöp* = a bullock, an ox, a cow, and *öps* or *öps* = an eye, a face. Compare also *boöp* = eye.]

*Ichthyol.*: A genus of brilliant-colored fishes belonging to the family Sparidae. Most of them inhabit the Mediterranean.

**boör** (1), *s.* [BOAR.]

"No bound or hart, or wild boar, or deer,"

*Chaucer*, *Legend of Good Women*, *Boön*.

**boör** (2), **boör**, *s.* [*Dut.* *boör* = a peasant, a countryman; A. S. *boör* = a dweller, a husbandman, a farmer, a countryman, a boor (*Boön*).] From *Dut.* *boör* = to buy, to sell, to place; A. S. *boön* = to inhabit, dwell, cultivate, or till.

*I. Literally*:

1. A cultivator of the soil, without reference to the question whether or not he is refined in his manners.

"'Twas with such idle eyes  
As none that were a knight or baron's eyes,  
When, telling him his lack of lack obscure,  
They gave him his own name."—*Scott*, *Lady of the Lake*, i. 15.

2. A cultivator of the soil, with the implication that he is unrefined.

"To one well known, the affront is worse and more,  
When he's abused and baffled by a boor."—*Dryden*.

*II. Fig.*: Any unrefined or unmanly person, whether he cultivates the soil or not. (*Trench*).

"The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if man does more than resist the boor, he is presently a malcontent."—*L. R. R.*

**boör** (3), **boör** (*Scott.*), *s.* [BOARD.]

1. Old English:

"Byforce him ate board delicately."

*Chaucer*, *Legend of Good Women*, 10, 3088.

2. *Scott.*:

"When thowms dissolve the seaway hoord,  
As' East the jingling' loonies, thowms."

*Keats*, *Address to the Deity*.























































[illegible]

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
ous = shūs. -ble, -dis, &c. = bəl, dəl.

7. The state of being defended as if by armor; warlike preparation.

"So may be with more facile question bear it,  
For that it stands not in such warlike dress."  
Shakespeare, *Othello*, I. 1.

## II. Etymology:

### 1. Carpenter:

(1) A diagonal stay or scantling, connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame, to maintain them at a prescribed angular relation.

(2) Pl. (*braces*). The timbers of a roof which serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or principal rafters into which the upper ends are framed.

2. Cabinet-making: A stay for a trunk lid or similar duty.

3. Shipbuilding: One of the eye-bolts on the bows of the rudder are secured; the gudgeons or gudgeons.

4. Naval: A rope passing from the end of the yard to another mast, and serving to trim the yards fore and aft.

### 5. Music:

(1) One of the cords of a drum by which the heads are stretched.

(2) A vertical line, usually a ciremax, coupling two or more staves together, and designed to indicate that the music thus connected is to be performed simultaneously by instruments, voices, or the two hands of one playing such an instrument as the pianoforte.

6. Farming-tools: A revolving tool-holder, one end of which is a swivelled head or shield, which rests in the hand or against the chest of the operator; at the other end is a socket to hold the tool. Called also a *stock*, more particularly in metal-working. The various kinds of brace in this sense are the angle-brace, which is a corner-bit, the cross-brace, the hand-brace, and the lever-brace. They may be held in the hand or made to act by machinery.

### 7. Tailors:

(1) An iron strap passing from the head-block, behind and below the axle, and forward to another portion of the running gear.

(2) A jointed bar by which the bows of a carriage-top are kept square, to distend the carriage-top cover.

(3) A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from U-springs.

### 8. Printing:

(1) A printer's sign; a crooked line connecting several words or lines. In poetry a triplet is occasionally so marked. Johnson gives the following instance—

"Charge Venus to command her son,  
Wherever she shall please to go;  
To shine your house, and field, and grove;  
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love." *Prior*.

(2) The stays of a printing-press, which serve to keep it steady in its position.

9. Mining: The mouth of a shaft.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a brace in any of the foregoing senses.

### brace-drill, s.

Metal: A boring-tool shaped like a brace, the rotation being communicated by the revolution of the handle.

### brace-pendant, s.

Naval: A short pendant from the yard-arm, to hold the brace-block.

"brace-piece, s. The moutle-piece. (*Scotch*).  
"... the shift below the brasses across above the bow-iron." *Appl. Engin.*, p. 28.

brâc, "brâ-gîn, "brâ-gîn, v. f. [From *brace*, s. (q. v.). O. Fr. *bracier*.]

### 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Of things material. To make stout or firm by braces.

"Brace, or setts stroye. To make stout or firm by braces."  
Scott: *Laird of the Isles*, III. 5.

"But for helmets brace and sword spears!"  
Hemans: *Songs of the Sea*.

(3) Of offensive weapons or equipment for the body: To fasten tightly on; to make to embrace the body.

"Since he braced round his armor on."  
Scott: *Laird of the Isles*, III. 5.

"And some who spurs had first braced on."  
Scott: *Laird of the Isles*, III. 5.

(4) Of a drum: To make taut; to strain up.

"The tympanon is not capable of tension that in such a manner as a drum is made to be." *Held*.

(5) Of the yards of a vessel. [II. 2, *Nauf*.]

### 2. Figuratively:

(1) Of a person or an animal: To embrace, to accompany.

"For bigge Bulles of Bezan brack him about."  
Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, II.

(2) Of a place personified: [Corresponding to I. 1, p. 2.] To cause to embrace, to make to surround, to lie around.

"Most blame is monarch of mountains,  
They crowd him long ago,  
Of course of rocks, in a robe of clouds,  
With a diadem of snow,  
Around his waist are forests bound."  
Rowe: *Hamlet*, I. 1.

(3) Of the nerve, or of the mind, as depending on them. [Corresponding to I. 1 (3).] To render them the nerve to.

(a) Of the nerve: To use—

"We were the poorly exercises spars."  
That brace the nerve, or make the limbs alert."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, II. 9.

(b) Of the mind as dependent on the nerves.

"And every moral feeling of his soul  
Strengthen'd and ennobled by breathing in content."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

"... more salutary bands which might perhaps have braced his too delicately-constituted mind into steadfastness and sprightliness." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 15.

(c) Yet more apt: Of the "nerves" of a government or other collective body.

"In truth to brace anew the nerves of that paralyzed body have been a hard task even for Kipling." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 15.

### II. Technically:

1. Carpenter, Joinery, &c.: To affix "braces" to bows or beams, to brace them together or support them.

2. Nauf. (Of the yards): To move around by means of braces.

"These four yards were braced, and all sails set to the west-wind."  
Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

3. (1) To brace about: To turn the yards round with the view of sailing on the contrary tack.

(2) To brace in: To haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ship.

(3) To brace apart: To cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

(4) To brace up: To check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

(5) To brace up: As to bring the yard nearer the direction of the keel.

brâcêd, po. par. & a. [BRACE, v.]

I. Ord. Lang. (See the verb.)

### II. Technically:

brâcêd-âs (1), s. [In Sp. *bracaleto*; Port. *bracetele*; Ital. *bracciale*; all from Fr. *bracelle*, properly *bracelet*; dimin. of O. Fr. *brachium*, *brachion*.] Low Lat. *brachium* = an armlet, from *brachium* = the arm.] [BRACES, BRACHIAL.]

### 1. Ordinary Language:

(1) A piece of defensive armor for the arm. A "brace." [BRACES.]

2. An ornament for the wrist, generally worn by ladies. It is distinguished from an armlet, the latter, as its name implies, being worn on the arm and not on the wrist.

"With bracelets of thy hair . . ." *Shakespeare: Mid. Night's Dream*, I. 1.

"With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery."  
Pope: *Task*, IV. 1.

"Hugle bracelet, necklace amber." *Idid: Winter's Tale*, IV.

### II. Technically:

#### 1. Scripture:

(1) As worn by men:

(a) An armlet worn as the symbol of consecration (Num. xv. 22). The Heb. word is *claudibâs*, from *claudâs* = to ascend. [ARMBLET.]

(b) . . . and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the *claudibâs* [armlet] that was on his arm. *2 Sam. i. 10.*

(c) As the rendering of the Hebrew word *patâs* from *patâs* = to twist, to twist together; and others believe it to mean a string by which a seal ring was suspended.

"And she said, Thy signet, and thy bracelets . . ." *Gen. xxxviii. 18.*

"... the elegant, and bracelets, and staff." *Rev. xxi. 2.*

(2) As worn on the wrist by women for ornament:

(a) The rendering of the Hebrew word *claudibâs*, from *claudâs* = to fasten, to bind together.

"I put the marriage upon her face, and the bracelets upon her hands." *Rev. xxi. 47.*

"... bracelets, rings, earrings." *Num. xxxi. 10.*

"And I put bracelets upon thy hands . . ." *Eccl. xxi. 10.*

(b) The rendering of the Hebrew word *Shêrâk* = a chain, from *shârak* = to twist, to twist together; to be twisted.

"The chain, and the bracelets, and the mufflers." *Isaiah xli. 8.*

(c) The rendering of the Hebrew word *claudibâs*, which (Genesis) thus means in the example a star, necklace, or pin for holding a lady's dress together.

"... and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold." *Exod. xxi. 22.*

2. Rev.: The name of *brâcêd* (q. v.).

brâcêd-âs (2), s. [From Low Lat. *braculus* = a bound [BRACHET], and *âs*, dimin. suffix.] A bound or bracelet—the smaller or slower kind. (*Warton*).

brâcêd-âs, "brâ-er, s. [From *brace*, v. (q. v.) In Sw. *braccas*.]

### 1. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Brâcêd*: That which braces anything up, a bandage.

2. Spec.: A defense for the arm, a *braccas* (q. v.).

"Thou art bracer of browne steel and the bryghte mayne."  
Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, II.

"Bracers buryette boisted in song."  
Idem: *Idem*, 1699.

3. slang: Applied to a drink of spirits; a dram.

### II. Old Medicine:

1. A cineture, a bandage.

"When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a bracer, without much trouble." *W. Brown*.

2. A medicine of constringent power.

brâcêd-âs, v. f. [BRACE, s.]

brâcêd-âs, p. l. To call up one's energies or power of endurance; to nerve one's self against despondency, disappointment, or disaster.

brâcêd, "brâcêd, s. [In Dut. *brâc*; (N. H.) Ger. *brâc*; *brâcêd*; O. H. Ger. *brâcêd*; Fr. *brâcêd* = a brace, setting, brace; a hindrance; a hindrance to a person; Prov. *brâc*; Sp. *brâcêd*; Ital. *brâcêd* = a brace; a setting dog; (Scott. *brâcêd* = a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; *brâcêd* = a keen-scented dog.)

1. Originally: A bitch hound, a female hound.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and nowhere else: the first kind is called a *brâcêd*, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wild beasts, and of men; the second kind is called a *brâcêd*. The female hound in England is called a *brâcêd*; a *brâcêd* is a mannerly name for all blooded dogs, and nowhere else." *Idem: Idem*, 1699.

"Truth's a dog must to kennel: he must be whelped out, when Lady the brack may stand by the fire and stick the nose." *Idem: Idem*, 1699.

2. Afterward: A kind of dog pursuing its prey by the scent.

"Brâcêd bayed therefore and browne now maked."  
Scott: *Idem*, and the Green *Knave*, I. 152.

"Brâcêd Merriman, the poor cur is amow'd;"  
And couple *Clowder* with the deep-mouth'd *brâcêd*.  
Idem: *Idem*, 1699.

"brâcêd-âs, s. [From *brâcêd* (q. v.).] A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent. (*Johnson*).

"About the Park that set on bridle and leath."  
A hundred men charged; a hundred men astray.  
To keep a hound that the best had taken among;  
In Glindard that was that *brâcêd* brack.  
Bark of stout to follow them at feed."  
Idem: *Idem*, 1699.

brâcêd-âs, f. s. p. l. [From Fr. *brâcêd* = short, and *âs* = a cover; one of the two wings of a beetle. (*ELITRON*). Animals with short wings.]

brâcêd-âs, s. [From *brâcêd* (q. v.).] A large group of beetles characterized by having the elytra so short that they do not nearly cover the abdomen. Some make them a subgenus of *Testacea*, the tarsal form, though not all of the genera being five. Others, we think more justly, consider them a section by themselves, connecting the Coleoptera with the Dermaptera (*Karwicz*). The *brâcêd-âs* have large membranous wings under the small elytra. They fly well. They are sometimes called *Cockle*, from their habit they have of setting up their tails in a threatening attitude when menaced. The families are *Psylliodes*, *Tenebrionidae*, *Staphylinidae*, *Stenidae*, and *Oniscidae* (q. v.).

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brâcêd-âs, s. [BRACKEN.]

brâcêd-âs, s. [O. Fr. *brâcêd*; dimin. of *brâcêd*.]

**Anal.**: The junction of the first dorsal and the lower cervical nerves from which those of the arm innervate.

**2. Bot.**: Measuring twenty-four inches long, or what is conventionally assumed to be the length of the arm. (*London*).

**brach-1-te, a.**: From Lat. *brachiatum* = with arm-like branches; *brachium*; *Gr. brachion* = the arm.

**Zool.**: Presenting a certain resemblance to the extended arms of a man; that is, having horizontal branches standing forth nearly at right angles to a stem, and which moreover, cross one another alternately; having opposite branches decussate. (*Linnaeus*, etc.).

**brach-1-in-1-dm, s. pl.** [From *brachius* (q. v.).]

**Entom.**: A family of predatory beetles belonging to the section Truncatopeneae.

**brach-1-in-2-as, s.** [From *Gr. brachion* = to shorten.]

**Entom.**: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brachinidae (q. v.). The species have their head and thorax comparatively narrow, and their peculiarity is a power which they possess of expelling from their hinder extremity a pungent acrid fluid with a loud report. Hence Latreille called them Bombardiers, or Bombardier Beetles. [*Bombardieri*].

**brach-1-ō-mā-s, s.** [From *brachionus* (q. v.).]

**Zool.**: A family of animalcules belonging to the class Rotifera.

**brach-1-ōs-ū, s.** [From *Gr. brachion*, genit. *brachionos* = an arm.]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of the family Brachionos (q. v.). It has a single eye, a furcate foot or tail, a smooth shell with six short spines in front. The family is to be found all over the world.

**brach-1-ōp-ō-da, s.** [From *Gr. brachion* = the arm, and *oblique* = cases of *pus*, *podas* = four animals with arm-like feet. The reference is to two long ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth which are used to create a current of water and bring food within reach of their mouth.]

**Zool.** & **Palaeont.**: One of the great classes into which the molluscan sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda are bivalves, with one shell on the back of the animal, and the other on the front; they are attached to the valves. The two valves are never equal in size. They differ from the Conchifera (called also *Lamellibrachia*), or ordinary bivalves, in that they have one side of the same valve symmetrical with the other. In technical language, the Brachiopoda are bivalves and inequilateral, the Conchifera are equilateral and inequilateral. The organization of the Brachiopoda is inferior to that of the Conchifera. They are attached to the rock by a pedicle which passes as the wick does in an antique lamp, whence the older naturalists called them "shell-wicks." The shell is lined by an expansion of the integument or mantle. They are very important in a geological point of view, existing from the Cambrian rocks till now; but culminated apparently both in generic and specific development in the Silurian. In 1873 above 1,500 fossil species were known. In 1879 Dr. Alroy Neilsen made a much higher estimate, considering that nearly 4,000 extinct species had been described. The recent species are comparatively few. They are all marines, occurring chiefly in the deep-sea. The families are—(1) *Terebratulida*, (2) *Spiriferida*, (3) *Rhyndolpheidida*, (4) *Productida*, (5) *Orthis*, (6) *Strophomenida*, and (7) *Productida*.

**brach-1-ō-pō-da, s.** [*Brachiopoda*]. A mollusk bivalve to the class Brachiopoda. (*Linnaeus*).

**Gr. the age of brachyopoda.** The Silurian period.

**brach-1-ōp-ō-dōs, a.** [*Eng. brachiopod* (s).]

**1.** Having arm-like feet.

**2.** Pertaining to the Brachiopoda.

**brach-1-ūm, s.** [*Lat.* = an arm, particularly the arm from the hand to the elbow. In *Gr. brachion*.]

**Bot.**: An ell. oval, twenty-four inches, considered to be the average length of the arm in man.

**Brach-man** (1), (ch silent), *s.* [*HEBREW*.]

**Brach-man** (2), (ch silent), *s.* [*HEBREW*.]

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [*Lat. brachyotē* = leaving with a short syllable, short by a foot; *brachys* = short, and *brachyotē* = leaving off, stopping.]

**Gr. and Latin Prosody.**: A verse wanting a foot; a verse wanting two syllables to complete it.

**brā, bō, pōtū, shō, cat, gēil, chorū, cian, -tīan = jān. -tīon, cian = shūn;**

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, a.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *brachyotē* = pertaining to the head; *brachyotē* = the head.]

**Bot.**: Having a short head. The term was introduced by Retzius.

**1.** Those (crustacea) exhaled from the Drift, and belong to the brachyotē type. [*Retzius*; *Descent of Man*, vol. I. (1871), pt. I, ch. iv, p. 128.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachyotē* = (1) short head, (2) a certain fish.]

**Entom.**: A sub-order of Diptera. It is opposed to *dolichoptera*.

**Welder** finds that short men incline more to *brachyoptera* than tall men. [*Welder*; *Descent of Man*, vol. I. (1871), pt. I, ch. iv, p. 148.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [Pl. (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *keras* = horn. Short-horned animals.)]

**Entom.**: A sub-order of Diptera, consisting of two-winged flies with short "horns" or antennae, having only three joints, the last one commonly with a long bristle. It contains seven families: *Gastriidae*, *Muscidae*, *Dolichopodidae*, *Syrphidae*, *Therididae*, *Leptidae*, *Stratiomyidae*, *Bombilidae*, *Anthracidae*, *Eucerceridae*, *Eristalidae*, *Asilidae*, *Mydasidae*, and *Tabanidae*. (See these terms; also *BRACHYSTOMA*, *NOTACANTHA*, and *TAXYSTOMA*.)

The sub-order *Brachyura* includes the greater part of the Dipterous order.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [Pl. (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *keras* = horn. Animals with short "horns" or antennae.)]

**Entom.**: A genus of Ctenodonta (Weevils) consisting of seedless, very rough insects, living on the ground. They occur in Africa and the South of Europe.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *chiton* = a sand-dragon.]

**Bot.**: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceae (Sterculiidae). It consists of trees found in the moist tropical parts of Australia. *Brachychiton acerifolium* is called the Flame-tree, its red flowers having an aspect like flame when viewed from a distance. The tree's branches make fishing-nets from its bark. *B. populaceum* is used for a similar purpose, besides which its seeds are also used.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *keras* = the hair.]

**Entom.**: A genus of composite plants. Tribe, Subuliflorae. The genus *Brachychiton* is the Swan River Daisy.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [Pl. (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *Eng. diagonal* (q. v.).]

**Entom.**: The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

**1.** The shorter lateral or brachyprism of a rectangular prism with right angles and angles. [*Dana*; *Mineralogy*, vol. I, p. 22.]

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *glottis* = the glottis, the mouth of the windpipe.]

**Entom.**: A genus of composite plants called *Senecio*. The leaves of *Brachyglottis Forsteri*, called by the natives of New Zealand Puka-Puka, is used by them for paper.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [In *Gr. brachygraph*; from (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *grapho* = to write. A shorthand writer.)]

**1.** As used, he wrote the brachygrapher, whether he wrote the notes that serve as the basis of his own conception. [*Gaston*; *Notes on D. Quixote*, I, 8.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachygraph*; from (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *grapho* = to write. A shorthand writing.)]

**1.** The certainty of those high preceptors, bating what is the least of the life of the mind, in which God, may be circumscribed by a small circle as the crowd, when brachygrapher had confined it within the compass of a pen. [*Woolf*, etc.]

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [In *Gr. brachylogia* = brevity in speech; *brachylogos* = to be short in speech; *brachylogia* = the brevity of speech.]

**Rhet.**: Brevity of speech, expression of one's meaning in few words; laconic speech, like that of the ancients.

**Brachylogia of comparison.**: A figure of speech used principally by the *Gr.* poets, but also found in the Latin poets, and in the contrived Latin.

**Entom.**: A genus of two-winged flies of the family Syrphidae.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [Pl. (*Gr. brachys* = short, and *ops*, or *ops*, the face, the countenance. Adjective. The figure is also known to grammarians as *comparatio compendiosa*.]

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**Palaeont.**: A tribe or a family of the Amphibia order Labryinthodontia. It has a parabolic skull, and the orbits are situated close together.

The genera are *Brachyops*, *Micropholis*, *Rhinosauros*, and *Bothriops*. [*BRACHYOPS*.]

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *ops* or *ops*, the face, the countenance.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Labryinthodontia, the typical one of the family Brachyops. The only known species is *Brachyops laticeps* (Owen), from rocks of probably Triassic age at Mangali, in Central India.

**brach-1-yōt-ō-tē, s.** [From *Gr. brachys* = short, and *pus*, *podas* = a foot.] Short-footed.

**Ornith.**: The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of his *Merulidae* group. It was called from the typical genus *Brachypus*, but *Brachypus* having been previously assigned to a genus of lizards, the ornithological term *Brachypodidae* and *Brachypus* are now disused. *Brachypus* has also been used for a molluscous and for a coleopterous genus.

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3. One who develops fruitful progress in various directions.

"In their child he can see such a speedy spreader and brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the *Wolfe*."—Woodward; *Mollusca*, p. 18.

**brān-ch'ēr** (Z.), a. [Fr. *branchier*.]  
**Falconry**: A young hawk.

"I enclose my discourse to the observation of the stork, the brancher, and the two sorts of tentacles."—Falcon.

**branch-ēr-f**, a. [From Eng. *branch*; *er*: *y*.]  
**Med.**: The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

**brān-ch'ē-s**, a. [In Fr. *branchia*. From Lat. *branchia*=a gill of a fish; *pl. branchia*=the gills of a fish. (Gr. *branchia*=a fish; *pl. branchia*=the gills of a fish.)]

**Zool.**: The gills of fishes and various other inhabitants of water. They are the apparatus for enabling the animal to extract oxygen from the water, instead of being dependent on the atmosphere for that life sustaining element.

**brān-ch'ē-s**, a. [In Fr. *branchial*; Mod. Lat. *branchialis*; from Lat. *branchia*; Gr. *branchia*=the gills.]

**Zool.**: Pertaining to the gills of a fish or other aquatic animal.

(1) *Branchial arches*: Four bony arches which bear the branchia in fishes; they are connected inferiorly with the hyoid arch, and above are united with the base of the skull.

(2) *Branchial hearts*: Two contractile dilatations situated one at the base of each gill in the entelostomes.

"... the circulation is aided by two additional branchial hearts in the cuttle-fishes."—Woodward; *Mollusca* (1861), p. 38.

**Branchial sac**: A series of quadrangular meshes fringed with vibratile cilia in tunicated mollusks. It is for respiration.

**Branchial slits**: Two longitudinal slanes in the Tunicated Mollusks, one along the lateral and one along the neural side of the branchial sac.

**brān-ch'ē-tā**, a. *pl.* [From Lat. *branchia*; Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

1. A primary division of the vertebrate subkingdom. It contains the Fishes and Amphibia.

It is contradistinguished from *Abranchia*, which comprises Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.

2. A division of the animal kingdom containing the Tabellaria (Tubicolina), and the Erentaria (Sandworms).

3. A name sometimes given to the division of *Platyzoa* which contains the species denominated Branchifera, or Branchiogasteropoda (q. v.).

"Here the stem is usually divided after a certain distance, and ramified into smaller subdivisions called *branchia*, and these again into *branchula* and *telae*."—H. Brown; *Journal of Botany* (1874), p. 72.

**brān-ch'ē-tā**, a. [From Lat. *branchia*; Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

**Zool.**: Having gills. (Index to *Dallas' Nat. Hist.*)

The *Branchiata*, or *Branchiferous Annelida*, consists of two orders, the Tubicaria and the Erentaria. The *Abranchiata* Annelids, distinguished from the former, are also divided into two—The *Suctorii*, or Leeches, and the *Scolecarii*, or Earthworms. (*Dallas' Nat. Hist.*, pp. 94, 95.) [BRANCHIOPODA.]

**brān-ch'ēr-s**, a. [From Lat. *branchia*=gills, and *fero*=to bear. Gill-bearing animals.]

**Zool.**: In some classifications. An order of gill-breathing mollusks, including all the species breathing by gills, while the air-breathers are ranked under the Pulmonifera, or lung-bearing mollusks. The Branchiaria are divided into two orders, the Opisthobranchiata and the Prosobranchiata (q. v.).

"The gastropods form two natural groups, one breathing air (pulmonifera) and the other water (branchifera)."—Woodward; *Mollusca*, p. 18.

**brān-ch'ēr-ōr-ōs**, a. [In Fr. *branchifère*. See *branchifère*, and *suff. -ōs*.]

**Zool.**: Having branchia, breathing by gills. [BRANCHIATE.]

"The developments of the branchifere gastropoda may be ascertained with much facility in a common river snail (*Paludina*)."—Woodward; *Mollusca*, p. 18.

**branch-i-nēs**, a. [From Eng. *branchy*, and *suff. -nēs*.] The quality of being branchy, the tendency to divide into branches, or the aspect presented when such division has taken place.

**brānch-lāg**, *pr. par.* & a. [BRANCH, v.]

"Environ'd with a ring of branching slime"  
—Cowper; *Task*, bk. 1.

"The swift stag from under ground"  
Bore up his branching lead."—Hilton; *P. L.*, bk. vii.

"Wide of her lies the branching *Crinoid*,  
Bells a brown deluge."—The Seasons; *Bummer*.

**brān-ch'ē-s-gās-tēr-ōp-ō-dēs**, a. *pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, *gaster*=the belly, and *podes*, *pl.* of *pous*=a foot.]

**Zool.**: A name sometimes given to those gastropodous mollusks which breathe by gills. (*Huxley*; *Classification of Animals*, Glossary.) It is the same as *branchifera* (q. v.).

**brān-ch'ēp-ō-dēs**, a. *pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *podes*, *pl.* of *pous*=a foot.] Having branchia thus attached to the feet.

**Zool.**: 1. Curvier's first order of the sub-class Entomozoa. The genera included under such as *Cyclops*, *Cypris*, *Apus*, *Limnadia*, *Branchipus*, &c., are now generally ranked under several orders, *Branchipoda*, *Ostracoda*, and *Phyllopoidea*. (Miss Edwards places them under two, the *Phyllopoidea* and the *Isopoda*. [See these terms.]

2. A division or "legion" of the sub-class Entomozoa. It includes the order *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoidea* and *Triolitia*, perhaps with *Mesostoma*.

**brān-ch'ē-pō-dēs**, a. [In Fr. *branchiopode*.]

[BRANCHIOPODA.]  
**Zool.**: An animal belonging to the old order Branchiopoda.

**brān-ch'ēp-ō-dōs**, a. [From Eng. *branchiopod* (-i), and *suff. -ōs*.]

**Zool.**: 1. Having branchia attached to the feet.

2. Pertaining to the branchiopoda.

**brān-ch'ē-s-tā-gī**, a. [In Fr. *branchioptère*; from Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stegos*=a roof; from *stegō*=to cover closely; *suff. -gī*.]

**Zool.**: Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills.

**Branchiostegal rays**, *Ichthy.*: Parts of the hyoid apparatus supporting this membrane. (*Huxley*; *Classification of Animals*, Gloss.)

**brān-ch'ē-s-tēgē**, a.

**Ichthy.**: The membrane or carapace covering the gills (*branchia*) of a fish or crustacean. It lies beneath the operculum, and is supported by rays or laminae to which the name *branchiostegē* is also applied.

**brān-ch'ē-s-tē-gī** (Mod. Lat.), **brān-ch'ē-s-tē-gī**, a. *pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stegos*=a roof; from *stegō*=to cover closely.]

**Ichthy.**: An old order of fishes with free branchia and a cartilaginous skeleton. It was superseded by Curvier. (*Griff.*; *Curvier*, vol. x., p. 149, and note.)

**brān-ch'ē-s-tē-gī**, a. [The large flap of the carapace which covers the branchia or gills of a crustacean, as the lobster or crayfish.]

**brān-ch'ē-s-tē-gōs**, a. [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, *stegos*=a roof, and *Eng. suff. -ōs*.]

**Zool.**: Pertaining to the gills. [BRANCHIOSTEGAL.]

2. Possessed of a membrane covering the gills.

**brān-ch'ē-s-tēm-s**, a. [In Fr. *branchiostome*.] From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stoma*=the mouth.

**Ichthy.**: Costa's name for the very anomalous genus of fishes now called *Amphioxus* (q. v.).

**brān-ch'ē-s-tē-cē**, a. *pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=branchia; and *fokeō*=bringing forth, birth; *ktisō*=to bring forth.]

**Zool.**: The name given by Professor Owen to the Branchia of the Vertebrates comprehending the Branchia and other Amphibia. He called them also *Dipnoa* (q. v.).

**brān-ch'ē-pō-dēs**, a. *pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills; *pous*; *gaster*, *podos*=a foot; and Lat. *tem. pl. -ēs*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Entomozoa belonging to the order Phyllopoidea. It contains the genera *Branchipus* and *Triolitia*.

**brān-ch'ē-pūs**, a. [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *pous*=a foot.]

**Zool.**: A genus of small Entomozoa, the typical one of the family Branchiopoda. *Branchipus stagnalis* is usually to be found in ditches of stagnant water.

**brān-ch'ē-rēmē**, a. [From Lat. *branchia*=gills, and *remas*=an oar.]

**Zool.**: An animal which has legs terminating in a broad membrane of soft tissue, constituting a respiratory apparatus.

**brān-ch'ē**, a. [From Lat. *branchia*=gills, and *remas*=an oar.]

**Branchiura** (Chirocephalus Diapneustes).  
It is colorless and translucent, and is found in the waters of, in Mount Vesuvius, in Tuscany.

**branch-i-lēs**, a. [From Eng. *branch*, and *suff. -lēs*.]

1. *Lat.*: Without branches.

2. *Fig.*: Without any valuable product; naked.

"If I lose mine honor,  
I lose myself; and I were not yours,  
Than yours be branchless."—

*Shakespeare*; *Ant. & Cleop.*, III. 4.  
**branch-lēt**, a. [From Eng. *branch*, and *suff.*, a diminutive suffix.] A small branch. (Cobb.)

**branch-y**, "branchy," *y*, a. [Eng. *branch*; *y*.] Full of branches, widely spread.

"Under all branchy trees."—*Wife of U. King*, xvii. 18.

"The fat earth feed thy branchy root."

**\*brān-cōrn**, a. [Eng. *bran*(d); *corn*.] The smut in wheat, probably the fungus called *Ustilago segetum*. (Bland.)

**brān**, "brōn", "brōnd", a. [A. S. *brand*, *brōnd*=a burning; *brōnan*, *brōnan*=to burn; *leān*, *brān*=(1) a brand, (2) a sword-blade; O. H. Ger. *brant*, *Br*, *brand*=a large sword wielded by both hands; Prov. *bran*, *branc*; *Lat.* *brando*; *Dut.* *Dan.* & *Sw.* *brand*=a fire-brand.]

1. *Literally*:  
A piece of wood burnt or partially burnt, a bit of wood intended for burning.

"The tails of hem he wrynde to the taylls, and broode he boord in the mydd."—*Wycliffe*; *Isopes* xv. 4.

"Recall the decay of the night  
The hearth's desolation were red,  
And deep and dusky under ash."

*Keats*; *Isopes of the Lake*, I. 94.

2. Used for a staff or stick, generally.

"In pensive posture leaning on the brand,  
Not off a resting-staff he took his head."

*Byron*; *The Corsair*, I. 8.

3. A mark made by or with a hot iron. (Used to mark criminals to note them as such and infamous.)

"Clerks convicted should be burned in the hand, both because they might take of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a brand of infamy."—*Becon*.

4. A mark burnt in upon or affixed to goods to denote their quality; hence, generally, used as equivalent to quality, class.

"The most that can be made is, that makers of the best brands of finished iron would not accept lower prices than the trade scale."—*Waring*; *Mercury*, Oct. 13, 1861.

5. A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as though they were scorched by the heat of a fire.

"Brands" are the same as blights, and produced chiefly by *Monocroceus* and similar fungi. (Bulwer.)

**Figuratively**:

1. A stigma, a mark of disgrace.

"Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,  
By rail at arts he did not understand."—*Dryden*.

"And what strange features vice has known,  
To stain out and mark her own!"  
Let some other, who loves virtue retain  
Less deeply stamped her brand and stain."

*Keats*; *Isopes of the Lake*, II. 18.

2. A sword, from its bright, flashing appearance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"With this brand burn'd up as bright."—*Tennyson*; *Night*, p. 238.

"He taught out his brand."  
—*William of Malherbe*, 1346.

"Thou, therefore, take my brand, *Ensign*,  
Thou shalt be my brand, *Ensign*,  
Thou shalt be my brand, *Ensign*,  
Thou shalt be my brand, *Ensign*."

3. A thunderbolt.

"The fire onslaps the brand,  
By which wrought, and arms his potent hand."  
—*Graciliano*.

**brand-goose**, **brant-goose**, a. A kind of wild fowl (*Anser ferugineus*), in size than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dusky red color.

**brand-iron**, **brandiron**, **branding-iron**, a.

An iron instrument used for branding or marking anything.

"Mark's an' like branding iron to thy sick heart  
Make death a want, as sick to wretched!"  
—*Herman*; *Stiege of Valencia*.

2. The name as ANDERSON (q. v.).

**Brand-new**, a. [BRANDNEW.]

**brān**, "brān-dān", "brōnd-y", "brōn-nyn", a. [BRAND, a. In O. Dut. *brān*.]

1. *Lat.*: To burn a mark into a person, animal, or thing with a hot iron; to burn a person or thing with a hot iron so as to produce a mark or depression.

"Brēgens (brōndēn, P.) wryte an yron. *Casterles*."—*Prompt*; *Fort*.

"Several women were sent across the Atlantic, after being first branded in the cheek with a hot iron."—*Monthly*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

bīl, bēy; pōt, jōw; cat, cōll, choruss, ghin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this, sū, a. expect, Xenophon, exist, ph. z. sious = shūs, -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.























(2) To do so by means of an instrument causing a clean cut instead of a fracture. [See C. 3. To break a clean cut.]

(3) To burst open anything closed or obstructed by applying force to it, to clear a passage, to make a hole through anything.

"Into my hand he broke the tempting gold."  
While I with modest struggling bore his hold." *Guy.*

"O could we break our way by force!"—*Milton.*

3. Of the bones and joints: To break the bones or to dislocate the joints. [See C. To break one's arm, leg, &c.]

4. Of a blow, a falling blow, &c.: To intercept, to arrest the descent or the progress of, to mitigate the severity or lighten the effects of a fall. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stoops short, and looks about for some kind shrub  
To break his dreadful fall!" *Dryden.*

"She held my hand, the devil's blow to break,  
Then from her rose lips began to speak." *Idid.*

5. Of light: To penetrate, to pierce, to diffuse itself among.

"By e dim winking lamp, which feebly broke  
The gloomy vapor, he lay stretch'd along."

II. Figuratively: To tame, to subdue, to teach to obey, to render more or less docile or manageable.

1. With one of the inferior animals for its object:

"To break the stubborn colt, to bend the horse."

"Such a horse is well broken; . . ."  
round the World (ed. 1870), ch. vii, p. 153.

In this sense often followed by *in*, especially when used of a horse as yet untamed. [See *break-in*.]

2. With man for its object:

(1) To tame, to subdue.

"Why, then, thou shouldst not break her to the yoke?  
Why, no; for she hath break'd the lute to me!" *Shakspeare, Tim. of Sh. act. II, l.*

Often followed by *in* such an expression as to break a person of a habit.

(2) To dissuade from office.

"I was a great officer broken."—*Swift.*

(3) To render bankrupt.

"Attracts all fees, and little lawyers break."  
*Dryden.*

"A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden imperatives the rich, breaks the merchant, and shales up every private man's exchequer."—*South.*

2. With an immaterial thing for its object:

(1) Of the body or strength: To impair, to shatter.

"Have not some of his wiles weaken'd his body, and broke his health?"—*Milton.*

(2) Of the will or the temper of one of the inferior animals, or of man.

"Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,  
With how much care he forms himself to glory,  
And breaks the fierceness of his native temper!" *Addison.*

"For to bend and break the spirits of men gave him pleasure!"—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. viii.*

(3) Of the heart, the feelings, or emotions:

"I'll brave her to her face,  
I'll give my anger its free course against her;  
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her side!" *Philips.*

(4) Of the "brains" or intellect: To injure, to weaken.

"If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only break his brains!"—*Fulton.*

(5) Of the voice: [R. II, 4.]

(6) Of any immaterial thing capable of violation: To violate, to infringe; to act contrary to. Used specially—

(a) Of hours.

"Lovers break not hours,  
Unless it be to come before their time;  
So much they hurry after their expedition."  
*Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona, v. 1.*

(b) Of promises, vows, contracts, or anything similar.

"When I break this oath of mine."  
*Shakspeare, Lear's Lear's Love, v. 2.*

" . . . and I said, I will never break my covenant with you."—*Jedai, li. 1.*

(c) Of laws, human or Divine.

"I charge you to break the laws of the laws  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause."  
*Dryden.*

(7) Of any immaterial thing capable of being continually interrupted: To interrupt for a short or longer length of time. Used of—

ball, bow; point, shew; cat, pel, chorus, chin, break; go, gem; thin; this; sin; as; expect, Xenophon, exel. ph. f.

-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -cion = shun; -tion, -gion = shun, -tions, -ciou, -sious = shus, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

(a) Peace.

"Did not our worthies of the house,  
Before they broke the peace, break vows?" *Mudbrun.*

(b) Sleep.

"Some solitary cloister will I choose,  
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,  
Break by the unslightly midnight bell!" *Dryden.*

(c) Speech, or the voice.

"Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself."—*Shakspeare, Mer. Wives, li. 4.*

"The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, break with sighs and sobbing, so far as to bid her proceed."—*Addison.*

(d) Silence.

"The poor shade chiding stuns, and must not break his painful silence, lift the mortal speak!"—*Tieck.*

(e) A fast. [BREAKFAST.]

(f) Company or companionship.

"Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vengeance, that they were forced to break company?"—*Atterbury.*

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Of material things:

"To separate into two or more portions, generally with some suddenness and noise, in consequence of force applied to produce the rupture."

" . . . and I have a glass  
Did break the shining!" *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII, l. 1.*

(2) To open, as an abscess does when it is about to discharge.

"Some hidden abscess in the masonry breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostome."—*Harvey.*

(3) To curl over and fall to pieces, as a ware upon the sea-shore.

"At last a falling billow broke his breast,  
Breaks at her bow, and whelms him underneath." *Dryden.*

" . . . that tumult in the Trojan sea, dashing and breaking the ships' sides."

(4) To burst as a storm, rain, thunder, &c.

"Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break."  
*Shakspeare, Macbeth, l. 2.*

"The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,  
A second deluge of our lands may break."  
*Dryden.*

(5) To appear with suddenness, vehemence, or noise, or to burst forth.

"It is your banner in the sky  
Through which dark cloud which breaks."  
*Demetrius, The Soldier's War-Song.*

(6) To make way with force and noise.

"Where the channel of a river is overcharged with water more than it can deliver, it necessarily breaks over the banks to make itself room."—*Hale.*

2. Of the morning, the day, &c.: To dawn; to open.

(1) Of the literal morning.

"The day breaks not, it is in my heart."—*Donne.*

"See how his sparkling portside wide displays,  
And break upon thee in a flood of day."  
*Shakspeare, Tit. Andronicus, v. 3.*

(2) Fig.: Of the morning of glory, of prosperity, &c.

"Ere our weak eyes discerned the doubtful streak  
Of light, you saw great Charles' morning-leads."  
*Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard.*

3. Of sleep: To depart.

" . . . and his sleep break from him."—*Don. li. 1.*

"At length the darkness begins to break; and the country which had been lost to view as Britain reappears as England."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. viii.*

4. Of the human heart: To sink into melancholy, if not even to die of sorrow.

"A breaking heart that will not break."  
*Exposition, The Ballad of Orpheus.*

5. Of man himself or other living beings:

(1) To give way suddenly by the pressure of external force.

" . . . wherein which will not bend must break."  
*Carle, Saint-Exupéry, bk. li, ch. li.*

(2) To fade, to decay, to decline in health and vigor.

"See how the dawn begins to break;  
Poor gentlemen! he drops again!"—*Swift.*

(3) To become bankrupt.

"I meant, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture it come unluckily home, I break, and you, my gentle creditors, lose."—*Shakspeare, 2 Hen. IV, l. 1.*

"He that puts all upon adventures, does oftentimes break, and come to poverty."—*Bacon.*

"Ouder our tenants break, and houses fall,  
For very want he could not build a wall."  
*Pope, Mor. Ess., liii. 823.*

(4) To commence words or action with some suddenness, vehemence, and noise.

"Every man,  
After the hideous storm that follow'd,  
Was a thing invisible, and, not conversing, broke  
Into a general prophesy." *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII, l. 1.*

II. Technically:

1. Cricket. Of a ball: To twist, generally from the off side of the wicket.

2. Billiards:

(1) To make the first stroke in a game. [*C. 30.*]

(2) The ball is said to break well or badly for a player, according as after a stroke he lay fall into a favorable or an unfavorable position for the player's next stroke.

3. Horse-racing: In a trotting-race a horse is said to break when he alters his pace, even for a moment, into a gallop.

4. Music (of a boy's voice): To lose the power of uttering "childish treble" notes and begin to emit instead of these many tenor, baritone, or bass.

5. In special phrases and compounds: In some of which break is transitive, while in others it is intransitive.

1. Break your speechless: [A translation of the French name *la langue muette*, a vulgar name for a plant, the Bluebottle or Cornibottle (*Campanula medium*).]

2. To break a bottle: To open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents. Hence, a broken bottle, one out of which part of its contents has been taken out.

3. To break a deer, to break a stag: To apportion the body of a slaughtered deer among the men and animals held in service to slay in it.

4. Or even on the blasted oak:  
That watching, while the deer is broke,  
His mortal claims we sellen cross."  
*Scott, Lady of the Lake, li. 5.*

4. To break a jest: To crack a joke or joke; to utter a jest unexpectedly.

"You break just as a hounds do their blades, which, God be thanked, but not."—*Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.*

5. To break a journey: To intermit it; temporarily to rest from it.

" . . . or by the Stokes Bay river, breaking the journey at Basingstoke, Winchester, Newport, or Ryde going or returning."—*London Times, Sept. 8, 1878.*

6. To break a lance: To enter the lists for a tournament, or more serious combat. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What will you do, good gray-beard? break a lance, And run a tilt at death with a child?" *Shakspeare, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2.*

7. To break a party: To open a party.

"Rome's emperor, and athen, break the party."  
*Shakspeare, Tit. Andronicus, v. 3.*

8. To break a stag: To break a deer.

9. To break a word: To utter a word; to make disclosures.

"Doe, E. A man may break a word with you, air, and words are but wind."  
*Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors, li. 1.*

10. To break across: To interfere, to interrupt, or to turn out of its direction and to be broken across the body of an adversary instead of by the prick of the point. (*Norse.*)

"One said he brake across, full well it might be."  
*Idiom, Arcadian, bk. iii, p. 278.*

11. To break away: To escape from the control of the bit. (*Eng.*)

(1) Lit.: Of a horse.

"He broke away, and seek the distant plain."  
*No. His high mettle, under good control.*

(2) Fig.: Of a man.

"Fear me not, man, I will not break away."  
*Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors, li. 4.*

12. To break bulk (Eng.): to break bulk, to break, to break bulk.

(1) Nautical, &c.: To break the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them.

"Accord—far breaking of the weight this hayrack, & laying certain gear on land."—*Abert. Reg., A. 1545, v. 10.*

(2) Commercial, &c.: To break the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them.

"Accord—far breaking of the weight this hayrack, & laying certain gear on land."—*Abert. Reg., A. 1545, v. 10.*

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(6) To transfer in detail, as from boats to carts.  
(7) *Q. Low:* The separation of goods in the hands of a bailee. This rendered him liable to a charge of felony. (Wharton.)

13. To break cover:  
*Q. game:* To break forth or rise from protecting cover.

14. To break down, v. t. & i.:  
(1) Trans. To so to assault, batter, or strike a structure that it falls.

(a) Literally:  
"And break down the walls of Jerusalem."—*Jer. xlii. 8.*

(b) Figuratively:  
"This is the fabric which, when God breaketh down, none can build up again."—*Barnes's Theory.*

(2) Intransitive:  
(a) Lit. To break and fall, to be disabled.  
(b) Fig. To fail in an enterprise, to give way, to be weakened or impaired.

"One breaks down often enough in the constitutional weakness of the admirable Pyrrhus, with his 'sweatily and handsy.'"—*Carlyle's Hero Worship*, Lect. v.

15. To break forth:  
(1) Followed by upon, or standing alone: To rush out upon; to make an assault of any kind.

"... the Lord break forth upon them."—*Exod. xiv. 22.*

(2) Followed by into, or standing alone:  
(a) Of persons, or of things personified: Suddenly to utter words, or perform actions.

"... break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child."—*Isaiah liv. 1.*

"Break forth into singing, ye mountains."—*Isaiah xlv. 23.*

(b) Of things: Suddenly to issue forth; to rush out; suddenly to become visible or audible. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Or who shall up the sea with doors, when it breaketh forth, as it had issued out of the womb?"—*Job xxxviii. 8.*

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning."—*Isaiah lvi. 6.*

16. To break from: To break or go away from a person or thing with some degree of violence or determination.

"How didst thou wren life a messer charm, / Then who couldst break from Laura's arms."—*Beaumont.*

"This custom makes himbs and ewells, and those that break from it are in danger of berey."—*Locke.*

17. To break ground:  
(1) Ordinary Language:  
(a) Lit. To loosen the cohesion of the particles of the vegetable soil by plowing it up, to plow.

"When the price of corn fallen, men generally give over sowing tillage, and break no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn."—*Locke.*

(b) Fig. To make a first rough commencement of an inquiry or project.

(2) Technically:  
(a) Fortif. To open the trenches or begin the works of the siege.

(b) Naut. To bring the anchor up from the ground in which it is fixed.

18. To break in, v. t. & i.  
(1) Transitive:  
(a) Of a window, a door, &c.: To drive in by violence.

(b) Of a horse: To tame, to teach obedience to.

(2) Intransitive:  
(a) Of persons: To enter without proper intimation of one's coming, to intrude upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This, this is he, softly awhile, / Let us not break in upon him."—*Windsor Annals*.

"The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, breaks in upon conversation, and drives down all before him."—*Locke.*

(b) Of things: Irrevocably to enter the mind. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(c) Of light: To illuminate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And yet, methinks, a beam of light breaks in / On our departing soul."—*Addison.*

(d) Of calamity: Suddenly to affect.

"Calamities may be seized at hand, and radiant to break in suddenly upon us, when we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off."—*Boyle.*

(e) Of women: "I.e., womanish feeling, or anything similar: To overcome, to make way into the mind irrevocably.

"I feel the woman breaking in upon me, / And melt about my heart, my tears will flow."—*Shakespeare.*

19. To break into:  
(1) Lit. To enter by breaking a hole, or by forcing a passage against any obstruction.

"... and then break into his son-in-law's house."—*Br. vii. 14.*

"And they came up into Judah, and brake into it."—*2 Chron. xli. 17.*

(2) Fig. To enter suddenly and irresistibly.  
"Almighty Power, by whose means we command, / Heavens, fortions, elements stand."—*Shakespeare.*

"Take this faint glimmering of thyself away, / Or break into my soul with perfect day."—*Arden.*

20. To break jail: To break out of the jail in which one is confined. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

21. To break joints:  
"Masonry, bricklaying, &c.: To lay bricks, shingles, or anything similar, so that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in that previously deposited.

22. To break loose:  
(1) To escape from captivity.

"Who would not, finding way, break loose from hell, / Though thither doom'd? / Thou wouldst thyself, no doubt, / And boldly venture to whatever place / Farthest from pain."—*William: P. L. bk. iv.*

(2) To shake off moral or other restraint.

"If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and break loose from all our engagements to Him, we release God from all the promises He has made to us."—*Tillotson.*

23. To break off, v. t. & i.:  
(1) Transitive:  
(a) Lit. To detach from, as to break a branch from a tree, a geological specimen from a rock.

(b) Fig. To disavow one thing from another, to terminate abruptly.

"... and break off thy sins by righteousness."—*Deut. iv. 2.*

"... and Perenna, indignant at the treachery of the Tarquins, breaks off his connection with them."—*Levi: Ear. Rom. Hist. (1845), ch. xli. pt. 1, § 5, vol. ii. p. 78.*

(2) Intransitive:  
(a) Of things material: To come apart from anything to which it was joined.

(b) Figuratively:  
(i) To separate from with violence or effort.

"I must from this shackles and gown break off."—*Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleop. l. 2.*

(ii) To desist abruptly.

"When you begin to consider whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to break off."—*Taggart.*

(iii) To leave off speaking.

"Even here break off, and stand away."—*Shakespeare: Rich. III. iii. 7.*

24. To break one's arm: To dislocate or fracture one of the bones which form its hard portion.

25. To break one's back:  
(1) Lit. To dislocate, or make an approach to dislocating, the vertebrae which support it.

"... had rather crush my sinews, break my back, / Than you should such dishonour undergo."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 1.*

(2) Fig. To disable one's fortune.

"O, may / Have broke their backs with laying manors on / For this great journey."—*Shakespeare: Hen. VIII. i. 2.*

26. To break one's brains: To drive mad.

"Now his papers as well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that break my brains to understand them."—*Pope's Essay (1801).*

27. To break or break one's day: To fail to pay upon the stipulated day.

"When he breaks is of condition / That in no way he broke well his day."—*Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Scott), Group C, 1385-40.*

28. To break one's fast:  
(1) Lit. To eat after a time of fasting or abstinence.

"Now can I break my fast."—*Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Ver. ii. 4.*

(2) To break one's head: To break the skin of one's head, or in an extreme sense of the phrase, to fracture the skull.

"Weak mind and kindly to destruction led; / She break her heart; she'll sooner break your head."—*Dryden.*

29. To break one's heart:  
(1) Lit. To rupture the heart: a rare disease, but one which occasionally occurs.

(2) Fig. To cause one to die, or at least to give way to great depression of spirits by inflicting cruelty or being the cause of calamity. Used—

(a) Of persons:  
"Wee seek the wife had fallen to my part, / I'd break her spirit, or I'd break her heart."—*Burns: The Hesperid Husband.*

(b) Of a body of people taken collectively:  
"The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even broke the heart of his army."—*Clarendon.*

30. To break one's leg:  
(1) Lit. To break one of the bones of which it is composed. (Used non-reflexively or reflexively.)

"... and the soldiers broke the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with Him."—*John xix. 32.*

31. To break one's mind: To open one's mind, to make a communication to one.

"... who seek death? / Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break / My mind, adventure'd humbly thus to speak."—*Dryden.*

32. To break one's neck: To dislocate it, to dislocate or start from their relative positions and conjunction two or more of the vertebrae of the neck.

"I had as lief thus didst break his neck as his finger."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, l. 1.*

33. To break one's spirit: To subdue the spirit, to cause one to cease from offering resistance. (For example, see *break one's heart*.)

34. To break open: Successfully to apply force with the intention of opening. (Used of a door, of a lock, &c., &c.)

35. To break out, v. t. & i.:  
(1) Trans. To break with the effect of making any material thing fall or come out, as to break out a pane of glass.

(2) Intransitive:  
(a) Of material things, or of things in the concrete: To burst forth; to escape from control; to come suddenly forth with more or less of violence, to appear suddenly.

"If I break break out, and catch in thorns."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 2.*

"The flood breaketh out from the inhabitant; even the waters forgotten of the foot."—*Job xxxviii. 41.*

"Observe those stars breaking out above the white surface."—*Lyell: Prog. of Geology (3d ed.) iv. 83.*

(b) Of persons:  
(i) To burst through moral restraint.

(ii) To give way to passion.

"It is thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and break out into this ebullient speech."—*Knollys.*

(c) Of immaterial things, or of things in the abstract: To come with suddenness and violence.

"From whence at length these words break out."—*Butler: Hudibras, ii. 740.*

"There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and break out."—*South.*

37. To break sheer:  
Naut. Of a ship: To sheer clear of its anchor; to be forced by wind, wave or current from its position.

38. To break squares: To cause trouble, give offence.

"Give yourself ten thousand airs, / That with me shall break no squares."—*Beaumont.*

39. To break the balls:  
Billiards: To lead off, or make the first stroke in a game.

40. To break the bands which bind one:  
(1) Lit. To read asunder such bands.

(2) Fig. To cast off restraint or authority.

"Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us."—*Ps. ii. 3.*

41. To break the ice:  
(1) Lit. To fracture actual ice.

(2) Fig. To break through icy stiffness; to break through reticence or hesitation about speaking of a delicate matter, or engaging in a delicate enterprise.

"I will not, said Leobach, break the ice. That is a point of honor with me."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. xiv. 111.*

42. To break the neck:  
(1) Lit. To dislocate the neck. [33.]

(2) Fig. To destroy.

(3) To break the neck of any work: To finish the worst or greater part of the task.

43. To break through, v. t. & i.  
(a) Lit. With a material thing for an object: To effect a break through; to make way through any material thing.

"The three mighty men broke through the host of the Philistines."—*1 Sam. xlii. 18.*

"As deer break through the broom."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.*

(b) Fig. With a thing not material for the object: To burst forth, overcoming all obstacles in the way of progress.

"He resolved his anger breaks through all disguise, / And spare not rude men."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet.*

(2) Intrans. (Produced by the omission of an objective after the transitive verb.) Forcefully to make way through anything.

"He resolved that Balfour should one of his utmost endeavor to break through with his whole body of horse."—*Clarendon.*

44. To break up, v. t. & i.  
(1) Transitive:  
"Shall I be edged against any mineral matter, when this comes to be broken up, it exhibits impressions of the shells."—*Woodward.*



**break-up, a.** The act of breaking up, the state of being broken up.

"The break-up and demolition of both of these."—*J. J. Acad. Soc., xliii, pt. 1, 410.*

**break-a-ble, a.** [Eng. break, and suff. -able.] Able to be broken. (Colgar.)

**break-age** (as *ag*), *a.* [Eng. break, and Eng. -age, suff. -age.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**I.** The act of breaking anything.

"In all the sports of children, were it only in a wren's breakings and defacements, you shall discern a creative instinct."—*Carlyle; Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

**II.** The state of being broken.

"... though no doubt the degradation of a left calf would be more rapid from the breakage of the fallen fragment."—*Darwin; Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix, p. 26.

**3.** Damage done to crockery or other goods by being broken in transit.

**4.** A money compensation for such damage.

**II. Naut.** The leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold. (Smith.)

**break-er, break-er, a.** [Eng. break, -er.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**I.** One who breaks anything.

(a) *Lit.*: One who uses any material thing.

(b) As an intransitive verb.

"The breaker is come up before them; they have broken up, and have passed through the gate."—*Jer. xli, 12.*

**II.** Often in composition; as, "an image-breaker."

(a) *Fig.*: One who violates a promise, a law, human or divine, or anything not made of matter.

(b) Also, in composition; as, "a law-breaker," "a Sabbath-breaker."

"... if thou be a breaker of the law, ..."—*Rom. ii, 13.*

**2.** Without understanding, *careless-breaker*, ...—*Rom. i, 31.*

**3.** (*Chiefly in comp.*) An animal which breaks anything. [*Break-breaker*.]

**4.** An inanimate thing which does so.

**5.** A vessel was broken into foam while passing over a sand-bank, and filled itself with fury on the shore. (Generally in the plural.)

"Old sailors were amazed at the compass which he reversed and the compass which he set on a jetty on a coast."—*Manning; Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

**6.** A pier or some similar structure placed in a river to prevent the ice from injuring the supports of the arches.

**II. Technically:**

**1.** *1. Boat*: A small craft for ship's use. Employed for bringing water aboard in boats, or for containing the water required for a boat's crew absent from the vessel on duty. It is usually kept on deck, and contains the drinking water for the ship's company, being replenished from day to day from the tanks. (*Knibb*.)

**2.** *Flat-manufacture*: The first carding-machine which operates upon the parcels of tow from a reaping-shed. The finisher is the final carding-machine, and operates upon a lap formed of slivers of line. (*Knibb*.)

**break-fast, 'break-fast, a. & a.** [Eng. break; fast.]

**A. As a substantive:**

**I. Literally:**

**1.** The act of breaking a fast, that is, of eating after having been for some time without food. Specially the first meal in the day.

"... while my wife and daughters employed themselves in preparing breakfast, ..."—*Goldsmith; Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. iv.

**2.** The time when the first meal of the day is eaten.

**3.** That which is eaten when the fast is broken.

(1) At the first meal of the day.

"A good piece of bread would be often the best breakfast for my young master."—*Locke*.

(2) At any meal which breaks the temporary fast of a man or an animal.

"Had I been seized by a hungry lion, I would have been a breakfast to the beast."—*Shakspeare; Two Gent. of Verona*, v, 2.

**II. Fig.** That which satisfies one's appetite, desire or aspiration of the human soul at the commencement of one's career. (Corresponding to 3.)

"Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper."—*Bacon*.

**B. As an adjective:** Pertaining to the first meal of the day, or to the time or place where it is eaten.

"One morn' he came not to her hand As he was wont to come, And on her finger perch'd, to stand Pick'ing his morsels."—*Keats; Hyperion*, p. 16.

"Breakfast time, is always a cheerful stage of the day." ...—*De Quincy; Works*, bk. iii, l. 6.

**fast, fat, fare, amidst, whist, fall, father; wét, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; pô, pô, ur, wör, wolf, wörk, wöl, sön, mathe, cbb, cüre, unite, cör, ruel, full; try, Sfriän, a. = ß; ey = ä. qu = k.**

**breakfast-parlor, a.** A parlor designed for the accommodation of a family at breakfast.

"The second was their breakfast-parlor, furnished by blue water's breath."—*Compbell; Theodora*.

**break-fast, v. t. & t.** [Eng. break, -fast.]

**A. Intrans.** To eat the first meal in the day.

"He breakfasted alone." ...—*De Quincy; Works*, bk. iii, l. 165.

**B. Trans.** To provide or furnish with the first meal in the morning. (*Millon*.)

**break-fast ing, pr. par., a. & a.** [*BREAKFAST*.]

**A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As a substantive:**

**I. Gen.** The act of taking the first meal in the day.

**2. Spec.** The act of doing so as one of an invited breakfast-party.

"No breakfasting with them, which consumes a great deal of time."—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

**break-ing, 'break-ing, 'break-yng, pr. par., a. & a.** [*BREAK*, v.]

**A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As if I bore all peace within."—*Shakspeare; As You Like It*, v, 1.

**C. As a substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Of an act:**

(1) The act of fracturing anything.

"And broken windows, which, you know, maketh breaches."—*Shakspeare; The Taming of the Shrew*, Act ii, l. 1.

(2) The act of coming forth suddenly.

"And Jacob was left alone and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the light."—*Gen. xxxii, 24.*

"Until the breaking of the light."—*Tempest*, I, i.

**2. Of the act of vomiting.**

"Breakage or parturage. Vomitus, eructus."—*Prompt. Lib.*

**2. Of a state:** The state of being broken or fractured.

**I. Gen.** In the foregoing sense.

"Therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach made in a wall, a high wall, whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant."—*Isaiah lxxi, 13.*

**2. Spec.** Hankruptcy.

**II. Woven manufacture:** A process in the weaving of woolen manufactures. The combed or slivers are laid out on travelling-frames and joined together to make continuous lengths.

**breaking-down, a. & a.**

**A. As a substantive:** The act of fracturing and crushing down.

**B. As an adjective:** Fracturing and making to fall; rolling so as to consolidate. (*Breaking-down rollers*.)

*Breaking-down rollers:*

*Metal:* Rollers used to consolidate metal by rolling it while hot.

**breaking-engine, a.**

*Machinery:* The first of a series of carding-machines, to receive and act on the lap from the layper; and is usually coarser riveting than the finishing-cards. (*CARDING-MACHINE*.)

**breaking-frame, a.**

*Woolen-manufacture:* A machine in which slivers of carded wool are planked or ridged together and then drawn out to, say, eight times their original length. The slivers are made by hand, combed and covered each end. Early in laid lapping half its length upon the preceding sliver, and the passage between rollers of gradually increasing steel attenuates the sliver. (*Knibb*.)

**breaking-in, a.**

**1.** The act of bursting suddenly in upon. (*Litt. & fig.*)

"They came upon me as a sudden breaking in of waters."—*Job xxi, 14.*

**2.** The act or process of taming a young horse.

**breaking-joint, a.**

The same as *BREAK-JOINT* (q. v.).

**breaking-machine, a.**

*Flat-manufacture:* A machine for shortening flax-staple, to adapt it to be worked by a certain kind of loom. It is composed of a horizontal cut-lax or cut-lax. The machine is also known as a cutting-machine or flax-breaker.

**breaking-out, breaking out, a.** The act of something breaking forth or appearing.

"... letters informing him of the breaking out of scarlet fever among his children."—*Tyndall; Frig. of Matter*, bk. iii, l. 311.

**break-män, a.** [*BRAEMAN*.]

**break-neck, 'break-neck, a. & a.** [*ENG. break; neck*.]

**A. As a substantive:**

**1.** A fall by which the neck is broken.

**2.** A precipice fitted to break the neck of any one who falls over it. (*Litt. & fig.*)

"I must forsake the court; I do it or no, is certain to me a break-neck."—*Shakspeare; Winter's Tale*, I, 2.

**B. As an adjective:** Fitted to break the neck; in which sense it is usually used in the proverb.

"Also, and the leaps from raft to raft were so often of a break-neck character." ...—*Carlyle; Sartor Resartus*, bk. i, lib. ix, l. 1.

"This way the chamois leapt; her nimble feet Have baffled me; my gains to-day will scarce repay my breakfast's treat."—*Brown; Manfred*, I, 2.

**'break-promise, a.** [*ENG. break; promise*.]

One who habitually breaks his promise.

"I will that you my most pathetic break-promiser and the most holier lover."—*Shakspeare; As You Like It*, v, 1.

**break-shäre, a.** [*A corruption of brary* (L. *brary*).] Distraction; drowsiness. (*Syllabic*.)

**break-stone, a.** [*The Eng. translation of Lat. *aurifragia* a plant, anciently supposed to dissolve stones*—*L. c.*, *calcis in the bladder*.]

**1.** *Bot.*: A small plant of the genus *Saxifraga* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**2.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**3.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**4.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**5.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**6.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

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**45.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**46.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)

**47.** *Pharmacology* (*Saxifraga*). (*Prior*.)



(1) In the foregoing sense.

(2) To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the side of the horse, in order to get on.

2. *Fig.* To oppose breast to breast, or breast to any obstacle opposed to one's progress.

"The hardy Swiss  
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes." *Julien*.

"Jale of the free 'twas then their champion stood,  
Breasting 'tween the combat's wildest food."  
*Hemans: Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.*

3. *Intransitive:*

*Of a horse:* To spring up or forward. The use of the word is derived from the action of a horse's breast when he leaps forward. (*Scott*).

"Then next up, and stoop, and breast,  
Then stood to blow."  
*Burns: The Great Farmer's Salvation.*

*breast-bone*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; bone*.] The bone in which the ribs terminate in front, which is called anatomically the sternum.

"The belly shall be enlaced, by shadowing the flank,  
And under the breastbone." *Peacock.*

*breast-rod*, *pa. par.* & *s.* [*REAR-rod*, *v.*]

*A. As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

*tb.* *As adjective:*

*In compos.*: Having a breast of a particular character, as well-breasted, single and double-breasted, &c. (Used of persons or things).

"Bling me well-breasted!" *Fiddes: Life of Card. Wolsey*, App. p. 126.

*breast-fast*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; fast*.]

*Naut.*: A large rope to stiffen a ship by her side to a quay or to another vessel.

*breast-hook*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; hook*.]

*Naut.*: A thick piece of timber shaped like a knee, which is placed across the stem of a vessel to unite the bows on either side, and strengthen the whole forepart.

*breast-le*, *s.* [*Eng. breast*, and Scotch and O. Eng. dimin. suff. *-le* = *Eng. -y*.] A little breast. (*Scott*).

"Oh, what a poole's in thy breast!"

*B. & B.* *Ing. pr. par.* & *s.* [*REAR-rod*, *v.*]

*A. & B.* *Ing. pr. par. and adjective*: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

*C. As substantive:*

1. *Mill.*: The curved masonry against which the shuttle side of a breast-rod works, and which prevents the water from slipping past the wheel.

2. *Faper-making*: The concrete bed against which the wheel of a rag-machine works; between the two the throat. (*Rio*).

*breast-knot*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbons worn by women on the bosom.

"Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same schizophrenia from the influence of this breast-knot?" *Addis, French.*

*breast-pin*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; pin*.] A pin worn on the breast to fasten the dress, for ornament or for both; a brooch.

*breast-plate*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; plate*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally*: Of plates of a material kind:

(1) *Of iron*:

(a) Armor in the form of a metallic plate worn upon the breast.

"Gaiest shield, helm, breastplate, and, instead of those,  
Five sharp sword-stones from the next brook he chose."  
*Chaucer*.

(b) Such a plate, not for defense but for ornamental purposes, on the breast of a Jewish high priest. It was made of richly-embroidered cloth, and with four rows of precious stones each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes. (*Exod. xxviii. 15-20, xxxi. 1-21*).

"And he put the breastplate upon him; also he put in this breastplate the Urim and the Thummim." *Lev. viii. 8*.

(2) *Of animals*:

(a) A plate upon the breast of the apocryphal locusts.

"And they (the locusts) had breastplates, as it were breastplates of iron." *Jer. li. 8*.

(b) A plate of shell covering the breast of a tortoise or other chelonian reptile.

"While staying in this upper region, we lived entirely upon tortoise-meat: the breastplate counted (as the Goshute do count on coars) with the shell on it very good."  
*Weyers: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870)*, ch. xvii, p. 277.

(c) A leather band worn round the neck of a horse, attached to the head of the saddle and to the saddle-girths. (Used only for riding purposes).

2. *Fig. Of defense not material*: Means of defense against spiritual assault.

"... having on the breastplate of righteousness." *Ephes. vi. 14*.

*II. Forging instruments*: A plate which receives the hammer and of a drill, and by which pressure is applied. Formerly held against the breast, it still retains its name, even when otherwise supported. [*REAR-rod*, *v.*]

*breast-plate*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; plate*.] A plate driven by the breast, used for paring turf.

"The breastplough, which a man shows before him."  
*Marston*.

*breast-rail*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; rail*.]

*Arch., Naut., &c.*: The upper rail on a balcony, or on the breastwork of the quarter-deck of a vessel, or any similar place.

*breast-rope*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; rope*.]

1. *Naut.*: The same as *breast-band* (q. v.).

2. *Plural*: Those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. (*Horrie*).

*breast-work*, *s.* [*Eng. breast; work*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: A rule fieldwork thrown up as high as the breast, or as high, for the purpose of defense; a parapet.

"Sir John Astley cast up breastworks, and made a redoubt for the defense of his men." *Cyprien*.

2. *Figuratively*:

1. *Fortif.*: A hastily-constructed parapet wall of water carrying itself as true as if controlled by a mason's plumb-line. (*De Quincy: Works (ed. 1824)*, i. 102).

*II. Technically:*

2. *Arch.*: The parapet of a building.

3. *Ship-building*: A railing or balustrade standing on the breast of a deck, as on the forward end of the quarter-deck or roundhouse. The beam supporting it is a breastbeam.

*breath*, *breeth*, *brethe*, *breth*, *s.* [*A. S. breath*, *bræth*, *bræth*, *bræth*.] (*Chaucer*, *c.* 1, 491-92).

*I. Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Of man and the other animal creation*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in the process of respiration. (*II.* 1.)

"Brethe, *Asilus, alius, apiramus*," *Prompt. Parv.*

"O messenger, faithful of drunkenness,  
Strong is thy breath, thy lynde falten ay."  
*Chaucer*, *c.* 1, 491-92.

(2) The act or power of breathing, or of respiration.

"He giveth to all life, and breath;" *Acts vii. 55*.

(3) A single respiration; hence used figuratively for an instant. (*3*.) *In a breath* at one and the same time, together.

"You menace me, and court me, in a breath."  
*Dequien*.

(4) An odor, smell, exhalation.

"The breath of the byrton hit that hill blande were."  
*Chaucer*, *c.* 1, 102.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Life; that which gives or supports vitality or inspiration in anything.

"That hadde his breth of most bynoman."  
*Romance of the Rose*.

"Quench, oh quench not that flame! It is the breath of your being."  
*Longfellow: Children of the Lovers' Supper*.

(2) Time for breathing (lit. or fig.), a respite, pause.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord,  
Before I possibly speak."  
*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, *l.* 2.

(3) The duration of a breath, an instant. (*1*.)

(4) Words, language, anything uttered.

"Ere was this world's breath, which came  
Between the good and brave!"  
*Brown: The Kaiser's Feast*.

(5) Mere air; emptiness.

"Vows are but breath, and breath a vapor is."  
*Shakspeare: Love's Labor's Lost*, *l.* 2.

"Covenant being but words and breath have no force to oblige." *Hobbes: Leviathan*.

(6) Rage, fury. "His blood eigne  
That fills brymly for breath bryate as the gleyde."  
*Morte Arturie*, *l.* 16.

(7) Opinion, sentiment; tendency of thought.

"For it seems often merely to repeat a partial expression of one's mind. I would say hear his breath about this business." (*Scott*).

(II) *Of nature:*

1. *Lit.*: Air gently in motion; a very slight breeze.

"Anon out of the north east the noys blyssed,  
Which both the brother and blowe vnto his waiters."  
*Early Eng. Adm. Poems (ed. Morris)*; *Pastorel*, *l.* 138.

"Not a breath of wind; a solemn stillness; all nature fast asleep." *Southey: Letters*, *no. 256*.

2. *Figuratively*:

"... and at the same time upon it, as were, a win  
dow to the outer world through which an occasional breath  
of ever to the southeast might filter the self-  
absorption of university life." *London Times*, Nov. 17, 1877.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Physiol.*: For details regarding the organic nature of the action of which breathing depends, see LUNGS. For the process of breathing itself see RESPIRATION. From 250 to 400 cubic feet of air are drawn into the lungs in 24 hours. The air expired is different, both in volume and composition, from that which was inspired. Each hour an adult man takes in 450 to 550 grains of oxygen, and emits in the same period about 632 grains of carbonic acid, about 45 to 50 grains of nitrogen, and 9,720 grains of water vapor. Hence a continued supply of fresh air, laden with oxygen, is needed to maintain life.

For the want of it, out of 146 prisoners shut up in a hole at but only a room too small for its occupants, 125 perished in eight hours, as did 261 out of 300 who had been prisoners confined in a cave after the battle of Austerlitz. [*Atk.*]

2. *Music*: The signs to mark where breath is to be taken and so on. (*Grove*).

*III. In special phrases:*

1. *Below one's breath*: The same as *under one's breath*.

2. *In breath*:

(1) Breathing, alive.

"When your first queen's again in breath,"  
*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, *v. 1*.

(2) *I am scarce in breath*, my lord. *Shakspeare: King Lear*, *l.* 2.

3. *Out of breath*: Breathless, exhausted.

4. *Under one's breath*: Very quietly, in fear.

"The result of the adventure said to be spoken of under our breath and in secret." *H. Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*.

5. *With bated breath*: In a humble, subservient voice.

"Shall I bend low, and in a bowman's knee,  
With bated breath, and hammering humours,"  
*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, *l.* 2.

6. *Breath of Life*: The soul.

"Yet one dumb  
Parson may [address him], but all I cannot die:  
Till that pure breath of life, the spirit of man  
Whom God inspired, cannot together perish  
With this corporal clod."  
*Milton: Par. Lost*, *l.* 792-791.

7. *To take one's breath* (lit. or fig.): To pause, to recover one's breath.

8. *To catch one's breath*: To prevent one from breathing freely.

9. *To hold one's breath*: To be eagerly expectant.

*breath-figure*, *s.* A figure produced by the breath after a coin or anything similar has been laid upon a plate of smooth metal or glass. The figure is that of the coin. Electricity may have to do with its production.

*breath-giver*, *s.* He who gives life, or the power of breathing; God.

"Peace, wicked woman, peace wrothly to breast, that  
dost not acknowledge the breath-giver; most wrothly  
thou hast him that breathes against him, through  
whom thou speakst." *Shakspeare: As You Like It*, *l.* 2.

*breath-a-bie*, *s.* [*Eng. breathe*; *a-bie*.] That may be breathed, fit to be breathed.

"The expelled carbonic acid from the blood, and the taking in of an equivalent amount of oxygen from the air, go on so long as the life is breathable." *Corradi*, *l.* 2.

*breath-a-bie-ness*, *s.* [*Eng. breatheable*; *ness*.] The quality of being breathable, or fit to be breathed.

*breath*, *breath*, *brethyn*, *brethe*, *v. i. & t.* [*BREATH*, *s.*]

*A. Intransitive:*

1. *Literally*: Of beings:

1. To inhale or exhale air, to respire.

"Whil' pilt thou art above and breathless," *Wells*, *l.* 2.

"Brethyn, or nadyn. *Spice, anio, aspiro*," *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To have the power of respiration, to live.

"... he left none remaining; but when destroyed  
all that breathed, as the Lord God of Israel commanded."  
*Joshua*, *l.* 40.

ste, flt, fire, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wét, here, camel, hér, thère; pine, plit, aire, sir, marine, gò, pòt, or, wère, wolf, wòrk ʔəb mæte ebb, eire, unale, cùr, rôle, füll; try, Syrián, m. = e; ey = a. qu = kw.

## I. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: To take breath, to recover one's self.

"He presently followed the victory as hot upon the heels, that he suffered them not to breathe, or gather themselves together again."—*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

## 2. Of things:

(1) To pause as air, to exhaled.

"Shall I not, then, be stilled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no breathless air breathes in."  
*Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.*

(2) To live; to be actively in motion.

"Deep thoughts of majesty and might  
For ever breathing there."  
*Hemans, Eryll Wm.*

## B. Transitive:

1. With a cognate object:

1. Literally: To inhale or exhale.  
"Glads are they that therein sail,  
Once more to breathe the balmy gale."  
*Wilton, Isle of Palma, III. 208.*

## II. Figuratively:

1. To emit as a breath, to set in motion softly; to exhale, to be redundant of.

(1) Of air or wind which winter breathes his kindest air."  
*Copper, Table Talk.*

## (2) Of music:

"As aud, as I wake, sweet music breathes."  
*Milton, El. Proserpina.*

## (3) Of odors:

"His altar breathes  
Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers."  
*Milton, P. L., bk. II.*

## 2. To declare or express.

(1) By speech.  
(a) In a bad sense: To threaten.  
"Some recommended caution and delay; others breathed nothing but war."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

(b) Of prayers or voices: To utter softly.  
"I have toward heaven breathed a secret vow."  
*Shakspeare, Mer. of Venice, III. 4.*

## (2) By outward signs:

"And his whole figure breathed intelligence."  
*Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. I.*

3. To set in motion or act upon with the breath.  
"They breathe the flute or strike the vocal wire."  
*Tristram.*

## II. With an object not cognate:

## 1. Literally:

1. To give time or rest for breathing to.  
"After him came spurring hard  
A gentleman, almost foremost with speed,  
That scolded by his breast the reins of his horse."  
*Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV., I. 1.*

2. (Reflexively): To take recreation; to take exercise.

"I think that was created for men to breathe themselves upon."  
*Shakspeare, All's Well, II. 2. (Mares).*

"... they had also of ancient time divers other Meads of pleasure and recreation, planted in divers parts of this country, in which they used to breathe themselves."  
*Landgrave, Paraph. of Kent, p. 228.*

3. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

"Christian began to pant, and said, 'I dare say this is a breathing hill.'"  
*Bunyan, F. F., pt. II.*

## II. Figuratively:

1. To allow to rest for a time.

"Thou, when no more couldst give him to him approach,  
His breath of his sword, and raised him till day."  
*Spenser, F. F., VI. xi. 47.*

2. To give air or vent to.

"She sank down at her feet in fits, so that they were forced to breathe a vein."  
*Richardson, Clarissa, vol. VII, lett. 25.*

## 3. In special phrases:

(1) To breathe again:

(1) Lit.: To take breath afresh.  
(2) Fig.: To recover one's senses or courage, to be revived in mind.

## 2. To breathe out:

(1) Lit.: To emit as breath.

(2) To exhale. [B. I. II. 1.]  
"When that should breathe out their souls in the bosom of their mothers."  
*Wright, Lament, II. 2.*

(b) To utter breathlessly. [B. I. II. 2. 1.]  
"So desperate thither all hopes of their lives,  
Breath out invectives gained the heavy V. L. 4.

"And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter."  
—*Acts i. 1.*

3. To breathe into: To cause to pass into as a breath.

"He breathed into me the breath of life, a vital active spirit."  
—*Isaiah of Feiz.*

"To breathe after: To aspire to, aim at.

"We disown ourselves to be his creature, if we breathe not after a resemblance to him in what he is inimitable."  
*Charnock, Discourses, II. 205.*

5. To breathe one's last: To die

breathed, pa. par. & a. [BREATH, v.]

1. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Each heart shall echo to the strain  
Breathed in the warrior's prison."  
*Hemans, The Crusader's War-Song.*

## II. Specially:

1. Full of breath; having good breath or wind; stout.

"Thy speechless as an swift as breathed stage."  
*Shakspeare, Tem. of Wind, Ind. II.*

2. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Mr. Tullaghmore arrives in his turret-room, a little breathless by the journey up."—*Dickens, Little House.*

"Breathe-man," "breath-e-man," s. [Eng. breathe; -man.] One who blows a horn, trumpet, &c.

"Bremly the brethrens braggies in trouppes"  
*Morte Arthur, 4.107.*

breath-ér, "breath-ere, s. [Breath(e); -er.]

## 1. Literally:

1. One who breathes, or lives.

"When all the breathers of this world are dead,  
You still shall live."  
*Shakspeare, Sonnets, 81.*

2. One who utters or publishes anything.

"Raid, thy brother, or blowers, of manna and betray,  
or slaying into disciples of the Lord, can sigh to the prince of peace, and aside of him epistle into him as a synagoga."  
*Wright, Acts i. 1.*

"No particular scandal one can touch,  
But it confounds the shabber."  
*Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.*

## II. Figuratively:

1. An insipid; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

"The breather of all life does now aspire."  
*Norris.*

2. That which puts out of breath or exhausts.

"It is a breather."—*Dickens, Dombey and Son.*

3. An exercise gallop, to improve the wind.

breath-fúl, s. [Eng. breath; full.]

1. Literally: Full of breath or wind.

"And eke the breath full bellows blow unmade,  
Like to the Northwind, that none could hume."  
*Spenser, F. F., v. 11. 38.*

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) Full of odor.

"Fresh Costmaria, and breath full Camomill."  
*Spenser, Faerie Queene, 106.*

(2) Full of life; living.

breath-íng, "breth-íng, "breth-íng, "breth-íng, s. par. & s. [BREATH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But, oh! the life in Nature's green domains,  
The breathing sense of joy when flowers are springing."  
*Hemans, The Solitude of Tintern.*

## C. As substantive:

## 1. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of inhaling and exhaling by easy respiration.

"The laborious breathing necessary in high regions would, we have some reason to believe, increase the size of the lung."  
*Young, Discourse, Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. vi, p. 190.*

## (2) The breath.

"His breath breathing that perfume."  
*Shakspeare, Cymbeline, II. 2.*

(3) Air in gentle motion; a very light breeze, a breath of air.

"No gentle breathings from thy distant sky  
Come o'er his path, and whisper."  
*Hemans, Elipheus.*

"Vast as it is, it answers as it flows  
The breathings of the lightest air that blows."  
*Copper, Retirement.*

(4) Exercise taken to promote ease of respiration.

"Here is a lady that wastes breathing too."  
*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, II. 2.*

## (5) A breathing-place, a rest.

"The warmth thence the chinks, and make  
New breathings whence new nourishment she takes."  
*Dryden.*

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) An aspiration or earnest desire, accompanied by easy respiration.

"Thou hast heard my voice; hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry."  
*Lam., III. 56.*

(2) Any gentle influence or aspiration, as "the breathings of the spirit."

(3) Utterance, publicity by word of mouth.

"I am sorry to give breathing to my purpose."  
*Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop., I. 2.*

## II. Technically:

## (1) Grammar:

(a) Aspiration; the sound produced by the use of the letter h.

(b) Greek Grammar: A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to denote aspiration. There are two kinds: the rough breathing (*spiritus asper*), indicated by a  $\text{h}$  (aspiras), signifies that the vowel is to be pronounced as it preceded by the letter h; the smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*), indicated by a  $\text{c}$  (aspiras), signifies the absence of any aspirate.

(c) Hunting: This word, applied to the stag, has the same meaning as *stag*. [B. I. II. 2.]

## breathing-place, s.

1. An outlet or vent for breathing or the passage of air.

2. A place for taking breath; a pause.

"That course, or breathing-place, in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French and almost every fall of the melody."—*Defense of Poetry.*

## breathing-pore, s.

Bot.: A pore in the cuticle of plants.

breathing-space, s. Room or time for breathing, or recovering one's self.

"There the common enemy's no shelter, shall have scope and breathing-space."  
*Tempest, Lookly Hall.*

breathing-time, s. A time or space for recovering one's breath [lit. & fig.]; a pause; relaxation.

"This breathing-time the nation took; and then  
Resumed the thread of her discourse."  
*Dryden, The Hind and Panther, II.*

"We have grown wise enough to shrink from unnecessary interference in foreign affairs; and it behoves us to turn this happy breathing-time to the best account."  
*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 1, 1888.*

breath-ing, s. The space of time in which one could take a breath; a moment, an instant. [BREATH, v.]

"Bad and blasted in a breathing-while."  
*Shakspeare, Venice's Adonis, 1.12.*

breath-íng, s. [Eng. breath; -less.]

## 1. Literally:

1. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Trying his followers, till their form, bent,  
Stood faint and breathless, but undaunted yet."  
*Milton, The Abencerrages, c. 1.*

## 2. Dead, lifeless.

"Defends the breathless carcass on the ground,  
Furious he flies, his march to engage."  
*Pope, Homer's Iliad, vi. 283-4.*

3. Attended with exhaustion or want of breath.

"How I remember that breathless flight."  
*Longfellow, The Golden Legend, iv.*

II. Figuratively: Excited, eager; holding one's breath in anxiety or eagerness.

"And inspiration beams upon his brow,  
While, thronging round him, breathless thousands  
Gaze."  
*Hemans, The Abencerrages, II.*

breath-íng, s. adv. In a manner indicating exhaustion or want of breath.

breath-íng, s. [Eng. breath; -less; -ness.] The state of being breathless, or out of breath.

"Methinks I hear the soldiers and base officers when they were rolling that early sunset (for such we probably conceive) to the mouth of the vault with much tell and a breathing-kind."  
*Spenser, Faerie Queene, 106.*

breath-íng, s. [Eng. breath; -y] Full of air or wind, windy.

"Lightning is less flamy and less breathy."  
*Spenser, Faerie Queene, 106.*

brecc-í-s (as ch), s. [Ital. breccia; Fr. brèche:] 1. a breach, 2. a fragment.

1. Building: A kind of material composed of a mass of angular fragments, closely cemented together in such a manner that when broken they form broken or notched.

2. Geol.: The word has now a more extended signification. It signifies a rock composed of angular or distinguished from rounded fragments united by a cement of lime, oxide of iron, &c. The fragments of course are derived from pre-existing rocks. Presumably these are not far off if the fragments had been transported from a distance by water, their angles would have been rounded off. There are quarries of breccia, famous breccias, volcanic breccia, bon breccias, &c.

"... faced with barricades of limestone rock, inter-mixed with fragments of breccia, or pebbles imbedded in some softer substance which has hardened around them like mortar."  
*Scott, Rob Roy, ch. xxiii.*

"I noticed a few streams in the Pampas were paved with a breccia of bones."  
*Howells, A Journey round the World (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 124.*

ból, bŏl; pŏlt, jŏlt; cat, cŏl, ohorus, -cian, -tŏan = shan. -tion, -sion = shŏn;

chŏn, bench; gŏ, gem; thŏn, this; pŏl, -sion = shŏn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŏs. -ble, -dis, &c. = bŏl, pŏl.















**Mrs.** A new fluid of unknown composition, first found by Sir David Brewster, and occurring in the cavities of various crystals in Scotland, Brazil and Australia.

**brēx 1. s. a.** [From *Gr. brexia* a wetting, *brechō* to wet, possibly because the fine large leaves afford one a protection against rain.]

**Brēx 2. s. a.** A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Brexiaceae (*Brexiada*). The species are Mada-gascar trees, commonly called by gardeners *Thou-siastrum*. They have firm, spiny, or entire leaves, and axillary rose flowers.

**brēx 1. s. a. m. s. pl.** [From *Mod. Lat. brexia* (q. v.), fem. pl. adjectival *adjective*.]

**Brēx 2. s. a.** Brexiade, an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Forty-third or Saxifragal Alliance. He distinguishes them as Saxifragal Eo-geae, with consolidated styles and many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and sun-ambles.

**brēx 1. s. a. m. s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suffix *-ae*.]  
**Brēx 2. s. a.** The English name of the order Brexiaceae (q. v.).

**brēy, v. t.** [A. S. *breggan*, *breggan* to frighten.] To terrify.

**To breggan.** But a serpent all wily.  
That bregges them all standard thereby;—  
Warton, VI. 4, 36.

**brēyde, v. t.** [BRAID (1), v.] (Pronoun *Pare*).  
**brēy dyu, v. t.** [BRAID (1), v.] To upbraid. (Pronoun *Pare*).

**brēyde, s.** [BROTHER.] (Pronoun *Pare*).  
**brēyde, s.** [BROTHER.]

**brēythe, v. t.** [BRAID (2), v.] To crush.  
"And bregged uppe into his bryne and blyngst his mygh."—  
Bos. Eng. Hist. Poems (ed. Morris's *Classical*, 1411).

**brēz 1. s. a.** [BRAZILIAN.] The same as BRAZILIAN (q. v.).

**brī-ar, s. & a.** [BRIER.]

**brīar-rose, s.** [BRIER-ROSE.]

**brīar-tooth, s.** [BRIER-TOOTH.]

**brīar 1. s. a.** [From *Lat. Briarius* = pertaining to Briarus, and *brī* = briar.]

**1. Class. Myth.** Pertaining to Briarus, a son of Coelus and Tellus, or of Ether and Tellus, who had a hundred heads and fifty heads.

**2. Ord. Lang.** Having a hundred hands.

**brībe, v. t.** [O. Fr. *brībier* = present, gift.]  
"1. Robbery, plunder."

**"Bribery, or bribe. Misaction."** (Pronoun *Pare*).  
"A reward or consideration for any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct."

**"One who accepts not where he is guilty?"**  
York. "Tis thought, my lord, that you took bribes of France."

**And, being prosecutor, stay'd if the soldiers' pay?**  
By means whereof, his highness hath lost France."

**York. "Tis thought, my lord, that you took bribes of France."**

**brībe-deavouring, s.** *Eager for bribes.*

**brībe-pander, s.** One who procures bribes.

**brībe-worthy, s.** Worthy of a bribe; worth bribing.

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**"Or would it be possible for the lawyers or men to starve out the rest."**—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

**2. To influence or bring over to one's side in any way.**

**"How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide  
You brēw'd to combat on the English side."**

*Dryden.*

**3. To offer or give bribes.**

**"The hard may supplicate, but cannot bribe."**  
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(2) Bricks collected, as a material.

"Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of brick, and that he had least of it marble."—*Diction. of Art.* p. 14.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) A species of loaf, so called from its shape somewhat resembling a brick. It is a loaf of bread of different sizes; as, a penny brick, a three-penny brick, a quarter brick, i. e. a quarter loaf.

(2) A penny brick, on which we made a comfortable meal. —*Scott*: *Scott's Household*.

(3) A good fellow. (Colloquial.)

He's a daisy little brick. —*Thackeray*.

(3) In the technical sense, the gold and silver of the mines are made up in the form of bricks, and are known as gold or silver bricks.

(4) Brick is his hat, used of a person intoxicated.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Arch.** A molded and burned block of tempered clay. The word is also applied to the block in its previous conditions as a molded plastic mass, and as a dried block in which the water hygroscopically combined with the clay is driven off. When this condition is accepted as a finality, the block so dried is an adobe. The burning of the previously dried brick drives off the chemically combined water, and forever changes the character of the mass. An adobe may become re-saturated with water, and resume its plasticity; a brick may become brittle and disintegrate.

**Arch-brick** is an iron grating the size of a brick, or a perforated brick, let into a wall to allow the passage of air.

**Arch-brick** usually means the hard-burned, partially vitrified brick from the arches of the brick-clamp in which the fire is made and maintained.

A brick is a vessel-shaped is known as a compass-brick. A coping-brick is one for the upper course of a wall; *clinker*, a brick from an arch of the kiln, so named from the sharp glass sound when struck; a *roving-brick*, one for a coping course on a wall; *feather-edged brick*, of prismatic form, for arching; *round brick*, etc.

**Brick** is a material of great value, and is made of intractable material, so as to resist fusion in furnaces and kilns; *adobe-brick*, with openings for ventilation; *arch-brick*, etc.

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in, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.













as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
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pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = á. qu = kw





## B. As adjective:

1. *Lat.*: So as to scatter seeds in all directions.  
2. *Fig.*: Widely spread, scattered freely or indiscriminately.

"For sowing broadcast the seeds of crime."

*Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.*

C. As adjective: Cast in all directions, in place of being sown in drills. (*Lat.* & *Fig.*)  
"Broadseed sower. Agric.: A machine for sowing seeds broadcast."

## broad-cloth, s. &amp; a.

A. As a *substantive*: A kind of fine woven cloth, exceeding twenty-nine inches in width.  
"Broadcloth sower. Agric.: A machine for sowing seeds broadcast."

B. As a *verb*: Made of broad-cloth.

"Or else, be sure, your broad-cloth breeches  
Will be or be smooth, nor hold their stitches."

*Swift.*

## broad-gauge, s.

(1) The distance, a foot  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches, between the lines of track on the standard or broad-gauge rails in the U. S. in contradistinction from the narrow-gauge, which is anything less than four feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width.

The narrow-gauge has been extensively used in constructing lines in the mountainous country of the western part of the U. S., also in lumber and logging localities.

broad-glass, s. Glass in large sheets for cutting into panes.  
broad-halfpenny, s. [BORD HALFPENNY.] (*Warton.*)

"Broad-head, s. The head of a broad-arrow."

broad-leaf, s. A tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, a native of Jamaica. The wood is used for staves, scantlings, and shingles. It is sometimes mistaken for the almond-tree, from the similarity of the fruit.

## broad-leaved, a. [BROAD-LEAVED.]

## broad-leaved, a.

1. *Lat.*: Having broad leaves.  
"Narrow and broad-leaved *cyprus* grass."—Woodward;  
*On Plants.*

2. *Fig.*: Having a broad rim; broad-brimmed.

## broad-mouthed, a.

1. *Lat.*: Having a broad mouth.  
2. *Fig.*: Chattering like the king, corroborated or strengthened with the broad-sail."—*Jas Sigill.*, p. 2.

## broad-open, a. Wide open.

"To walk with eyes broad-open to your grave."

*Dryden.*

broad-pennant, s. A swallow-tailed tapering flag, the mark-bearer of a man-of-war. It is the distinctive sign of a commodore.

broad-piece, s. An obsolete English gold coin in use before the guinea.  
"... those who mastered  
that, whereat a broad-piece was to be used or sold,  
this hero was a mere Ensign,  
a mere Harpagon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*



broad-sail, s. The authoritative seal of any nation or state, especially the Great Seal of England.

"Is not this to deny the king's broad-sail?"  
*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist, p. 61.*

"Enter whom (the chancelor's) hands upon all charters,  
emulsions, and create of the king, corroborated or  
strengthened with the broad-sail."—*Jas Sigill.*, p. 2.

## broad-sail, v. c.

1. *Lat.*: To seal with the Great Seal.  
2. *Fig.*: To seal, to seal.  
"Thy presence broad-seals our delights for pure."  
*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revel, s. 296.*

broad-seed, s. The English name of Uloerim, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The solitary species is from Barbary.

## broad-set, a. Thickly, strongly framed.

broad-sheet, broadsheet, s. The same as broad-side, s. (*See* *broadsheet*).

"... and oral recitation anticipated the advent of the broadsheet and the book."—*Shaw: Intro. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

## broad-side, broadside, s.

1. The side of a ship as contradistinguished from its bow and stern.  
"The vessel's broadside veers  
Till all its broadside on its (the whippersnapper's) center  
beats."—*Palmer: Whippersnapper, s. 296.*

2. A volley fired simultaneously from all the guns on one side of a ship of war.  
"The crash reverberates like the broadside of a man of war through the iron Duke's breast; Volleys round the World (ed. 1870), ch. vi, p. 246.

ste, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; we, wät, here, camel, här, thäre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pä, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whä, sön; mate, cüb, cure, unite, chör, räle, fall; try, Sryäna, m, a = e; ey = ä, qu = kw.

3. A publication consisting of one large printed sheet constituting but a single page or leaf.  
"Broadside of prose and verse written in his praise  
was cried in every street."—*Mumsey: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

"Broad-sighted, a. Having a wide view."

## broad-speaking, a.

1. Speaking broadly or coarsely; using coarse or obscene language.  
"The speaker is smaller as distinguished from each other, as much as the lady priestess and the broad-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath."—*Dryden.*

2. Speaking with a broad accent.

"broad-spoken, a. Broad-speaking; using coarse or obscene language."

## broad-stone, broadstone, s.

A masonry. An ashlar.

## broad-sword, broadsword, s.

A sword with a broad blade.  
"From his belt to his stirrup his broadsword hangs  
down."—*Scott: Robbery, v. 20.*

"By metonymy, those soldiers who were armed with broadswords."

"The whole number of broadswords seems to have been under three thousand."—*Mumsey: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

## broad-tool, s.

A masonry: A stone-mason's chisel, which has an edge  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. It is not used for finish-dressing. The point of the chisel, the point of the punch, the rush-toed, and the bolster (q. v.).

broad-way, s. A wide, open road or highway.  
broad-wise, broadwise, adv. In the direction of the breadth, as contradistinguished from lengthwise, in the direction of the length. (*Lat.* & *Fig.*)

"It is one should with his hand thrust a piece of iron  
broadwise against the flat ceiling of his chamber."  
*Boile.*

"So much of him longwise, too little of him broad-wise,  
and too many sharp angles of him anglewise."—*Dehner: Our Mutual Friend, l. 151.*

broad-yn, v. i. & f. [BROAD, a.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. *Lat.*: To become broad, to spread.

"Low walks the sun and broadens by degrees."  
*Timothy: Seasons, Summer.*

2. *Fig.*: To widen out, become more diffused or extended.

"His principles broadened and enlarged with time;  
and, instead of contracting, only served to mature and  
ripen his nature."—*Scott: Self-Help, p. 18.*

"I have from Freedom been already down  
From precedent to precedent."

*Traveller: Works (Strahan, 1872), p. 262.*

## B. Transitive:

"broad-en-yn, pr. par. & a. [BROADEN, v.]

"Whom, lo! he saw, that broadening from his feet  
and blackening, swallow'd all the land."  
*Traveller: Gulliver.*

broad-ish, a. [Eng. broad, and suffix -ish.]

Somewhat broad.

"The under part of the tail is singularly variegated  
white and black, the black in line, broadish, streaked."  
*Bowdler: Act of Indian Serpents, p. 21.*

broad-ly, adv. [Eng. broad; -ly.]

1. *Lat.*: In a broad manner; widely.

"Great Alpheus flood,  
That broadly flows through Fylde fields."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v.*

2. *Fig.*: Plainly, openly.

"Custine has spoken out more broadly."—*Burke: Prose.*

broad-mess, 'broad messe, s. [Eng. broad; -ness.]

*Fig.*: Literally: The quality of being broad;

breadth.

"Thy stidgen yn on the broadness of erthe."

*Wright: Apoc., st. 8.*

"... three breads in broadness. . . ."  
*Lawrence: A. 1862, p. 140. (Amos.)*

2. *Fig.*: Conspicuous, or, especially, indelicacy of statement or allusion.

"I have used the clearest metaphor I could find, to palliate  
the broadness of the meaning."—*Dryden.*

broad-s, s. [Cf. *Lat. frog* a probe, a poker.]

Corp., a peculiar form of spike driven alongside a

road, which makes a butt-joint against another, to prevent the former from slipping.

(*Knight.*)

bro, s. [From *brodding*, the name of an imaginary place in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was of a gigantic size.]

"Ere the expedition started the Iron Duke has little  
human species figures standing out black against the

evening sky, under the hazy April, like a *brodding* landscape  
with a marchal among a crowd of corks and Lilliputians."  
*London Daily Telegraph, May 30, 1864.*

"bro-bil-lande, pr. par. & a. [Comp. Ital. *brobbio*, a bubble; *Parry: Northey* = to bubble, bubble.] *Weltering.* [BURLLE.]

"Many a bide mane lays there awoke,  
*Broddlands* in his blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

"bro (1), s. [A. S. *broc* (7).] A minnow (7)."

"This was his bro."—*Lappon, 1802. (Strammann.)*

"bro (2), s. [BROCK.]

"bro (3), s. [BROUCH, a.] A rupture.

"bro (4), s. [BROCK.] A badger.

broo skyns, s. A badger's skin.

"... that waten shoats in broo skyns and skyns of gwee."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

brö-cäd, 'brö-cä-dö, s. [Sp. *brocado*.]

1. A kind of silk-stuff, variegated or embossed with gold or silver flowers or other ornaments. The manufacture of brocades was established at Lyons in 1525.

"In this city [Oran] there is very great trade for all sorts of spices, drogues, silks, cloth of silks, brocade, and silks of gold and silver, and all these things come out of Persia."  
*Hakluyt: Voyages, li. 238.*

"... all the finest laces and brocade worn by dukes, counts, and nobles, and all the finest of the world."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. In India: A cloth of gold and silver.

brocade-shell, s. A variegated species of shell. *Conus geographicus*.

brö-cä-död, pa. par. & a. [BROCADE, s.]

Drest in brocade.

12. Worked in the style of brocade.

"A brocade petticoat was stained."—*Johnson: Rambler, No. 107.*

"brö-cä-dö, s. [BROCADE.]

broc-age, 'brök-age (age na lg), s. [BROKE, a.]

1. The management of any business by means of an agent.

"He woech hire by name and by brocage,  
And such he woech him his own page."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 1078.*

2. Agency for another.

"The nature of the brocage;  
I make pines and marriages."  
*Chaucer: Rom. of Rose, 457.*

"So much as the queen of the world has a right to this  
much more the share of every one who has a right to this  
money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his  
good, or laborer, for his hire, or merchant, for his  
brocage."—*Locke.*

3. The gain got by acting as agent.

"He made small choyce; yet sure his honestie  
Got him small gain, but shameless flattery,  
And flittin brocage, and unnamely faults."  
*Spenser: Shep. Man. 20, 24, 25.*

4. The price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust.

"After some troubles in the time of King Richard II.  
for a knight, that some shall be made justice of the Peace,  
for any gift, brocage, favor, or affection."—*Lambard: Kirkestun, ch. vi.*

"brö-cä-dö, 'brök-s-ä-f, s. [BREAK, v.] Broken fragments, broken meat."

"Brocade, or lewage of mete (breaks of mete), P. *Procedimur opus*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by Bartholomew, Bishop of Worms, which was called by the Italians and French *brocade*. (*Hayes.*) A principle or maxim; a canon."

"The scholastic brocade, which has been adopted as the tenth century proposition, is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophy, which are called 'the nominalists.'"  
*Forster: Metaph., p. 261.*

brö-cä-töl, brö-cä-töl-lö, s. [Sp. *brocatel*; Fr. *brocatel*, a kind of brocade.]

1. A kind of coarse brocade, generally made of cotton and silk, or sometimes of cotton only, and used for tapestry, linings of carriages, &c.

"The Vice-Chancellor's chair and desk, covered with brocatel, a kind of brocade and cloth of gold."  
*Ecclésiast. Memoirs, li. 42.*

2. A kind of clouded marble, called also *Sienna marble*. The full name is *Broccatello di Sienna*. It is yellow-reined or clouded with bluish red, sometimes with a tinge of purple.

bro-cel-lö, s. [From Fr. *brocatel*.]

*Fabrics*: A light, thin, silky stuff, used for lining vestments. (*Opificio.*)



broods.

## brod-bä-nä-

1. *an. a.* [From *brodding*, the name of an imaginary place in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was of a gigantic size.]

"Ere the expedition started the Iron Duke has little  
human species figures standing out black against the





**z. Naut.:** The state of a ship so loosened in her frame by age, weakness, or some great straits from crowding sailmates, as to drop at each end, causing the line of her sheer to be interrupted, and termed *hogged*. (*Smyth*.)

**broken-bellied, a.**

1. *Fig.* Captured.  
2. *Fig.* Deformed, corrupted.

"Such is our broken-bellied age, that this *saturn* is turned into *uranus*, and we turn those most acute which are wont to pierce, to *drop*, at each end, causing the line of her sheer to be interrupted, and termed *hogged*. (*Smyth*.)

**broken-down, a.** Which has failed or become useless from breaking down, either literally or from disease or other cause.

1. *Let.* Obsolete. Hall on the back of a broken-down hunter, with ten guineas in my purse. — *Scott*; *Robt. Ing.* ch. ii.

**broken-footed, a.** Having deformed or crippled feet.

"Or a man that is broken-footed or broken-handed." — *Lev. xxi. 18.*

**broken-handed, a.** Crippled in the hand. (See quotation under *broken-footed*.)

**broken-hearted, a.** Having the spirits broken or crushed through grief or anxiety. [*BROKEN*, *A. 11. 2* (b).] (*Id.*)

"I have sent me to bind up the broken-hearted." — *Isa. lvi. 1.*

**broken-legged, broke-legged, a.** Having the legs broken or crippled.

"If he be blind or broke-legged." — *Lev. xxi. 18.*

**broken-man, a.** An outlaw, bankrupt.

**broken-matter, s. Print.** Pages of type distributed and somewhat intermingled.

**broken-space, s. & a.**

1. *Broken-space* *sav.* A fine hand-saw.

**broken-spirited, a.** Having the spirits crushed by fear or trouble; broken-hearted.

"Humbled and broken-spirited, yet glad that they had come so far, they staid forth through the crowd of stern sailors." — *Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

**broken-stowage, s.**

*Naut.* The space in a ship not filled by her cargo. (*Wharton*.)

**broken-twill, s.**

*Textil.* A variety of twill or textile fabric.

**broken-wind, a.** [*BROKENWIND*.] (*Id.*)

**brók'-en-wind, a.** [*Eng. broken; -ly.*] (*Id.*)

1. Not continuously interrupted.

"Sir Richard Hopkins had done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and *giantly*." — *Shakespeare*.

2. In a broken or crushed state; broken-hearted.

"And thus the heart will break, yet *brokenly* live on." — *Byron*; *Childe Harold's Pilgr.* lib. iii.

3. In broken language; not fluently.

"King—O fair Katharine, if you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will let you hear you come from it *brokenly* with your English tongue." — *Shakespeare*.

4. *Brók'-en-wind, s.* [*Eng. broken; -ness.*] (*Id.*)

The quality or state of being broken. (*Id.* & *fig.*)

"Those infirmities that are incident to both [the teeth] whether loose, hollow, rotten, or *broken*." — *Smith*; *Old Age*, p. 83.

It is the brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total extinction of the period that charms me. — *Gray*; *Letter to Maria*.

**brók'-en-wind, a.** [*Eng. broken; wind.*] (*Id.*)

*Farriery.* A disease of the organs of respiration in horses, commonly produced by the rupture of the lung cellular tissue. (*Extr. Eng.*) (*Id.*)

**brók'-en-wind, a.** [*Eng. broken; wind.*] (*Id.*)

1. *Farri.* Suffering from broken wind; affected in the organs of respiration.

2. *Fig.* Dull, heavy.

"Brevetted murmurs, howlings, and sad groans." — *May*; *Lucan*, bk. v.

**brók'-ér, s.** [*In Fr. brocanteur*.] [*Brók*, *v.*] (*Id.*)

1. One who acts in business for another, a middleman, broker, or commission agent.

"I have sent me to bind up the broken-hearted." — *Isa. lvi. 1.*

2. One who deals in merchandise or securities, acting as agent between the seller and the buyer, or between the importer and the consumer. [*Stock-broker*.] (*Id.*)

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4. A hatch, the number hatched at one time.

5. A hen followed by a brood of ducks.—*Spectator*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of brooding over anything.

2. Over which his melancholy sits on brood.—*Shakespeare; Hamlet*, III. 1.

3. The produce, offspring.

4. "Brook things become the hatch and brood of time."  
—*Shakespeare; 2 Henry IV.*, II. 1.

5. A number, batch.

6. A new brood of false witnesses, among whom a villain named Dangerfield was the most conspicuous, infested the courts.—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

7. brood-hen, a. A hen inclined to sit, or kept for sitting on eggs.

8. "The said brood-hen."—*Scott; Brides of Lammer*, ch. vii.

9. brood-hen star, s. An old name for the constellation Ursa Major.

10. This constellation (Great Bear) was also formerly called the Brood-hen in England.—*Poeng Cyclop.*, p. 136.

11. brood-mare, s. A mare kept for the purpose of breeding from.

12. "I'll get y' Dumble, and take the brood-mare myself."  
—*Scott; Joy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

13. brood-sow, brood-sow, s. A sow which has a litter. (*Poetast*.)

14. brood-stock, s. Stock or cattle kept for breeding from.

15. brood (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.] Any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as manganese, black-jack, &c.

16. brood, v. i. & t. [BROOD, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To sit as a hen on eggs.

2. "Dove-like sat on brooding on the vast abyss,  
And made it pregnant."—*Milton; P. L.*, II. 12.

2. To breed.

3. "The happy birds, that change their sky  
To build and brood."—*Trappan; In Memoir*, ch. 16.

4. To cover for protection, as a hen covers her chickens with her wings.

5. "They brood, their brood, instruct, and educate."  
—*Dryden*.

III. Figuratively:

1. To settle down, envelop, cover.

2. "Above him broods the twilight dim."  
—*Trappan; Two Voices*, 268.

3. To meditate with long and anxiously, to be engrossed in thought or study.

4. "When with dark eyes we meet and brood."  
—*Trappan; Early Sonnets*, I.

5. "When I would sit, and deeply brood  
On dark revenge, and deeds of blood."  
—*Scott; Marston*, vi. 6.

6. Frequently with over.

7. "The mind that broods o'er guilty woes."  
—*Byron; The Ominous*.

B. Transitive:

1. Literally: To sit upon, as a hen on eggs.

2. To cherish, brood over, meditate anxiously and long over.

3. "You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne."  
—*Dryden*.

4. To produce, bring into operation.

5. "Hell and not the heavens brooded that design."  
—*Puller; Works*, III. 362.

6. brood, broods, brode, s. & adv. [BROAD.]

7. "Crist spak himself full broode in tely way."  
—*Chaucer; C. T.*, 739.

8. brood-axe, s. [BROAD-AX.]

9. brood-axe, or axe. *Doburum*.—*Prompt. Par.*

10. brood-ed, a. [BROAD, v.] Anxiously meditated on.

11. "In despite of brooded watchful day,  
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts."  
—*Shakespeare; K. John*, III. 3.

12. brood-fall, brood-fall, s. [Ety. brood; fall (1).]

13. "That wherpe brood-fall."—*Early Eng. Poet.*, *Pas.*, III. 13.

14. brood-lag, bro'-dyne, pr. par., a. & s.

15. [BROAD, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Broody, inclined to sit.

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of hatching or sitting on eggs.

2. "Broodage of byrds." *Ficini*.—*Prompt. Par.*

3. Fig.: The act of meditating on or plotting anything.

4. *late, sit, skre, amidst, what, fall, father; we, wét, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, elre, marine; gò, pò, or, wòre, wolf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mate, cùb, cùr, unite, cùr, rùs, fùll; try, s'frian, m, o, e; ey, a, k, u, w.*

"brood-mise, brood-mise, s. [Eng. brood; mis, s.] The act of brooding."

5. "And he said to God, God is blisid in broodness."  
—*Wycliffe; Gen. xxxiii. 26.* (Parry.)

6. brood -f, brood -f, brood -le, a. [Eng. brood; f, s.]

1. Lit.: Inclined or ready to sit on eggs.

2. "... broods of tows which very rarely or never brood, that is, never with sit on their eggs."  
—*Darwin; Origin of Species*, ed. 1869, ch. vii. p. 218.

3. Fig.: Bullen, morose; inclined to brood over matters. (Provincial.)

4. brook, brooke, brooke, broke, brok-en, brook (Eng.), bruk, bruk (Scotch), v. i. & t. [A. S. *brucan* to use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, fulfill; Sw. *bruka* to use, to cultivate, to use, to be wont; Dut. *braken* to use, spend, enjoy, feed, bruik; Goth. *brukjan* to use, to partake of; (N. H.) *brucen*, *bruchen*, *bruchen*; M. H. *brucen*; O. H. *brucen*, *bruchen*, *bruchen*; Lat. *fruo* to enjoy.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use.

2. "So mote I brooken wel min eyen teep."  
—*Chaucer; The Squire's Tale*, v. 35, 368.

3. To continue to use, to enjoy, to possess.

4. "He sall nocht bruk it but bargane."  
—*Barbour; The Bruce*, v. 288.

5. "... Robert Beward said he  
Kyg and bruk [all] the blithe."  
—*1614, s.*, III. 2.

6. To retain on the stomach. (Use of food and drink.) (*Prompt. Par.*)

7. To endure, to stand, to support, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to, to be submissive under.

8. Used—

(1) Gen.: Of anything unpleasant.

2. "I chosane more mischance than this one  
Hare learned me to brook this patiently."  
—*Shakespeare; Two Gent.*, v. 2.

(2) Spec.: Of an affront.

3. *Interp.*: To endure. [A. 4.]

4. "... he could not brook that the worthy prince  
Placius was by his chosen Thridates preferred before him."  
—*Sidney*.

5. brook, brook, brook, broke, s. & a. [A. S. *bruc*, brook; Dut. *bruc*, *bruc*, a marsh; a pool; O. H. *bruc*, brook; Goth. *bruk*, a marsh; a bog; S. A. S. *brucan* to break from the fact of the water breaking out or forcing its way through the earth.]

A. As subst.: A small stream, a rivulet.

1. "Ther goth a brook, and over that a bridge."  
—*Chaucer; C. T.*, 1, 330.

2. "Itt habith gather by nasoun degrees,  
As brooks do rivers, river runneth."  
—*Dryden; Ovid*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a brook; growing in a brook.

1. Obvious compound: Brook-side.

2. brook-betony, s. A plant, *Sphenoclelea aquatica*.

3. brook-ovsel, s. One of the English names for a bird—the water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

4. brook-tongue, s. [A. S. *broctung*.] A plant—the *Cicula turgida*. (*Cockayne*.)

5. brook -ble, a. [Eng. brook; able.] Able to be borne or endured.

6. brook-bean, s. [From Eng. brook; bean.] A name for the *Mengentheifolia*, the Buck-bean, or *Martindale*, a plant of the order Gentianaceae, or Gentianaceae.

7. brooked (1), pa. per. [Brook, v.]

8. brooked (2), brooket, brukit, bruket, brookit, a. [In Dan. brook=variegated, speckled, checked, mottled.] (*Scott*.) [Black.]

9. (1) persons: Partly clean, partly dirty.

10. (2) things: In the foregoing sense.

11. "The bonie brooket lassie."  
—*Scott; Letters*.

12. (2) Of a child which has wiped tears off its face with a dirty hand.

13. "Cried, Let me to the brooket kneave."  
—*Scott; Simple Struts*.

14. Of sheep: Struck or speckled in the face. (*Jameson*.)

15. brook-le, a. & s. [From brooked (2) (q. v.).] (*Scott*.)

A. As adj.: Dirty with soot, sooty.

B. As subst.:

1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed.

2. "The blacksmith slept, a rampen chisel,  
Then stampin thru the ironing;  
The prides' tailor coekit's on,  
Hain's brookie as was wair."  
—*Tarzan; Poems*, p. 66.

3. Hence the term is applied to Vulcan.

4. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt.

brook-form, s. [Named after Mr. H. J. Brook, an English crystallographer and mineralogist; suff. -form, s.]

1. Min.: A native form of titanite oxide, TiO<sub>2</sub>. It is trimorphic, brittle, and has a hardness of 5-5.5; specific gravity, 4.1-4.2. Composition: Titanic acid, 94.00-99.35; sesquioxide of iron, 1.30-4.50; alumina, 0.0-0.25, &c. It is found in this country, in Wales, in Sicily and in the mountains of Etna, in Sicily.

2. brook-lit, s. [Eng. brook, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little brook or stream.

3. "Stood in her holiday dress in the field, and the wind and the brooklet."

4. *Marston; Glendene and Peace, God's peace.*

5. *Longfellow; The Children of the Lord's Supper.*

6. brook-lime, s. [From Eng. brook, and A. S. *lim* that which adheres, cement.] The English name of a Veronica or Speedwell of the *Veronica hercynica*.

7. The leaves and stem are glabrous and succulent; the latter is procumbent at the base, and rooting. The flowers are in opposite racemes. The flowers are generally bright blue, but in one variety they are pink or flesh-colored. The plant is common in ditches and watercourses. It is sometimes used as a spring salve.

8. brook-mint, s. [A. S. *brocmeint*, *brocmeint*.] The Water-mint, *Monarda didyma*, or *aquatica*.

9. brook-weed, s. [From Eng. brook; weed.] The English name of a Veronica or Speedwell, a plant somewhat doubtfully referred to the order Primulaceae (Primula).

10. The capsule is half inferior, and opens by two valves. The stem is slight, 1-2 feet high, with racemes of numerous small white flowers.

11. brook -f, a. [Eng. brook; -f.] Abounding in brook.

12. "Lamster's brookly track."—*Dyer*.

13. broom, v. t. [BROOM, s.]

14. broom, broome, broome, broom, s. & a. [A. S. *brōm*; O. Dut. *brōm*; Dut. *brum*; Ir. *brum*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The English name of a common shrub, *Sorothamnus formosus*, *Cytisus scoparius*, and the genus to which it belongs. It has large, beautiful yellow flowers. [BROOM-tops.]

2. [A. 4.] *Broom*. The English name for the lilaceous genus *Ruscus*, and specially for the *Ruscus aculeatus*.

3. [A. 4.] *Broom*. *Sorothamnus palens*, a native of Spain and Portugal.

4. A broom for sweeping, so called because it is occasionally made of broom, though other material is often employed.

5. As adjective: Pertaining to the plant described under A. or to a broom. (See the compounds which follow.)

6. broom-corn, s. A name for two plants of the order Gramineae (Gramineae).

1. *Sorghum vulgare*. Its panicles are made into brooms for sweeping and into broom-brushes.

2. *Sorghum inaequalatum*, of which a species of malice or syrup is made.

3. *Broom-corn*, *Sedatidrip*: A machine like a flat-ripple, for removing the seed from broom-corn. It is like a comb over which the corn-brush is thrown, and the seeds stripped off by pulling the brush between the teeth.

4. broom-cypress, s.

5. Bot.: A name given to the plant-genus *Kochia*, which belongs to the order Chenopodiaceae (Chenopodiaceae).

6. broom-grove, s. A grove composed of late broom; a place overgrown with broom.

7. broom-handle, s. & a.

8. broom-handle machine: A lathe with a hollow mandrel and internal cutters. The stick is inserted longitudinally through the mandrel and rounded from its length.

9. broom-head, s. A clasp or cap for holding the bunch of broom, so that a worn stump may be removed and fresh brush substituted.

10. broom-plant, s.

11. Het.: "Planta gemista."

12. broom-sewing, a. Sewing or designed to sew brooms.

13. broom-sewing machine: A machine for pressing a bunch of broom-corn into shape for a broom, and sewing it into its finished form.

14. broom-tops, s. pl.

15. Pharm.: The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus scoparius* (Common Broom). There are two official preparations: the decoction (*Decoctum scoparii*) consisting of a pint of distilled water to an ounce of the dried tops; and the juice (*Succus scoparii*), made of three ounces of the fresh expressed juice to









**A. As subst.** The tender shoots of trees and shrubs, regarded as food on which certain animals browse or feed.

"Antelope's how the goats their shrubby browse  
Grazed readily."—*Pictorialist*.

**B. As adj.** Suitable for browsing upon.  
**browse-wood**, *s.* The same as A., *brushwood*.

**browse** (2), *s.* [BROUSE.]

**browy-er**, *s.* [Eng. *browse* (2); -er.] An animal which browses.

**browy-lag**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [BROWSE, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & adjectives.** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The browsing camel bellows tinkling."  
*Byron, The Glaucon.*

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of nibbling or eating off the tender shoots of shrubs and trees.

2. A place adapted for browsing, or where it takes place.

"... for groves and browsings for the deer . . ."  
—*Hawell, Lett.*, l. 11. 8.

**bröwst**, **bröwest**, *s.* [From A. S. *bröwsan* to brew.]

1. The act of brewing.

2. That which is brewed.

(1) *Let.*: As much as is brewed at one time.  
"... 'a new brew of ale' also that she will folk that are now drouthy wyl travel to be new."  
—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. 11.

(2) *Fig.*: The consequences of one's conduct. Generally in a bad sense.

(1) *An ill brew*: Evil results of improper conduct.

**bröw-ter**, **bröw-ter**, **bröw-ter**, **bröw-ter**, *s.* [BREW, *v.*]

**bröw-ter**, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in a market.

"But brewster wice and whiske stills."  
*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 200.

**bröy-dya**, *pa. par.* [BRAID, *v.*] Ensnared, entangled.

"Bröyng (broyed), *p.* Loquentur."—*Prompt, Par.*

**bröy-lyd**, *pa. par.* [BROILED.]

"Bröypt, *Outlawd*."—*Prompt, Par.*

**brü-çé**, *s.* [Named after James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveler, who was born at Kinross in Strirlingshire, Scotland, on December 14, 1733; was consul-general in Algiers from 1763 to 1765, traveled from Abyssinia from 1768 to the end of 1770, and died at home on April 27, 1794.]

**Bot.**: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (2), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (3), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (4), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (5), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (6), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (7), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

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**Brüce** (16), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (17), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (18), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (19), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

**Brüce** (20), *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Euphorbiaceae).

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, in Sweden and in the Ural Mountains. Variety 2, foliolate; var. 2 (*Unstifolia*), fibrous. (*Dana*.)

2. The same as *Unstifolia*.

**brück-le**, *a.* [BRICKLE, BRITTLE.] (*Scott*.)

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**brück-le**, *a.* [BRICKLE, BRITTLE.] (*Scott*.)

2. Of stones, wood, grain or other seeds, &c.: To beat into pieces, to grind down.

"As if old chace haue wyl with earth row'd."  
And stars with rocks together crush'd and brui'd."  
—*Walter*.

**brüde**, *s.* [From *bruiser*, *v.* (q. v.) In *Ger. bruiser*.]

1. The act of bruising.

"One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,  
This fit for bruise, and that for blood."  
—*Hudibras*.

2. A contusion, an injury to, and discoloration on the body of a sentient being by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

(1) *Let.*: "the sovereign'thing on earth  
Was paramount for an inward bruise."  
—*Shakspeare, 1 Hen. IV.*, l. 1. 2.

(2) *Figuratively*: "To bind the bruise of a civil war."—*Dryden*.

**brüsed**, *pa. par.* & *s.* [BRUISE, *v.*]

"With bruised arms and wreaths of victory"  
—*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida*.

**brü-er**, *s.* [Eng. *bruiser* (2); -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Of persons*: One who bruises. *Spec.*, a pugilist (*Victor*).  
"Be all the brutes cut off from all St. Giles."  
—*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 200.

2. *Of things*: That which bruises or crushes.

**Brü-wort**, *s.* [From *bruiser*, *v.* (q. v.) In *Ger. bruiser*.]

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## brush-turkey, s.

*Ornith.* A large creagrine species of bird. *Taligala lathamii*. It is an inhabitant of Australia. It makes its nest in large mounds of brushwood, which it collects, and from which it takes its name.

**brush-bird-tiller, s.** The Wattled Honey-eater, *Anthocha carunculata*, one of the Meliponinae. It is a native of Australia.

## brush-wheels, s. pl.

1. Toothless wheels used in light machinery for driving other wheels by the contact of anything brushlike or soft, as bristles, cloth, &c., with which it circumscribes, and from which it takes its name.

2. Revolving brushes used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, &c., for polishing.

brush (2), s. [BREKKE (2), s.] A locust. (*Wickliff*, *Isa. xxxiii.*)

## brûsh, brûsche, v. t. &amp; i. [BESCH, v.]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Literally:

1. To sweep or remove dust or dirt from anything by means of a brush.

"The robes to keep well, and also to *brûsh* them neatly."—*Diabes Book* (ed. Faraudi), p. 180.

"To *brûsh* his hat of morning."—*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado*, III, i.

2. To remove with a light touch as with a brush; to sweep off.

"And from the boughs *brûsh* off the evil dew."—*Milton*.

3. To touch lightly or quickly, as in passing.

"High o'er the billows *brûsh* the many load, And near the ship came thundering on the flood. It almost *brûsh'd* the helm."—*Pope*.

4. To paint or make clean, as with a brush; to decorate, renovate.

"I have done my best to *brûsh* you up like your neighbor."—*Pope*.

## II. Figuratively:

1. To set in motion or move as a brush; to cause to pass lightly.

"A thousand angels have *brûsh'd* their balmy wings Over lanes green."—*Dryden*.

2. To brush up or brush down; to tidy, make neat and clean. To brush about; To remove from one's way. To brush away; To remove.

"A load too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown by wind, and *brûsh'd* away by love."—*Dryden*; *Cymon and Iphigeneia*, 228, 229.

## 3. To trash, beat.

"... and yet, notwithstanding, had they both been soundly *brûsh'd* by them."—*Bunyan*, *F. F.*, pt. I.

## B. Intransitive:

To move quickly by touching, or almost touching, something in passing. (Generally with the prep. or adv. by.)

"Nor took him down, but *brûsh'd* regardless by."—*Dryden*.

## 2. To pass lightly over, to skim.

"And *brûshing* o'er, adds motion to the pool."—*Dryden*.

3. To brush along; To succeed, fare (colloquial). To brush against; To touch, or come in contact with lightly.

## brush-ty, s. [BRUSCHALE, v.]

**brushed, pa. par. & a.** [BRUSH, v.]

**brush-er, s.** [ENCL. brush; v.] One who uses a brush.

**brûsh-i-nées, s.** [ENCL. brushy; -nées] The quality of being brushy; rough and angularity of the parts of an art.—*Mil. More*, *Immort. of the South*, b. liii, A, 11.

## brush-lâg, pr. par. &amp; a. [BRUSH, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & partic. adj.*: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act of removing dirt or dust by means of a brush.

## brushing-machine, s.

1. *Hot-making*: A machine for brushing hats to remove the dust after pouncing, or to lay the nap smoothly.

2. *Woolen manufacture*: A machine used to lay the nap on cloth before shearing. It has a cylinder covered with brushes.

3. *Fine manufacture*: A machine for scutching flax, in which the beaters are superseded by stiff brushes of whalebone.

brush-tie, s. (Named after Prof. G. J. Brush, who -*the* (Min.))

*Min.*: A monocline transparent or translucent mineral, on some faces of its crystals pearly, on others vitreous, and on others splendid, hardness, 2-2½; specific gravity, 2.23. It is colorless to

steel, sil, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wâ, wê, hîre, camel, hêr, there; pine, pit, sire, str, marine; gô, pôt, or, wêre, wolf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, untir, cûr, rôle, fûll; tr7, s7rian, s, a, &; oy = a, qu = kw.

pale yellowish. Compo. : Phosphoric acid, 98-98-4130; lime, 32-11-32-23; water, 25-30-25-30, &c. It is found among the rock guano of Ayres Island and Somers Island, Caroline Is. (*Quart. Jour.*, 1880-81.)

**brûsh-like, a.** [ENCL. brush; like.] Like a brush.

**brûsh-wood, s. & a.** [ENCL. brush, and wood.] [BESCH, v.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Brush, underwood, low, scrubby thickets.

"The brushwood of the mountain of Somma was soon in a flame."—*Herschel*, *Pop. Lectures*, p. 27.

2. Small branches cut for firewood, &c.

"Her scanty stock of brushwood, blasing clear,"—*Copper*; *The Task*, bk. iv.

B. As *adjective*: Rotten, nascent.

"What safety from such brushwood helps as that?"—*Dryden*; *Religio Laici*.

**brûsh-y, a.** [ENCL. brush; -y.] Resembling a brush; rough, shaggy. (*Boyle*.)

"Brûsh-y, pu, par. [Low Lat. *brusius*, *brusium* ornamented with needle-work.]

"With well work *brûsh* riche and fraye."—*Dante*; *Virgil*, 290, 12.

**brusk, a.** [BRUSQUE.]

**brusque** (pron. *brûsk*), a. [Fr. *brusque*; rude; Ital. *brusco*=sharp, *rus*] Rough, rude, blunt, unceremonious.

"The speech *brûsh*ed on rudeness, but it was diverted with a brusque openness that implied the absence of any personal animosity."—*Ed. Elliot*, *Peter Bide*, 61.

**brusque-nés, brûsk-nés, s.** [ENCL. brush; brusque; -nés.] The quality of being brusque; bluntness of manner.

**brusquet, s.** [Dimin. of brush (v. r.). Cf. Fr. *brusquet*=butcher's-broom.] A thickset, underwood.

"And in that like *brûshet*..."—*Ed. Elliot*, *Peter Bide*, p. 1, 180.

**Brûs-selg, s.** [The capital of Belgium.]

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**\*brû-tâg, brû-tâg, s.** [Fr. *brûteche*.] A parapet of a wall, a rampart.

"True tallies in towers tenanted with-ina, In huge *brûteche* of battle, bulks on the walls."—*Ben Jonson*, *Albion* (ed. Marston), *Classical*, 1, 100-101.

**brû-tâl, brû-tâl, s.** [In Dan. Ger. Fr. and Port. *brutal*; Sp. *brutal*, Ital. *brutale*=fierce; all from Lat. *brutus*.] [Bruta.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the inferior animals.

"To me so friendly grown above the rest Of *brû-tâl* kind."—*Milton*; *P. L.*, bk. li.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of persons*: Having a disposition like that of the inferior animals.

(2) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(3) *Of the manners*: Unrefined.

"By *brû-tâl* Marins and bene Siles Struck."—*Thomson*; *Liberty*, p. 111.

(4) *Of character, action, or conduct*: Characteristic of, or which might have been expected from brutes rather than from men; resulting from ungoverned passion or appetite.

"His *brû-tâl* manners from his breast exult."—*Dryden*; *Cymon and Iphigeneia*, 218-19.

"See how the ball with *brû-tâl* riot flows."—*Keats*; *Hyperion*, c. vi, p. 160.

**brû-tâl-îg, s.** [Bruta.]

**brû-tâl-îgm, s.** [ENCL. brutal; -ism.] Brutality.

**brû-tâl-îgm, s.** [From Fr. *brutalité*, In Dan. *brutalitet*; Sp. *brutalidad*; Ital. *brutalità*.]

*brutalidad*; Ital. *brutalità*. Resemblance to the brutes in disposition or conduct. Used—

Specifically:

(1) *Of violence, cruelty, or inhumanity*.

"The brutality of an animal, a bull for instance, when one intrudes upon the field which it is grazing, manifests itself in three respects—it takes offense when no insult was intended; secondly, it would not have mind sufficient to appreciate or comprehend any explanation or apology were one offered it; and finally, in its criminal code there is not only no sense of guilt, but no idea of punishment. These men who act similarly may justly be called *brû-tâl*, and their conduct *brû-tâl-îgm*."

(2) *Of inhumanity, or want of sympathy*.

"These Epiciures . . . discovering in their writings, as well as throughout all their lives, were beauty *brû-tâl-îgm*."—*Ed. Elliot*, *Peter Bide*, p. 1, 180.

**brû-tâl-îgm, s.** [Bruta.]

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sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i  
-sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.



Bugle













**bum-clock**, *s.* A humming beetle which flies in the summer evenings. Probably it is what entomologists call *Geopelia microcris*.

"The bumclock humm'd w' lazy drone."

*Rassas: The Two Dogs.*

**bum**, *prep.* with *pro.* [Contracted from Eng. *by me*.]

**bum broth.** *By my broth.*

"No, bum broth, good man Grumble, his name is Staphan."—*Damon and Pythias*, O. P. L. 211.

**bum-lady.** *By my lady, l. e., by the Virgin Mary.*

"Say, bum-lady, I will not, by St. Anne."

*Promises and Crosses*, iv. 1. (*Nares*.)

**bū-mā-tā, s.** [From Gr. *bommatheos*, *bommatheos* a kind of vine bearing large grapes; *boma*=bullock or ox, a cow, and *matheos*=a breast, speck, the swelling breast of a woman. Named from being large like a cow's nipple.]

**Falconet.** A subgenus of Siligian Trilobites ranked under the genus *Illeus*. The *Illeus* (*Bommatheos*) *barringtoni* is from Barr, in Staffordshire, England. It is called the Barr Trilobite.

**bū-m-bāi-lif, s.** (Generally believed to be a corruption of *bombard* or *bombardier*, but Todd and Skeat think *bū-m* [= *bū-m* (1) (q. v.)], and that it was applied by the common people contemptuously to the function, as implying that the soldier to whom he was in pursuit by the hinder part of their garments. Hall and Wharton think it is from *bū-m* (2) *bū-m* (3) *bū-m* (4) *bū-m* (5) *bū-m* (6) *bū-m* (7) *bū-m* (8) *bū-m* (9) *bū-m* (10) *bū-m* (11) *bū-m* (12) *bū-m* (13) *bū-m* (14) *bū-m* (15) *bū-m* (16) *bū-m* (17) *bū-m* (18) *bū-m* (19) *bū-m* (20) *bū-m* (21) *bū-m* (22) *bū-m* (23) *bū-m* (24) *bū-m* (25) *bū-m* (26) *bū-m* (27) *bū-m* (28) *bū-m* (29) *bū-m* (30) *bū-m* (31) *bū-m* (32) *bū-m* (33) *bū-m* (34) *bū-m* (35) *bū-m* (36) *bū-m* (37) *bū-m* (38) *bū-m* (39) *bū-m* (40) *bū-m* (41) *bū-m* (42) *bū-m* (43) *bū-m* (44) *bū-m* (45) *bū-m* (46) *bū-m* (47) *bū-m* (48) *bū-m* (49) *bū-m* (50) *bū-m* (51) *bū-m* (52) *bū-m* (53) *bū-m* (54) *bū-m* (55) *bū-m* (56) *bū-m* (57) *bū-m* (58) *bū-m* (59) *bū-m* (60) *bū-m* (61) *bū-m* (62) *bū-m* (63) *bū-m* (64) *bū-m* (65) *bū-m* (66) *bū-m* (67) *bū-m* (68) *bū-m* (69) *bū-m* (70) *bū-m* (71) *bū-m* (72) *bū-m* (73) *bū-m* (74) *bū-m* (75) *bū-m* (76) *bū-m* (77) *bū-m* (78) *bū-m* (79) *bū-m* (80) *bū-m* (81) *bū-m* (82) 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1. *Normal Butene* *Hydrox.*:  $C_4H_8(OH) \cdot C_2H_5(OH)$ , formed by leaving a cold mixture of acetic aldehyde and dilute hydrochloric acid for a few days, when aldol, the aldehyde of butene alcohol, is formed; this is treated with sodium amalgam. It is a thick liquid, boiling at 24°. By oxidizing with chromic acid mixture it is converted, first into crotonic aldehyde, then into acetic and oxalic acids.

2. *Ethyl Glycol*:  $C_2H_5 \cdot (CH_2OH) \cdot CH_2OH$ , obtained from normal butene bromide by saponification with caustic potash. It is a viscid liquid, boiling at 162°. By rapid oxidation it is converted into lactic acid, but by dilute nitric acid into glycolic and glyoxylic acids.

3. *Isobutene Glycol*:  $H_3C \cdot C(OH) \cdot (CH_2OH)_2$ , or dimethyl glycol. It is prepared by heating isobutene bromide for several days with potassium carbonate. It boils at 178°. Oxidized by potassium permanganate into carbonic and acetic acid.

**bù-té-ô, s.** [Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard.]  
*Ornith.*: A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the sub-family *Buteoninae*. The American turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, is the best known species of bird bearing the name of buzzard in this country but does not belong to this genus.

**bù-té-ô-ni, s., pl.** [From Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard, and *nī*, suff. -ness.]  
*Ornith.*: A subfamily, formerly formed by the Buzzards. It is placed near the Aquilines (Eagles), and has a certain remote affinity to the Vulturine (Vultures). (BIZZARD.)

**\*but-er, s. (BUTTER).** (Scotts.)  
\*But-er, *bùt-er*, 1, 2, and 3 pers. pl. pr. indic. of *v.* (BEN.) *Are*.  
"No such here in this hour but our sole tweyne."  
William of Palers, 1447.

"[A]s if thy two me both night bodil' aghen me to light on stoune."  
Sir Ferembus (ed. Hertage), p. 4, l. 100.

**\*buths carle, s., pl.** (A. S. *bute-carle*, a sailor.)  
*Gl. Lex.*: Mariners; seamen. (Scots: *mare clausum*, [B.]) (Whitman.)

**bùt-ér, \*bùt-ér, \*bu-tel-er, \*bùt-él-er, \*bùt-él-ér, \*bùt-él-ér, \*bùt-él-ér, s.** [Fr. *bouteiller*; Norm. *Fr. bouteiller*; Prov. *bouteiller*; Sp. *bottiller*; Ital. *bottigliare*; Low Lat. *buteatulus*; Lat. *buteatulus*; Norm. *Fr. bouteiller*; Ital. *bottigliare*.] (BOTTLE.)

**1. A butler.**  
"This butler loatheth thee for-gut."  
Shakespeare, *2. Hen. 4.*, 2. 202.

*Butler* (*butler*, *P.*). *Plethora, proma, propinator, antecuror, Calk.*—*Comp.*, *Pur.*  
"... and thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler."  
Gen. xl, 15.

2. An officer in the houses of monarchs, noblemen, and wealthy individuals generally, whose special function it is to take charge of the beer, wine, and other liquors, and also of the plate. As it would be injudicious to trust these to an inferior menial, the butler in many cases is the best servant in the house.

"This letter, notwithstanding the poor butler's manner of writing it."  
—*Spectator*.

**bùt-ér-áge, s.** (Age as *g.*) *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and suff. -age.] An ancient hereditary title belonging to the crown. It was the right of taking two tuns of beer from every ship, (importing twenty tuns or more into England). This right, which is mentioned in the great roll of the Exchequer in Richard I., was commuted into a duty of two or a duty of two shillings on every tun imported by merchant strangers. The proceeds were given to the king's treasury, whence the name *butlerage*. It was called also *primage* of wines. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 8.)

These ordinary senses are casual or uncertain, as be the epithets, the epithets, *buteator*, and *import*. *Butler*.

**bùt-ér-ship, \*bùt-él-ér-shíppe, s.** [Eng. *butler*, and suff. -ship.] The office or functions of a butler.

"... and restored the chief butler's name by his butler."  
—*Rever* (1851), Gen. xl.

"And he restored the chief butler's name by his butler's name; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand."  
—*Gen.* xl, 15.

**bùt-ment, s.** [Contr. from *Abutment* (q.v.).] *Architecture*.

1. The buttress of an arch; the supporter, i. e., the part which joins it to the upright pier. [ABUTMENT.]

2. The mass of stonework at the extremities of a bridge to give lateral support to its arches, or support to the ends of the beams if the bridge be of a wooden one.

*bùt, fát, fíre, smidst, whít, fáll, fátter; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; píne, plít, síre, sh'v, maríne; pòt, pòt, -or, wòre, wòrk, wòrk, wòb, sòn; móté, cúb, cùre, uníté, cùr, rùle, fùll; trý, Sýrian, m., a = d; ey = a. qu = kw.*

**butment-check, s.**

*Comp.*: The part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear.

**bù-tò-má-ô-m, s., pl.** [From Mod. Lat. *buto-mus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. -ae.]

1. *Butomades*, a number of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his seventeenth or Alismal alliance. The sepal is three, generally herbaceous. The petals are three, colored, and petaloid, being generally purple or yellow. The flowers are in umbels. There are three, six, or more ovaries distinct, or united into a single one. The seeds are numerous and minute. The leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins, and often a milky juice. The roots are found in marshes in tropical America and in Europe. Dr. Lindley estimated their number at seven, in four genera.

**bù-tóm-dí, s., pl.** [From Mod. Lat. *buto-mus* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -ae.]

*Bot.*: Lindley's name for the order Butomaceae (q.v.).

**bù-tóm-ús, s.** [In Fr. *buto-mus*; Sp. & Ital. *buto-mus* (Fr. *buto-mus*; Sp. & Ital. *buto-mus*)]

1. *Butomus*, a genus of plants, from the root and *femina* to cut. So called because the sharp leaves cut the mouths of oxen which feed upon them.

*Bot.*: Flowering-rush, formerly called also Water-gladiolus, or Grass-rush. A genus of plants, the types one of the order Butomaceae. It has also stamens, a very unusual number, and six caplets. It is a highly ornamental plant, with the leaves, which are all radical, two or three feet long, and an umbel of many rose-colored flowers.

**bùt-(1), bùt, s. & a.** [Fr. *bout*; O. Fr. *bout* = an end.]

*A. Adjective*: 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The end, the furthest limit of anything.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Tools, weapons, &c.*:

(1) *The end* of the hammer, larger, fr. blunter end or an object; as of a gun, a connecting-rod, a crow-bar, &c.

(2) *Tanning, &c.*: The shoulder-end of a gun-stock covered with a heel-piece.

2. *Tanning, &c.*: The end of an ox-hide.

(3) *Pl. (buts)*: Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper. (Jamieson.)

*B. As adjective*: (See the compound.)

**butt-end, s.** [RETEND.]

**bùt-(2), s.** [in compo. From *butt* (1), *v.* = to shoot.] An abuttal.

*Butts and bounds*: The abutments and boundaries of land. (Holtby.)

*But or buttel or bysselle (besselle, P.) Meta.*—*Prompt. Par.*

1. *Joining, &c.*:

(1) The end of a connecting-rod against which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and rib.

(2) The end of an object where it comes squarely against another.

(3) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The meeting-point of two planks in a strake. The joint between two strakes is a seam.

*Door-hinges*: A form of door-hinge which secures to the edge of a door, and butts against the casing, instead of extending out across the face of a door, like the strap-hinge. It consists of two long plates, one edge of each of which is denoted to fit its fellow, a pin or pinning each interlocking.

3. *Fire-engines*: The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose.

**butt-chain, s.**

1. A short chain, two of which reach from the leather tugs to the single-tree, to each end of which they are hooked.

**butt-hinge, butt-hinge, s.** A hinge formed of two projecting projecting pieces which are connected by a pin.

**butt-hovel, s.**

*Coopering*: A hovel-shaped adze used by coopers.

**butt-joint, s.**

*Comp.*: A joint in which the pieces come square against each other, endwise. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to a lap-joint or weld.

**butt-weld, s.**

*Forging*: A weld in which the edges are square-jointed to the ends of each other and then welded; a jump-weld.

**bùt-(3), s. & a.** [From Fr. *bout* = butt, a mark, aim, a touching-stick, butt of a billock, a mark, a mound of earth, point, aim, goal, butt.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A place or person aimed at.

(1) *Target*: A place to which a mark is placed to be shot at. [In Fr. *bout*.] (H. I.)

2. Often in the plural, referring to a line of marks to be aimed at rather than a single one.

"But chief, beside the butt, there stand  
"Bold Robin Hood and all his band."  
Scott: *Lays of the Lake*, v. 23.

3. *A butt's length*: The distance at which the butt is from the person aiming at it.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) A place which one aims at reaching.

"Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very end-man of my utmost will."  
Shakespeare: *Othello*, v. 2.

(b) A person or persons viewed as an object for angry attack, or for ridicule.

"The papists were the most common-place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed."  
—*Clarendon*.

"Flies thee, at best, the butt to crack his joke on."  
—*Poet's*, *Deceit*, 1540.

2. Ground appropriated for practicing archery.

A piece of ground which in plowing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded at one end; a piece of land in any way disjoined from the rest.

"And that other rig or butt of land of the same land in the field called the Gorse, and the tall or south end thereof."  
—*Act*, 1848, c. 111, 20.

3. Hence a small piece of land is sometimes called the butt.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Right Artillery Practice*:

1. A target.

2. A wooden structure consisting of several thicknesses of boards, separated by small intervals for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of penetration of bullets.

3. A frame of iron and wood, representing a large section of iron and wood, and moored in position for determining the destructive power of shot, shell, and other charges of powder.

4. A mound of earth to receive the bullets in the proof of gun-barrels.

*B. As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

**\*Butt-shaft, \*butt-shaft, s.** A kind of arrow, shot for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted. (Nares.)

"The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft."  
—*Shakespeare*, *Love's Labor Lost*, l. 2.

**bùt-(4), s.** [From *butt* (1), *v.* = to strike as a ram does; Fr. *bout*, a blow in fencing with a foil or sword; Sp. & Port. *bouta* a thrust, a blow, a rebound; Ital. *botta* = a blow, a stroke; *botta* = a stroke, a blow.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or operation of aiming a blow.

2. A blow given by a ram, or other animal, with its forehead.

*II. Fencing*: A stroke given in fencing.

*Among the champagne* (see *frising*).  
To prove who gave the fairest butt,  
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat."  
—*Prior*.

**bùt-(5), s.** [Fr. *boute* = a boat, a vessel, a butt; O. Fr. *bout*, *bota*, *bota*; Sp. *bota* = a leather bottle, a butt; Ital. *botta* = a cask, a vessel.] [BOUT.]

1. *Of wine*: A cask containing 126 gallons.

"... being adjudged for wine, was privily drowned in a butt of malmsey."  
—*For. Acts and Monuments* (ed. Catteley), vol. iii, p. 166.

2. *Of beer*: A vessel containing 80 gallons.

3. *Of currants*: A vessel containing from 15 to 22 cwt.

**bùt-(6), \*bùt, s.** [In Sw. *batta* = a turd; O. Fr. *bout*, *bota*, *bota*; Sp. *bota* = a leather bottle, a butt; Ital. *botta* = a cask, a vessel.] [BOUT.]

1. *Of the form butte*: A pecten, a scallop-shell (7).

"But, *frucha*, *Pecten*."  
—*Prompt. Par.*

2. *Of the form butte*: A turbot (7). (*Havok the Dane*, 28.) (*Herbert Coleridge*).

3. *Of the form butte*: A name given at Yarmouth, England, to the Boulder (*Coleridge*).

**bùt-(1), \*butten, \*butten, s. & f.** [Norm. *Fr. buter*; O. Fr. *bouter* = to push, to strike; Sp. *bouter* = to relate; Port. *bouter* = to throw; Ital. *battere* = to throw.]





\***button-bur**, *s.* A plant—*Xanthium Strumarium*. (Johnson: *Mercurius Botanicus*.)

**button-bush**, *s.* The *Cephaenanthus occidentalis*, a plant belonging to the order Cinchonaceae (Cinchonaceae). It is a bushy shrub, with leaves either simply opposite or in whorls of three, and yellowish-white flowers in globose heads.

**button-flower**, *s.* The English name of *Gomphia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cuscutaceae (Cuscutaceae). It has very beautiful flowers, with serrated, shining leaves and long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers. Two species have been introduced from Jamaica.

**button-hole**, *s.* [BUTTONHOLE.]

**button-hook**, *s.* A hook for grasping a button below the head, in order to draw it through the button-hole and fasten it.

**button-key**, *s.* A spring loop, the free ends of which, being passed through the shank of a button, expand so as to hold the loop in position and keep the button in place. A piece of coiled wire, making two or more turns, is also used for this purpose. It is called also a *button-fastener*.

**button-lathe**, *s.* A machine for cutting round disks for buttons. The material consists of plates of horn, bone, ivory, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c.

**button-loom**, *s.*

*Weaving:* A loom for weaving button-blank coverings.

**button-mold**, *s.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button.

**button-riveting**, *s.* Riveting, or designed to rivet, a button.

**button-riveting machine**: A tool for fastening buttons to garments by sawing down on the back of the washer the end of the rivet which forms the shank of the button.

**button-tool**, *s.* A tool for cutting out buttons or circular blanks for them.

**button-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The English name of *Conocarpus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Compositaceae (Compositaceae). The species are trees or shrubs from the tropics of both hemispheres.

**button-weed**, *s.*

*Botany*: The English name of *Spermacoce*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceae (Cinchonaceae). The species are inconspicuous weeds, growing in cultivated grounds in the East and West Indies.

2. A common name for *Didia*, also a Cinchonad.

**button-wood**, *s.*

1. The *Cephaenanthus occidentalis*. (BRETTON-BUSH.)

2. A common name for the genus *Platanus*, containing the true plane-trees.

3. A colloquial name (used principally in Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky) given to any kind of hardwood used in the construction of tobacco "caddies."

**büt-bän** (1), **büt-tän**, *v. t.* [From Eng. *button*, *s.* (q. v.) in Gael. (from Eng. *button*); Fr. *boutonier*; Sp. *abotonar*; Port. *abotonar*; Ital. *abbottonare*.]

*Transitive:*

1. Literally:  
To fix with a button, or with a row of buttons; having the coat buttoned.

"As honest man, close button'd to the chin."  
Corrigan: *An Epistle to Joseph Hill*.

2. To dress, to clothe.

"Has gave his legs, arm, and breast to his ordinary servant, to button and dress him."  
—Watson.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fasten around as with buttons.  
[Sometimes it is followed by up.]

"One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel."  
Shakspeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv.

2. To gather one's thoughts together: to place desires in front of or around one.  
"Sometimes it is used reflexively."

"... the first mad paroxysm past, our brave Conscience collected his shaggy locks into philosophy, and buttoned himself together."  
—Corrigan: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

**büt-bän** (2), *v. t. & l.* [BUTT (1), *v.*] To drive or cast forth.

"Button or cast forth (butt, P.) *pellis*."  
—Promp. *Parv*

**büt-tän**, **büt-tän**, *v. t. & l.* [Butt, *v.*] To drive or cast forth.

**büt-tän-hole**, *s. a. & v. t.* [Eng. *button*; *hole*.]

*A. As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hole, slit, or loop made in the dress for the reception of a button.

"Without black velvet breeches, what is man? I will my suit in buttonholes display."  
—Bromston.

2. To take one a buttonhole lower: To speak to one without ceremony (v.). (Schmidt.)

"Let us take you a buttonhole lower."  
—Shakspeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*.

II. *Fort.*: A small bouquet of flowers designed to be worn in the buttonhole.

*B. As obj.*: (See the compounds.)

*C. As verb transitive:*

To take one by the buttonhole; to take one aside and endeavor to influence him; as to buttonhole a voter.

**buttonhole-cutter**, *s.* A device on the shears principle, specially adapted for cutting buttonholes.

**buttonhole sewing-machine**, *s.* A sewing-machine specially adapted for working buttonholes.

**buttonhole-scissors**, *s.* A pair of scissors having an adjustable length of cut, for the purpose of cutting buttonholes.

**büt-tän**, *s.* A boy page. (Dickens.)

**büt-tän** (as *tär*), *s.* [BOTANUS, BRETTON.] A bird, the Bittern (*Ardea delawarensis*).

**büt-tän**, **büt-tän**, *s.* [Fr. *butte*, *s.* (q. v.)] A hill, a mound, a fortification.

**büt-tän**, **büt-tän**, *s.* [Cf. Norm. Fr. *butte*, *s.* (q. v.)] A fortification with battlements; a fortification (Kilham); O. Fr. *butte* (Colgrave), *butte* (Kilham).

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1. the word being properly a technical one.

"Butters of a wall. *Machinis, muripila, muripila, paludis*."  
—Promp. *Parv*.

"When buttresses and buttresses, alternately, seem framed of stone and ivory."  
—Scott: *The Jew of the Last Tower*, II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Legal, moral, or any other support or prop to that which without it would be deficient in stability.

"It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and buttress of the good old cause of the monarchy."  
—Burton.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: A pier or lean-to pillar on the exterior of a wall, to enable it to withstand an interior thrust.

2. *Fig.*: A flying buttress: A buttress which is in the form of an arch, springing from a wall or pillar.

3. *Fortif.*: A counter-erect or sustaining wall or pillar, built against and at right angles to the wall to which it forms a buttress. (COTTERILL.)

**büt-tän**, *v. t.*

[From *büt-tän*, *v. t.* (q. v.)] To support by a buttress, to prop. (*Lit.*.)

"So it is a *büt-tän*, though rarely followed by *up*."

"The remainder are quite angular at their base."  
—Corrigan: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. I, ch. iv.

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**butyl alcohol**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*:  $C_4H_9O$  (quaternary alcohols, or tertiary alcohols). Four alcohols having this formula are known: two primary, one secondary, and one tertiary; they are metameric with ethyl ether. They are, 1. *Normal Butyl Alcohol*, or *Propyl Carbinol*,  $C_4H_9O$ ,  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ .

2. *Isobutyl Alcohol*, or *Isopropyl Carbinol*,  $C_4H_9O$ ,  $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2OH$ .

3. *Secondary Butyl Alcohol*,  $C_4H_9O$ ,  $CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$ .

4. *Tertiary Butyl Alcohol*, or *Trimethyl Carbinol*,  $C_4H_9O$ ,  $(CH_3)_3COH$ .

**butyl aldehyde**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CO.H$ . It is obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrate and formate of calcium. It boils at 70°. By the action of iodine and phosphorus it is converted into normal butyl iodide, and by that of sodium hydrogen into normal butyl alcohol. Butyl, or butyric aldehyde, heated with alcoholic ammonia, forms dibutylamine,  $C_8H_{17}ON$ , which distilled yields paracaine.

**butyl carbinol**, *s.*

*Chem.*: [ANAL. ALCOHOL.]

**büt-tän**, *s.* [Eng. *ac.*, *butyl*, and *amide* (q. v.).]

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**calamitous.** The stems are branched, and there appears to have been a distinct wood and bark. Both stems and branches are ribbed and furrowed. Some refer the numerous species of Calamita to Equilicetaceae, but the presence of wood and bark has led others to place them under the Dicotyledons.

"Calamita" are names of several species of *Calamita* (transl. by *Stewart*) (1877), p. 82.

"*Cal. Min.*" An obsolete name for *Thymelaea*.

**cal-lam-it-ōs, a.** [*Fr. calamit*; *Lat. calamitosa*=full of calamity or misery; *calamitas*=calamity, misery.]

1. *Objectively*: Causing distress or unhappiness; attended with misery, unhappy, wretched.

2. *Subjectively*: Wretched, unfortunate; involved in calamity.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favor of the necessities and calamities."—*Calver*.

"And he is that calamitous prison left."—*Wordsworth*; *Excursion*, bk. I.

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1. *Botany*:

(1) A Bisturi stem without any articulation.

(2) A genus of palm trees. Upward of 80 species are known. *Boerhaave* all from southern Asia. *Calamus rotang*, *C. rudens*, *C. verus*, *C. viminalis*, furnish the rattans or canes used for the bottoms of chairs, the canes, and *Scipionum* the Malacca canes employed in walking.

*calamus arom.* *Calamus*, *Calamus*.

1. *Popul.* *Bot.* *Calamus maritima*.

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**calathium-violet, s.**

*Bot.* A plant so called (*Centaurium pulchellum* L.).

"It is called *Violet calathium*, or *peruviana*, and is much to be seen at the *Valerius Cordus* called *Pae* month, which he says is named in the German tongue *Langen Bienen*, or *lang-Bone*; in English, *Autum* but *peruviana* is a name given to some *Harvard*—*Gerardus Herbari*, p. 48, col. 102.

*cal-s-thid-l-um, cal-s-thid-l-um, s.* [*Gr. kalathos* = a basket.]

*Bot.* A name given by some continental botanists to an umbel, in which all the flowers are sessile.

(*Craig*).

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*cal-s-thid-l-um, cal-s-thid-l-um*





**cal-cul-trá-tion**, *n.* [From *Lat. calculat* (q.v.), and *cul-tion*.] The act of kicking.

**cal-cul-ám**, *s.* [From *Lat. calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

**Calc.**, *n.* A dry metallic element. Symbol, *Ca*; atomic weight, 40; specific gravity, 1.57. Obtained by Davy by decomposing the chloride by electricity; also by heating its chloride with iron in a closed vessel. Calcium is a brass-yellow, ductile, malleable metal, which oxidizes in damp air; it decomposes water, and dissolves with effervescence in acids. Heated in the air, it melts at red heat, and burns with a bright orange flame. Calcium occurs in nature chiefly as a carbonate, silica, and sulphate. Calcium oxide, (*CaO*), called also lime, is obtained by heating the carbonate of calcium to redness. It is a white, earthy, soluble powder, phosphorescent at high temperatures; it is strongly alkaline, and readily absorbs carbonic anhydride. It unites vigorously with water, forming a great heat, and forms a hydrate, *Ca(OH)2*, which is slightly soluble in cold water; it is used in medicine as a lime-water. Lagoon lime mixed with sand forms mortar.

**Calcium sulphate**, *CaSO4*, found as hydride as gypsum, *CaSO4.2H2O*, and secalite and alabaster. The water is given off by heating it, and a white powder is left, which dissolves in 500 parts of cold water. Mixed with water, it sets in a hard substance; it is used under the name of plaster of Paris for making casts of medals and statues, &c.

**Calcium carbonate**, *CaCO3*, forms the chief constituent of limestone, marble, &c. It occurs crystallized as calc-spar and aragonite. Calcium carbonate is insoluble in water, but is dissolved by water containing carbonic acid; it is deposited from this solution by boiling, hence boiler deposits.

**Calcium phosphates** occur in the bones of animals and are used in Apollite. Fluorapatite, calcium chloride, *CaCl2*, is obtained by dissolving the carbonate in hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white, prismatic crystals, is very deliquescent. Fused calcium chloride is used to dry gases, &c. It absorbs ammonia gas.

**Calcium fluoride**, *CaF2*, occurs as fluor spar.

**Calcium sulphides and phosphides** have been obtained. Salts of calcium are not precipitated by *H2S*, either in an acid or alkaline solution. Alkaline carbonates and ammonia carbonate give a white precipitate insoluble in excess; oxalate of ammonia gives a white precipitate, which is soluble in solution; the precipitate is not soluble in acetic acid. A solution of sulphate of calcium gives no precipitate. The chloride of calcium gives a precipitate with alcohol. The spectrum of calcium gives several characteristic lines, especially an orange-red line of a green line. Chloride of calcium in powder, is a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite.

**Calcium Arsenate** (*Mfn.*) is = Pharmacollite; **Calcium Borosilicate** = Datholite; **Calcium Carbonate** (1) Calcite, (2) Aragonite, (3) Selenite, (4) Magnesite, (5) Microsilite, (6) Anorthite; **Calcium Phosphate** = Apatite; **Calcium Silicate** = (1) Wollastonite, (2) Anorthite; **Calcium Sulphate** = Selinonite; and **Calcium Tungstate** = Scheelite, all which see.

**Calcium-carbide**, *s.* A compound of calcium and carbon (*C2*) discovered by Henry Moissan, a French chemist, in 1894, while experimenting with an electric furnace. It is a powder of a grayish color, which, when subjected to the action of water, rapidly generates acetylene (*q. v.*), the lime being precipitated.

**Calcium-light**, *s.* The Drummond or oxyhydrogen light, in which calcium salts and hydrogen are directed and inflamed upon a ball of lime whose incandescence gives a very vivid and brilliant light. (See *Drummond*.)

**cal-cul-vir-ús**, *s.* [From *Lat. calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone, lime, and *vir-ús* = devour.]

**Cal.**, *nt.* Eating into or corroding a limestone rock. (*See Brown*, 1854.)

**cal-cú-graph**-i-cal, *s.* [From *Eng. calcograph* (*q. v.*), and *cal*.] Pertaining to calcography (*q. v.*).

**cal-cú-graph**, *y*, *a.* [From *Gr. kalkos* = brass and *graphé* = a writing, deriving from *grapho* = to write.] The art of engraving on brass.

**cal-cúr-as-té**, *s.* [From *Gr. calcourant*, *calic-urant*; *calx* = chalk, and *urant* = uranite (*q. v.*).]

**Min.** The same as **ACTINITE** (*q. v.*).

**cal-cú-ín-tér**, *s.* [From *Gr. kalk-échal, and stater* = strom.] The incrustations of carbonate of lime upon the ground; or the pendulous conical pieces, called stalactites, attached to the roofs of caverns, &c. (*See*.)

**cal-cú-spar**, *s.* [From *Gr. kalk=chalk, and spar* (*q. v.*)] Crystallized carbonate of lime or calcite. [*See Brown* and *Sp.*]

**cal-cú-túr**, *s.* [From *Gr. kalk=chalk, and túf=tufa* (*q. v.*)] A formation of carbonate of lime from the deposits of springs, &c. [*See Brown* and *Sp.*]

**faté, fat, faw, amidst, whát, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camp, hér, thér; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pút, wóre, wórf, work, wób, wón; móté, cúb, cüre, unté, cárf, rárf, rárf; Sprian, a, e=; oy=a, qu=x**

**cal-cú-lu-bil-lít-y**, *s.* [From *Calculus* (*q. v.*), and *lít-y*.] Possibility or capability of being calculated, estimated, or provided for.

**cal-cú-lu-bil**, *a.* [From *Calculus*.] Capable of being calculated.

I have made every calculable provision."—*W. Taylor Monthly Mag.*

**cal-cú-lur-y**, *a.* *Cal.* [Lat. *calculus*, from *calculus* = a little stone; *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)]

**A. As adj.** Pertaining to or caused by the disease of stone in the bladder.

"More was taken and named to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulency."—*Sp. Candide* *Life of Bro. Brown*, 1860, p. 234.

**B. As subst.** A mass of small, stony lumps found in the bladder and other fruits.

**cal-cú-lu-graph**, *s.* An instrument employed in long-distance telephony for registering the time a line is in continuous use.

**cal-cú-lu**, *v. t. & t.* [Lat. *calculus*, *ps. par.* of *calculus* = reckon by means of pebbles; from *calculus* = a little stone, a pebble; dimin. of *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)] A stone, pebble. In *Fr.* *calculus*; *Sp.* *calcular*; *Ital.* *calcular*.]

**A. Transitive**;

**1. Literally.**

**2. To compute, to reckon up in numbers.**

"If, in calculating the numbers of the people, we take in the multitude that emigrate to the plantations."

**3. To divine or prognosticate by the situation of the planets at a certain time.**

"A cunning man did calculate my birth."

"Who were there then in the year, to observe the course of those first men, and calculate their nativities?"—*Beaumont*.

**II. Figuratively.** To arrange or adjust for a purpose. (Seldom used except in the *ps. par.*)

"Of calculating by reason of the individual kingdom of Ireland."—*Swift*; *Modest Proposal*.

**B. Intransitive**;

**1. To make calculations; prognosticate.**

"Will it be the case, as they say, that the world will be a better place for children and adults?"—*Shakespeare*; *Julius Caesar*, I, 2.

**2. To form one's opinion on; to reckon or compute; to expect.** (*Colloquial, and chiefly American.*)

"I generally used with the prep. on before the infinitive, to form the opinion."

**cal-cú-lu**, *v. t. & t.* [From *Calculus*.] (*See*.)

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**cal-cú-lu**, *v. t. & t.* [From *Calculus*.] (*See*.)

**2. The result of an arithmetical computation or reckoning.**

"If we suppose our present calculation, the Phoenix is not assured will be the sixth from the creation."—*Brown*; *Political Economy*.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1. The act or process of estimating the force and result of circumstances.**

**2. The result of such estimation; the opinion formed of circumstances.**

"The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the calculations of the various politicians of that time."—*Manning*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 32.

**cal-cú-lu-tív**, *a.* [Formed by analogy of other adjectives from an imaginary *Lat. calculativus*; from *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

"Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of calculative dealings, . . ."

*Burton*; *On the Property Laws*.

**cal-cú-lu-túr**, *cal-cú-lu-túr*, *s.* [From *Calculus*; *Lat.* *calculus* = one who reckons; *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)]

**1. Ordinary Language (of persons):**

**1. One who reckons or computes by numbers; a computer.**

**2. One who prognosticates by astrology.**

**3. One who calculates and astronomy."—*Wells*; *Select Works*, p. 408.**

**2. One who estimates the force or effect of causes; one who calculates the result of circumstances.**

"Ambition is no exact calculator. Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it gamans."—*Bacon*; *On Shortening the Reign of Parliaments*.

**II. Technically (of things):**

**1. An arithmetical or calculating machine for simple mathematical operations, the most improved form being the comptometer (*q. v.*).**

**2. A kind of error (*q. v.*) invented by Ferguson.**

**cal-cú-lu-túr-y**, *s.* [Lat. *calculus* = pertaining to calculation; *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)]

**1. One who calculates; a calculator.**

"That other calculatory or figure-casting astrology . . ."

*—Hilli Cases of Omens*.

**cal-cú-lu**, *v. t. & t.* [Lat. *calculus* = pebble used in counting; *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)]

**1. To calculate; to reckon; to compute.**

"The general council, which was made in the last parliament, exceeded eight millions."—*Brown*; *Political Economy*.

**cal-cú-lu**, *v. t. & t.* [Lat. *calculus* = pebble used in counting; *cal-cu* = lime, chalk; (*See*.)]

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**cal-lic-1-ē-s**, *a*, *pl*. [*Calicium*; fem. *pl*, suff. -*ē-s*.]  
*Bot.*: A family of gymnosperms, lichens, characterized by their circular or globose, more or less stalked apothecia, furnished with special excipulum, and filled with a compact pulverulent mass.

**cal-1-lān**, *a*. [*Lat. calix*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of gymnosperms, lichens, the typical one of the family Calicines, containing a large number of species growing upon bark, old palings, or epiphytically on other lichens. The sporophyte, produced in the sporophylls, are stick-shaped, and curved; the spores are double, and at first exist in sections long tubular theca. (*Griffith & Hefner*).

**cal-1-clē**, *a*. [*Lat. calicula*, dim. of *calix* = a cup.]. A small cup-shaped cell.

"Surface (of corals) covered with *calicula*, or prominent pimple cells about a line in diameter."—*Dana*: *Sea*, p. 40, fig. 1.

**cal-1-cō**, **cal-1-l-cō**, **cal-1-l-cō**, & *a*, & *pl*. [*Fr. calice*.] By called because brought to Europe at first from Calicut, on the Malabar coast.

*A. As substantive*:

Cotton cloths, having colored patterns printed on them. These cloths are coarser than muslin. In England calicoes include shirtings, &c., of a superior white cloth. Though early calico-printing is associated with India, yet other oriental nations were acquainted with the art, as were the Mexicans. It came from Asia into Europe. About the close of the seventeenth century the calico trade was carried to Lyons. A Protestant refugee from France, who had to leave that country on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, introduced it into England about 1686. It is now one of our great staple manufactures.

*B. As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

**cal-ice-printer**, *a*. (One whose business or occupation is to print calicoes.)

"Supposes an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer*."—*Swift*, *Tales*, No. 3.

**cal-ice-printing**, *a*. The business or art of printing or impressing figured patterns on calicoes in mordants or colors.

The first record of *calico-printing* as an art is that of Pliny (*De Hist. Nat.*, p. 10).

**cal-1-phor-1-dē**, *a*, & *pl*. [*From Lat. calyx*, and (*gr. phoros* = to bear).]

A family of Hydroids, with cup-shaped swimming organs.

**cal-1-rāt**, *a*. [According to Jamieson from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed acts, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned.] An ant or smelt.

"The great that little thing,  
 Bet and the honey bee."  
*Robert Bly*, (*Callicrates*), *pl. 10*.

**cal-1-ū-s**, *a*. [*Dimin.* of *Mod. Lat. calix* = a cup.].

*Bot.*: "A little calyx." Various bracts in union at the base of the calyx proper. Example, *Fraxinea*, *Malva*. (*R. Brown*, &c.).

**cal-1-c-ū-lar**, *a*. [*Lat. calicularis*; from *calicula* (genit. *calicula*) = a cup.]. Cup-shaped.

"Even the autumnal birds, which await the return of the sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their *calicular* leaves."—*Brown*: *Flyer*, *errata*, *pl. 10*, *cl. 1*.

**cal-1-c-ū-lar-1-ū**, *adv*. [*From calicularis*; -*ū*.] In manner or shape of a cup. (*Dana*).

**cal-1-c-ū-late**, *a*. [*Lat. caliculatus* = a little cup; *calicula* = a cup.].

*Bot.*: "For definition see quotation."

"When the trees are arranged in two rows, and the outer row is perceptibly smaller than the inner, the inner row is sometimes said to be *caliculata*."—*in Seneca*: *De Consolatione*, *pl. 10*.

**cal-1-d**, *a*. [*Gr. kalos* = beautiful; *eidos* = form, appearance.].

*Entom.*: A genus of Hemiptera, of an elegant elongated shape, and bright metallic coloration. Family, Pentatomidae.

**cal-1-d-1-ty**, *a*. [*Lat. calidulus*, from *calidus* = hot; *calidus* = to be hot.]. The quality or state of being hot; heat.

"... the potential oddity of many waters."—*Brown*: *Flyer*, *errata*.

**cal-1-d-1-ty**, *a*. [*Etymology unknown*.]

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**cal-1-d-1-ty**, *a*. [*Etymology unknown*.]

**cal-1-lf**, **cal-1-lfo**, **cal-1-lph**, **cal-1-lphe**, & [*Calix*.]

"*Azalea calix* of Egypt."—*Goussier*: *C. d. 1*, 245.

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

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**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-pē**, & [*Calixan*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color.

"Instead of rich velvet we see  
 Green calyx and yellow calyx."  
*Prologue to the Dramatist*.

**cal-1-pē** (*pl. calixes*), & [*Calixan*.]

**calix-compasses**, *a*. Compasses with bowed

partitions of the calyx.

**calix-compasses**, *a*. Compasses with bowed

partitions of the calyx.

**calix-compasses**, *a*. Compasses with bowed

partitions of the calyx.

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**calix-compasses**, *a*. Compasses with bowed

partitions of the calyx.



1. Flower of *Calimeris*. 2. Fruit of ditto.

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

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**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]

**cal-1-lf-āte**, *a*. [*Calixate*.]



## (2) To imprecate.

(a) To call for:

(1) Literally:

(a) To require or desire the attendance (of persons).

"Madam, his majesty doth call for you, And for your grace, and you, my noble lord."

(b) To order, give an order for a thing to be supplied; to demand.

"Call for pen and ink to show our wit."

(c) To call for rooms, and he showed them one."

(d) Figuratively:

(1) To desire anxiously; wish for.

(2) To demand; need.

(3) To call for strength, vigor, strength.

(4) To call for a person or an article; as, I will call for her, or for a parcel.

(5) To call forth; to summon into action.

(6) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(7) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(8) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(9) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

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(72) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(73) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(74) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

(75) To call for a person's aid or counsel.

## (3) To challenge to a duel.

(1) To call over: To recite a roll of names or a list of items.

(2) To call over the names of the competitors in business-like fashion.—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1901.

(3) To call over the coats: To reprove, and fault with. (Colloquial.)

(4) To call the jury:

(5) To call over juries in the order in which their names have been drawn out of a box. The full terms are sworn, unless they are objected to, or, for some reason, allowed exemption.

(6) To call the plaintiff:

(7) To demand that a plaintiff who is withdrawing from an action shall appear by himself or by counsel, to go on. If he does not he is nonsuited, his case is at an end, the defendant obtaining costs; but the plaintiff may prosecute again, which he could not have done had a verdict been given against him.

(8) To call to account: To demand an account from. [Account.]

(9) To call to mind:

(10) To bring to the recollection of another; to remind another of a thing.

(11) To bring to one's own recollection, to remember.

(12) To call to order:

(13) To call over a meeting.

(14) To intimate to any person or persons at a meeting that he is or they are transgressing the rules of the hall, or otherwise disturbing the progress of business.

(15) To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [B.A., &amp;c.]

(16) A year or two before

(17) To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [B.A., &amp;c.]

(18) To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [B.A., &amp;c.]

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(82) To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [B.A., &amp;c.]

(83) To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [B.A., &amp;c.]

## 4. Any instrument used to summon people to

gether. (B. 2, 3, 4.)

5. An invocation, or prayer for help or relief.

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"But death comes not at call, justice divine Needs not slowest pace for speediest crime."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

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"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

"Hearty suppliant's call."

b61, b67; p60t, j6w1; cat, gel, choras, -clan, -tlan = shan, -tlan, -sion = shán;

chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -tion, -tlan = shán, -tlan, -sion, -tious, -tious;

sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = -sious = shés, -ble, -dle, -ac = bel, del.

## C. In special phrases:

1. *A call to arms*: An alarm.
2. *A call of the house*: A calling over a list of names of the members of either house of congress, or of any legislative body.
3. *By a ruling vote of 60 to 14 the house decided not to consider the resolution. The yea and nays were then counted.* [The yeas and nays were then counted the presence of 240 members. — *Washington Dispatch* (in *The Chicago Record*, Jan. 5, 1894.)
4. *At one's call* (frequently also, *at one's beck and call*): Subject to one, under his orders.
5. *At call*: Money is said to be deposited at call in a bank when it can be withdrawn at any moment without any previous notice being given, as in the case of money on deposit. [DEPOSIT.]
6. *Within call*: Sufficiently near to hear the voice of one calling.

"I saw a lady within call."

*Templeton. Dreams of Fair Women*, 85.

call-bell, *n.*

1. A small stationary hand-bell.
2. An electric bell (rung by pressing a button) to call the attention of a person at a distance.

call-bird, *s.*

1. A decoy-bird. [DECOY, *s.*]
2. The birdcatcher who lays his nets near to the nest, is sure of the most plentiful sport. If his call-birds are good. — *Goldsmith*, *Met. Hist.*, vol. 8, ch. 1.

call-book, *s.*

1. A book which contains a list of call actors when their turn comes to appear on the stage.

2. *Call-button*, *s.* A button used for ringing an electric call-bell. The button is provided with a spring, so that it rings pushed in and released it springs back. Thus the electric circuit is closed only as long as the button is pressed.

call-note, *s.*

1. The note used by birds in calling to each other.

2. "... but the actual song, and even the *collaudes*, are learnt from their parents or foster parents." — *Baron*, *The Descent of Man*, vol. 1, ch. 1, p. 8.

3. *Call* (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but perhaps the same word as CALL (1), *s.*] A brood of wild ducks. [HALLIDAY, *see* *call*, *s.*]

call (3), *call*, *s.* [CALL, *s.*]

1. "Then, when they had despoiled her tire and call."

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, l. viii. 46.

2. *Call* (4), *call*, *s.* [From *call* (2), *v.* (*v.*), *call*, *s.*] Motion. Used especially of the water, driven or acted on by the wind.

3. *Call*, *s.* [From *call*, *s.*] A genus of plants of the order Araceae. The species are perennials. They are natives of North America and Northern Europe. They are herbaceous marsh plants. The most familiar of the species is the beautiful calla lily.

4. *Call* *as*, *call*, *s.* [From *Gr. kallion* = a cock's comb. Cf. also *kallia*, *kallia* = a precious stone of a greenish blue. — *CALLAS*.]

5. *Call*, *s.* [From *Gr. kallion* = a cock's comb. Cf. also *kallia*, *kallia* = a precious stone of a greenish blue. — *CALLAS*.]

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6. The act of convoking an assembly. (Generally with the *adv.* together.)  
 "A Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 22.

# **11. Figuratively:**

1. *Divine or preternatural summons to any office or duty.*  
 "Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling."—*2 Tim. i. 9.*

"Noblest regards Manlius as one of those strong-minded men who have received a calling to be the first among their countrymen."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1881), ch. xiii. pt. 1, § 4, vol. II, p. 228.

2. That duty or position to which one is called; one's occupation or profession, implying that every one of us has the function of any position or vocation in the world as a call or summons, we presume a divine one, to undertake it, or he could have succeeded in doing so in an efficient manner.

"... should be permitted, on taking the Oath of Allegiance, to resume any calling which he had exercised before the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

"In this sense it is even loosely applied to other than human beings.

"One English freshling had perished in its calling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

# **3. Position, rank.**

"I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son, than to be his son, and would not change that calling To be adorned hair to Frederick."

*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, p. 1, 2.

4. The persons of any occupation or profession.

"It may be a caution to all Christian churches and magistracies, not to impose callings on whole callings."—*Benson.*

5. One's name, title, or designation.

"For the meanings of the noun in combination with the various adverbs and prepositions, see the various entries."

**calling-crabs, a. pl.** [So named because they put out one of their claws, which is proportionately very large, as if they beckoned another animal to join them, their real intention however being to threaten it if it venture to approach.] The name given to crustaceans of the genus *Callinectes*. They are found in the tribe Brachyura (sub-traited crustaceans), and the sub-tribe Callinectinae, sometimes made a family Cypididae.

**calling-hares, a. pl.** A name given to the rodents of the family Lagomidae, and specially of the typical genus *Lagomys*. They do not differ to any great extent in size, and there is no visible tail, but the tail is from America, Guinea, and Siberia. (*Nicholson.*)

**call-i-l-ān, a.** [Fr. *callus* = beauty; *odon*, = odor; = sweet.] A genus of Chetodontidae, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, and the caudal fin enormous and truncate.

**call-i-l-ān-ān, a. pl.** [Callionymus, one of the genera.] A sub-family of the Gobidae, or Gobies, in which the head and body are depressed, and the ventral fins distinct and very large.

**call-i-l-ān-yūn, a. pl.** [Fr. *callus* = beauty; *odon* = odor.] The Dragonets, a genus of fishes of the family Gobiidae, or Gobies, the typical one of the family Callionymus. They are the most beautiful, supported by a few acetabula rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elevated.

**call-i-l-ān-yūn, a. pl.** [Lat. *Calliope*; Gr. *kallos* = beautiful; *pepo* = beauty; *odon* = odor, = sweet.] The chief of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne (Memory), who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She was the mother of Orpheus.

2. *Adrom.* An asteroid, the twenty-second found. It was discovered by Hind, on the 16th of November, 1845.

3. *Music.* A series of steam whistles, pitched to produce musical notes, grouped together and operated by the key-board. The instrument is much in evidence in the traveling circus of this country, and is sometimes placed on steamboats for the decoration of passengers and the entertainment of the natives along shore. It is an American device.

**call-i-l-ān-yūn, a. pl.** [Fr. *calliope* = beautiful; *odon* = odor; = sweet.] An American genus of crested quails of the subfamily Odontophorinae (q. v.). The best-known species is the scaled or blue quail.

**call-i-l-ān-yūn, a. pl.** [Calliope.]

"Calliope measures the distance of any round, cylinder, conical body; so that when workmen use them, they are able to the true distance of the intended plan, to mark out the intended place, till the two points of the callipers fit just over their way."—*Maeson: Mechanical Exercises.*

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**A. Trana.** To eat salmon into thin slices, while fresh, and then pickle these.

**Calver as salmon, or other trana.** — *Prompt, Pure.*  
"My footstep shall be pheasants, calvered salmon." — *Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i.*

**Provide me then chimes fried, and the salmon calvered.** — *Kilgus: Parson's Wedding, 1693.*

**B. Intrane.** To hear being so allied and pickled.

"His flesh (the graying's), even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily calver, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times." — *Clifton: Complete Angler.*

**calv' dr (silent).** (Eng. calve, v.; and suff. -r.) A cow with calf. [*Scot.*]

**cal' vdr ed, po. par. or a.** [CALVER, v.] Sliced and calvered.

**Calver d salmon** is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. "My boy's accomplished cook, if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample recipe for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold (p. 354). It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. (*Norw.*)

"Grass is green, sometimes blue, and sat apricot." — *Messinger: Quixote, i. 2.*

"... but even Prince Genoa was so much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for his self yet but elated and calvered salmon, admitted to be so." — *Murray: — History of the World, 1790.*

**cal' vdr keye (eye as e).** s. [CULVERKEYE.]

**calves (i silent), n. pl.** [CALF.]

"Like heifers, neither bulls nor calves." — *Shakespeare: Henry, 4. Fragment.*

**calves-foot, s.** [CALF'S FOOT.]

**calves-snout, s.**

**Bot.** A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance to the snout of a calf — *Antirrhinum*, better known as Snap-dragon, or Toad-flax.

**calves-tongue, s.**

**Arch.** A sort of molding, usually made at the caps and bases of round pillars, to taper or hance the round part to the square.

**cal' ville, a.** [French, from Lat. *calvus* = bald, smooth-skinned.] A kind of apple.

**calv' ling (i silent), pr. par., o. &c.** [CALVE, v. t.]

**cal' v B.** As pr. par. or participle, adj. (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**1. Ord. Lang.** The act of giving birth to a calf.

"I heard of late of a cow in Warwickshire, which in six years had sixteen calves; that is, four at one time in three calvings, and twice in a year." — *Boulton: Description of Engl. and Ital. cal. i.*

**2. Naut.**

[Of icebergs.] The act of breaking or the state of being broken off a glacier when the latter reaches deep water. Glaciers tend to form on mountain tops when the temperature is low enough for the purpose. Then they gradually descend, new glacial material being pressing them down. On reaching the ocean they are pushed into it, and finally they calve or give birth to icebergs, which have an independent existence of their own.

**Cal' vin-ism, s.** [Fr. *calvinisme*. From John Calvin, the celebrated reformer at Noroy, in Picardy, 1509, 1530; died May 27, 1564. For further details see definition.]

**Theol.** The tenets of above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity; at others it is limited to the former, and especially to his views on the doctrine of grace. These are sometimes called the five points of Calvinism, or, more briefly, the five points; but this latter cutt application is not sufficiently specific, for the rival system of Arminianism was presented by the English Calvinist at Noroy, in Picardy, 1509, 1530; died May 27, 1564. For further details see definition.]

**3. Theol.** The tenets of above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity; at others it is limited to the former, and especially to his views on the doctrine of grace. These are sometimes called the five points of Calvinism, or, more briefly, the five points; but this latter cutt application is not sufficiently specific, for the rival system of Arminianism was presented by the English Calvinist at Noroy, in Picardy, 1509, 1530; died May 27, 1564. For further details see definition.]

**4. Eccles.** Calvin's views of Church government are essentially what are called Presbyterianism. He held also that the Church should be spiritually independent of the State, but was willing that the discipline of the Church should be carried out by civil power. This last opinion, followed to its logical conclusion, involved him in heavy

responsibility for the death of his Soerian antagonist Sorretus, the capital punishment of whom for alleged heresy was approved of not merely by Calvin, but by the Reformers, and accounted the gentle Melancthon. No one in those days seems to have clearly understood religious liberty.

**5. Hist.** The work which first made this system known to the world was Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, published in 1536. In August of the same year he visited France, and at a earnest request of Farel, its leading reformer, made his residence. In 1538 both were expelled from Geneva, when Calvin retired to Basel, and the French church there on the model which he framed scriptural. In 1541 he was invited back to Geneva, where he remained for the rest of his life till his death, in 1564. Various Protestant churches adopted Calvin's theological views with his ecclesiastical polity, thus Knox carried both to these to Scotland, where the first Presbyterian General Assembly was held in 1560.

Bishop Hurst states that the 17th article of the Church of England is framed according to St. Augustine's doctrine, which, as stated, is essentially Calvinistic. The early reformers of the English Church, mostly held his views of the doctrines of grace, which prevailed to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Afterward they imperceptibly declined. When the rival system of Arminius was brought to trial at the Synod of Dort, in Holland, in 1618, the Calvinistic views were victorious. Calvinistic views, notwithstanding which Arminianism took deep root in the English as in various other churches. Archbishop Laud was its warm friend and advocate, as were the High Church party generally, while Low Churchmen continued Calvinistic. The general tenet which remains correct. The ecclesiastical polity of Calvin was embraced by the Puritan party, but never had a majority of the English people in favor of it, and attempted in the early days of the Long Parliament to set it up, though under the control of the civil government, was successful only to a limited extent, and for a brief period of time. Most of the clergymen whom the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1549, expelled from the Church.

Of the two great English revivalists of the eighteenth century, Whitfield was Calvinistic (Calvinistic), and Wesley Arminian.

**Cal' vin-let, s.** [Fr. *calvinette*.] A follower of Calvin, or one who adopts the theological teaching of Calvinism.

"The Calvinist is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian is tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God." — *Barrow: The Christian, ii. 11.*

**cal' vin is the tick, cal' vin is the tick.** [Fr. *calvinisme*; *vic*, *vic*, *vic* = tick, pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.]

"... s. the petty states and republics abhorred, where the Calvinistic discipline was adopted." — *Warren: Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 456.*

**Calvinistic Methodist, s. a pl.**

**Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.** A section of the Methodist, distinguished by their Calvinistic sentiments from the ordinary Wesleyans, who are Arminian. Wesley and Whitfield, the colleagues in the great evangelistic movement which did so much spiritually and morally to regenerate England in the 18th century, differed with regard to the doctrine of grace, Wesley being Arminian, and Whitfield Calvinistic. The latter revived a broader view of grace as the father and founder of Calvinistic Methodism. Other names, and especially that of Mr. David Lewis, of Trevecca, should be mentioned in connection with it. In its distinctive form it dates from 1725, but did not completely sever its connection with the Calvinistic movement till the latter part of its now Pre-Byzantine. Its great seat is in Wales.

**Cal' vin-ise, v. t.** (Eng. calve; *see*.) To convert to Calvinism.

**calv' teg (i silent), s.** (Eng. calve; *see*.)

**Calv' teg.** Pertaining to or like a calf.

**Calv' teg.** Silly, stupid.

"He was hidden nowhere to be made a parish-priest, having made a calver answer." — *World of Wonders (1800).*

"You seem like to Walther's calf, that went nine miles to seek a cow; and when he came thither, the cow proved a bull; perhaps in your calvered meditation you thought, for your pains in calvering the picture-mirror, to have met a bull." — *Scott: The Antiquary, 1815.*

**cal' vit- i- es, a.** (Latin, from *calvus* = bald.)

**Physiol.** The term for the want or loss of hair, more particularly on the scalp; baldness.

**cal' vit- y, s.** [Fr. *calvitie*; Lat. *calvitia*.]

**cal' vit- y.** Baldness, loss of hair. [CALVITIES.]

**cal' v.** (Lat. *calve*, *calveo*.)

**1. Grass-making:** Broken or refuse grass, which is restored to the pots.

**2. Chem. & Min.** A kind of ash or fine powder, remaining from metals, minerals, &c., after they have undergone calcination by the violent action of fire, and have lost all moisture.

"Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists perpetually all sorts of acids, and is not dissolved by acids, but into a calv, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into a calv." — *Doply.*

**Calv' vices:** Quicklime, or lime in its most caustic state.

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**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or in any way connected with the aforementioned Richard Cameron or his followers.

**Cameronian regiment:** The 26th of the British army. [H.]

"The Earl of Argyll was able to raise a body of infantry, which is still, after the lapse of more than a hundred and sixty years, known by the name of the *Cameron Highlanders*."—*Macmillan, Hist. Eng., ch. xli.*

### B. As substantives:

**C. Hut.** A. follower of the Rev. Richard Cameron. At the time of his death, his adherents had not separated from their Presbyterian brethren. There did so, however, after the Revolution of 1688, and became a distinct denomination. Though in certain respects they disapproved of the settlement there made, yet they considered it a vast improvement on that of the preceding Stuart dynasty, and gave it active support. The government of William and Mary, in consequence, when in some danger from the Jacobites, raised two regiments from the Cameronians, one of which (that mentioned above), still remains part of the British army. (CAMERONIAN REGIMENT.) For the subsequent history of the Cameronians, see *Reformed Presbyterians*.

**cam-ér-f, s.** [Eymol. unknown.]

**Parryer:** The frounce, a measure in horses.

**cam-ér, s.** [Eymol. doubtful] perhaps from *cam*, a. [q. v.]. Small slender rods of cast lead used in glazing, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, when drawn separately through a species of wire, forming a groove on each side of the lead, the elements make the patterns for receiving the glass of casements, and for stained-glass windows. (Grevil.)

**cam-mé, s.** [CAMES.]

"Oh! who has more hairs than a dark Soliman, In his ensary cammer and his shaggy capote?"—*Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, li. 72.*

**cam-s-stér, s.** [From Scotch *cam* = a comb, and suffix *-stér*.] A wool-comber. (Bul-four.)

**cam-1-on, s.** [Fr.]

**Mill:** A three-wheeled cart drawn by two mules formerly used for carrying ammunition.

**cam-is, a.** [Sp. *camisa*; Ital. *camiseta*; Fr. *chemise*; from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt or thin dress.] [CHEMISE.] A light thin dress of linen.

"All is a camie light of the apple tree."—*Spenser: F. Q., v. v. 2.*

**cam-1-sáde, cam-1-sá-dó, s.** [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camisa* = a shirt.]

**Military:**

1. A shirt or white dress worn by soldiers so that they might recognize each other in a night assault or rally.

2. A night assault or surprise, in which the soldiers wear their shirts over their armor.

"Sitt in your shirtlessness, as if meditating a *camisade*."—*De Quincy: Works* (ed. 1863), li. 230.

3. That which appalled the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisade* upon the English."—*Haywood.*

**Cam-1-sa-rá, s.** [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*; Low Lat. *camisia*.] A sect of French Huguenots, who in their war against Louis XIV. wore their shirts over their armor.

**cam-1-s-tód, a.** [Lat. *camisia* = a shirt.] Having the shirt outside the other dress.

**cam-1-sé, s.** [CAMIS, CHEMISE.]

**cam-1-sé, cam-1-jot, s.** [Fr. *camisot*; Sp. *camisado*; Ital. *camisole*; Ger. *camisole*; from Lat. *camisus*; Ir. *camhóid* (dora) = camel's skin or hair; *camisia* = a camel.]

### A. As substantives:

1. Rough cloth or fabric composed of hair.

2. A rough fabric composed of wool and cotton, or hair and silk, with a wavy or variegated surface.

"... some floor weave of camel, grogran, or the like."—*Brown: Valer Ero.*

**B. As adj.:** Made of the material described under A.

"They were all in white camel cloaks."—*Macmillan, Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

**cam-1-tód, cam-1-tód, a.** [Eng. *camel*; *-ed*.] Wavy, streaked, or variegated like camel. (Herbert.)

"The paper became sleek and chamelled or wined in such sort, as it resembles eagle or porphyry."—*Sir T. Herbert's Treat.*, p. 26.

**cam-1-lis, s.** [CAMELINA.]

**Bot.:** Withering name for *Camelina sativa* (q. v.).

**cam-1-má-myf, s.** [CAMOWIE.] Camowile. (Scott.)

"The clerry, catclaw, and the camowilep."—*Goswain Douglas, 116.*

**cam-mas, cam-gs, s.** [Probably a native name (T.).] An excellent plant, *Camassia esculenta*, of Northwestern America, the bulbs of which are eaten by the natives.

**cam-méde, cam-myf, a.** [CAM, a.] Having a crooked or twisted nose; pug-nosed.

"Cammed or short nosed."—*Shaw: Prompt. Parc.*

**cam-méd-néssé, cam-myf-néssé, a.** [From Mid. Eng. *cammed*, and suff. *-néssé*.] The quality of possessing a short nose.

"Cammedness (cammedness, F.). Similis."—*Prompt. Parc.*

**cam-mér-age, cam-br-age (age as lg), cam-roche, s.** [From *cambray*.] [CAMBRIC.] Cambric. (Scott.)

**cammes, s.** [CAMES.] (Scott.)

**cam-mick, cam-mick, cam-mock, s.** [A. S. *cammo*; Gael. *cam* = crooked.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A crooked stick. (Scott.)

2. **Botany:** The name given to several plants, enumerated below.

1. The *Barb-tarrow, Ononis arvensis*, a plant characterized by its long, crooked and strong roots. [REB-TARROW.]

2. *Hypericum perforatum*. [Written & Holland.]

**cam-mock-whin, s.** *Ononis arvensis*.

**cam-mus, a.** [CAMOCS.]

**tok-m-néssé, a.** [Eng. *cam*, and nosed.] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed. (Scott.)

**cam-ok, a.** [CAM (t).] Crooked. (Scott.) [CAM.]

**cam-ó-mille, cam-ó-mill, cam-ó-mille, cam-ó-mille, cam-ó-mille, cam-ó-mille, s.** [In Dan. *kamellid*, kamille; Dat. & (irr. *kamle*; Fr. *camille*; Low Lat. *camellia*; from Gr. *chamaemelon* = earth-melon. So called from the smell of the fruit. The common *camellia*, *Anthemium nobilis*. (ASTREIUM.)

1. *Blue Camellia*; *Aster trifolium*.

2. *Red Camellia*; *(1) Anthemium cotula*, (2) *Matricaria inodora*, (3) *Anthemium arvensis*.

3. *German Camellia*.

**Pharm.:** The flowerheads of *Matricaria chamomilla*.

4. *Purple Camellia*: (1) *Aster Tripolium*, (2) *Adonis autumnalis*.

5. *Red Camellia*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

6. *Roman Camellia*: *Anthemium nobilis*.

7. *Scotch Camellia*: *Anthemium nobilis*.

8. *Camellia*: *Matricaria inodora*.

9. *White Camellia*: *Anthemium nobilis*.

10. *Wild Camellia*: Various species of *Anthemium*.

**Camellia goldina**: A plant, *Matricaria inodora*.

**cam-br-óche, s.** [Eymol. doubtful. Cf. A. S. *cammer*, *cammo*, *cammo*, *cammo* = madder = red, bog (swamp), red harrow.] A plant, *Potentilla anserina*. (Prompt. Parc., p. 234.)

**cam-mór-rig, s.** [Cf. Wel. *camoregyn* = to usurp.] The usurpation of the authority of law by an organization which should be subject to it; complete paralysis of the law so that it forbids even to demand obedience.

"It is not too much to say that law is at no more successfully resisted than it is too completely paralyzed to demand obedience. But the triumph of *camoregyn*, the triumph of lawlessness, is complete."—*De Quincy: Letter from Camille* in the *London Times*, January 6, 1861.

**cam-mó-fé t (t) silent, s.** [Fr. *camouflet* = a whiff.]

**Fort.:** A small mine, with a 10-lb. charge, placed in the gallery of a defensive mine to blow in that of a besieger.

**cam-méss, ca-móss, ca-mus, cam-mus, ca-moyé, s.** [O. Fr. *camos*; Ital. *camos*, Cf. cam, a.] Flat, squat. (Applied only to the nose.)

"Round was his face, and comets woe his nose."—*Chaucer: C. 3, 382.*

"Many Spaniards . . . have not worn out the camos now into this day."—*Brown: Valer Ero.*

**cam-móssed, cam-mússed, a.** [Mid. Eng. *camos*; *-ed*.] Flattened (applied only to the nose); pug-nosed.

"Though my nose be *cam-mú*, my lips thick be."—*Shakespeare.*

**cam-móss-if, ad.** [Mid. Eng. *camos*; *-ly*.] So as to be flattened; awry.

"Her nose some dells bold, And camosly crook."—*Shelton: Poems*, p. 124.

**cam-ó-vyne, cam-ó-wyne, s.** [A corruption of *cam*; *camellia* (T.).]

1. *Anthemium nobilis*.

2. *Anthemium cotula*. (Scott.) (Jamicson.)

3. *Camellia*: *Weak-tempered Feverfew*—either *Matricaria inodora* or *Matricaria chamomilla*.

**camp, a.** [A. S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Ital. & Sp. *campo*; Lat. *campus* = a field.]

1. **Ordinary Language:**

(1) A field, a plain, a level surface.

(2) The same as 1. 1.

(3) I shall one day carry forth without the camp."—*Jer. xvi. 27.*

"Beyond the limits of his camp and fortresses he could scarcely be said to have a party."—*Macmillan, Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

(4) A division of a settlement.

"And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp . . ."—*Numb. i. 52.*

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Applied to any level surface, even to the sea, as a plain.

"To search all corners of the watery camp."—*Spenser: Du Barlas.*

(2) The army or number of persons encamped together in tents or other temporary lodgings.

"Both camps approach, their bloody rage dash risk."—*Spenser: Du Barlas.*

"Dismiss thy camp."—*Marlowe: Mass. of Paris, li. 6.*

(3) An army in the field.

"In this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the camp arrived at Bernier."—*Her. History of England*, i. 18.

(4) Military service, "the field."

(5) A multitude, a host.

3. **Technically:**

1. **Mil.:** The space occupied by an army halted with tents pitched.

(1) **Old British Camp:** A camp not angular occurring in England is, as a rule, of British origin; one with angles is presumably Roman.

(2) **Old Roman Camp:** A Roman encampment was, as a rule, a square, each side of it 2 (2 1/2) Roman miles or 2570 (2575) feet.

(3) **Modern Camp:** The front of the sides had each of them.

In the rear of it was a square, the front of which was parallel to the first.

Behind this square, part of the allied forces were encamped, in the center, between the two streets.

Between the two streets crossed it at right angles, the praetor commanding a p. h. staff.

Between the p. h. staff and the front of the camp the body of the troops were encamped.

A street called *quintana* ran parallel to the others through the center of this main part of the camp, and five streets crossed it at right angles.

(3) **Modern Camps:** If not near the enemy, infantry are distributed on dry ground, the cavalry near water, the artillery near good roads, the hospital and transport in rear. If near the enemy, they are arranged in order of battle. An *intrench-camp* was surrounded by earthworks. A *firm camp* is one to be occupied for a very brief period.

A *camp of instruction* is one formed for the reception of troops to be maneuvered.

2. **Agrie.:** A mound of earth under which potatoes and other vegetables are stored, as a protection against frost.

3. **Compositional of obvious signification:** *Camp-bedstead*, *camp-boy*, *campfire*, and *camp-followers*.

**camp-bedstead, s.** A small light cot or bedstead, generally of iron, for the use of military men or travelers.

**camp-celling, s.**

**Arch.:** A ceiling in which the marginal portion is sloping, following the line of the rafters, while the mid-portion is level.

**camp-chair, s.** A form of folding chair adapted to be carried in a sedan chair or two, in an ambulance or wagon when on the march. (FOLDING-CHAIR.)

**camp-fever, s.**

**Med.:** The name popularly given to all those forms of fever which occur during a campaign, when large bodies of men are camped out and huddled together in a limited space, without a proper



regard to the laws of sanitation and to the necessary supply of pure air, water, and food. The fever most likely to occur under such circumstances would be typhus abdominalis, and common typhoid, intermittent (ague), dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.

**camp-fight, a.** The decision of any dispute by combat: a trial by arms.

**camp-follower, a.** One who follows an army without being in the service; as a sutler, &c.

**camp-fish, s.** A species of fish prevalent among bodies of men who come in intimate contact. It is supposed by some to be a common typhoid. It ranges, growing upon that on which it feeds. It is occasionally by the entrance beneath the skin of a human animal parasite, the *Acarus scabiei*. The best remedy is iron internally (where indicated), and sulphur flour, in grease of some kind, well rubbed in the skin.

**camp-kettle, s.** An iron or tin kettle used by soldiers when camping out.

**camp-kit, s.** A box with its contents, for containing soldiers' cooking and mess utensils, such as the camp-kettle, plates, &c.

**camp-meeting, s.** A meeting held in the open air or in a tent for religious purposes.

**camp-mill, s.** A mill adapted for the use of an engine to grind grain on the march or in camp. It is carried on a wagon or running-gears, and is sometimes driven by the wheels in traveling; sometimes by a sweep operated by horses or men after the wheels are anchored or sunk in the ground.

**camp-shooting, s.** A piling erected at the foot of an embankment to prevent the out-thrust of the washing by the current or waves. It consists of guide-piles exteriorly, against which are secured false-pieces, which are horizontal timbers. Within these are driven vertical pilings of the nature of pile-driving.

**camp-stool, s.** A chair whose frame folds up into a small compass for convenience of packing or carriage. Camp-stools were known in ancient Egypt, and are constructed in a manner similar to ours.

**camp-stove, s.** A light sheet-iron stove, specially arranged with a view to portability, and adapted for heating a tent or hut, and for cooking purposes.

**camp-table, s.** A table adapted to fold into a small space for transportation.

**camp-vinegar, s.** A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

**camp (1), v. t. & f. [CAMF, s.]**

**A. Trans.** To lodge an army in tents.

*Now troops can be landed at the port in the morning, and camped here on darkness falls.*—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1861.

**B. Intransitive.**

**1. Lit.** To pitch tents; to lodge in tents.

*We boldly camp'd beside a thousand sail.*  
*Pope's Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 306, 7.

**2. Fig.** To rest.

*The great grasshopper, which camps in the hedges in the cold day.*—*Macaulay's Essay*, II.

**3. Camp (2), v. t. & f. [CAMPA, s.]**

**A. S. Camp (1), O. Fris. Campa, hemp; Ger. Campfen; Dut. kampen; O. H. Ger. kampf, kemp, kampf, kampf.**

**1. To contend, strive.**

*No kyeage ravine Crise may tempt with hym one.*  
*Scott's Arthur*, 2, 304.

**2. To romp. (Scotch.)**

*They play football.*  
*Scott's Arthur*, 2, 304.

**3. Camp (3), s. A foot-bell.**

**CAMP-BELL, s.** A foot-bell.

**CAMP-PAN, s. (pagna as pan-yō), s. [Fr. campagna; from Lat. campagna.] [CAMPAIGN.]**

**1. Gen.** An open, level tract of country.

**2. Spec.** The level district in Italy near Rome. [CAMPAIGN.]

**CAMP-PAN-OL (pagnol as pan-yō), s. [Fr. campagnol; from campagna = field; ital. campagnolo.]**

**Zool.** A small species of mouse, called also the Meadow-mouse, *Arvicola arvicola* or *agrestis*, which is very destructive to roots and seeds in fields and gardens.

**CAMP-PAIN, (g silent), CAMP-PAIN, s. [Fr. camp-pain; Sp. campaino; Ital. campagnino; Lat. campagnus.]**

**1. Gen.** A large open tract of country without hills.

**2. Mil.** Those operations of armies which terminate in a decisive result, after which follows a

temporary cessation of hostilities or the conclusion of peace.

*"For I am sure I am sure to direct a campaign that will be the most of Lords and Commons."*—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, bk. xv.

**3. Metal.** The period during which a furnace is continuously in operation.

*"The period antecedent to an election, during which the candidates take the field, meetings are held and speeches delivered. The interval of such contest is taken from the battlefield."*

**CAMP-PAIN, (g silent), v. t. [CAMPAIGN, s.]** To serve in the field with an army.

*"... the officers who campaigned in the late rebellion."*—*Macaulay's Hist. of the Irish Rebellion*, p. vi.

**CAMP-PAIN-ER, (g silent), s. [Eng. campaigner; er.]** One who serves in a campaign, a soldier.

*"Both horse and rider were old campaigners."*—*Macaulay's History of Humphrey Clinker*.

**CAMP-PAIN-ING, (g silent), pr. par. & s. [CAMPAIGN, s.]**

**A. As pr. par.** (See the verb.)

**B. As subst.** The act of serving with an army in the field.

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. [Low Lat. campagna = bell. In Sp. & Ital. the bell is also called campana, from the shape of the flowers.]**

**1. Ord. Lang.** A bell, especially one for a church.

*"Campana, the paucity of."*

*"Campana here has crop, accented wondrous good."*  
*Drayton's Polyph.*, s. 13.

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. s. [From Low Lat. campana = bell; and ol, s.]**

**A. As adjective.**

**1. Pertaining to the genus Campanula, as, "the Campanal alliance."**

**B. As subst. (Fr. Campanula):** The English name given by Linnaeus to his alliance Campanulæ (q. v.).

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. pl. [From Low Lat. campana = bell; and pl. m. or f. suff. -ica.]**

**Zool.** Campanulæ, an alliance of plants, epiphytic, perennial, and dichlamydeous monophyllous small flowers and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley places it in the orders Campanulales, Gentianales, Goodeniaceae, Stylidiaceae, Valerianaceae, Dipsacaceae, and Asteraceae (q. v.).

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. [Lat. campana = bell.]**

**Her.** A bell, or bell-shaped vessel borne on cantabular.

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. [Lat. campana = bell.]**

**Her.** Furnished with or bearing bells.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-RÖ, s. [From Campana.]**

**Zool.** A bird, a name of Brazil.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-FORM, a. [Lat. campana = a bell; forma = form, shape.]**

**Bot.** Bell-shaped; an epithet applied to flowers which resemble a bell in shape.

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. [Ital. & Low Lat. campana = a bell-tower, steeply; campana = bell.]** A tower for the reception of bells, principally used for church purposes, but now sometimes for domestic edifices. The campanile at Verona is very celebrated, being 366 feet high. That at Florence, by Giotto, is 321 feet high, and 45 feet square. The most remarkable of these can be noted at Pisa, commonly called the "Leaning Tower." It is cylindrical in form, and surrounded by eight stories of arches, each placed over an arch of the story below its substructure. The height is about 150 feet to the platform, whence a plumb-line lowered down on the east side near the bottom feet outside of the building. (*Griff.*)

**CAMP-PAN-OL-FORM, a. [Ital. campanilla = a little bell; dimin. of Lat. campana = a bell; forma = shape, form.]** Bell-shaped.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-FORM, s. [Eng. campanology; f.]** One skilled in the science of campanology or bell-ringing.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-FORM, s. [Lat. campana = a bell, and Fr. toque = a treatise, discourse.]** The science of bell-ringing; a treatise on bell-ringing.

**CAMP-PAN-OL, s. [Low Lat. campanula = a little bell, dim. of campana = a bell.]**

**Zool.** A small species of mouse, called also the Meadow-mouse, *Arvicola arvicola* or *agrestis*, which is very destructive to roots and seeds in fields and gardens.

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**Bot.** A natural order of plants, chiefly native to this country, of the north of Asia and Europe. More than 350 species of this family are known.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. s. [Low Lat. campana = a little bell.]**

**Zool.** A genus of corals of the family [Amphiporariales, in which the polyp is sessile, bell-shaped.]

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. campanularia, the typical genus, and fem. pl. suff. -aria.]**

**Zool.** A family of marine Polyp belonging to the order Hydrozoa. Cells terminal, stalked campanulate; polypes with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. The genus is *Campanula* (*Griff. & Henfrey*).

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. campanularia (q. v.), and neut. pl. suff. -aria.]**

**Zool.** An order of hydroid Zoophytes. They are usually allied to the Scyphozoa, but their hydrozoa, with their containing polypites, are supported on conspicuous stalks, and are terminal, while those of the Scyphozoa are sessile or sub-sessile and placed laterally. Nicolaus thinks the two orders not properly distinct.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. [Low Lat. campanula, from campana = a little bell, dim. of campana = a bell.]**

**Bot.** Having the shape or form of a bell, bell-shaped.

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. s. [Low Lat. campanula = a little bell; neut. pl. suff. -aria.]**

**Zool.** A genus of marine Polyp, the typical one of the family [Campanularia], which is three species.

**Stem simple or branched; roots; cells pointed above; polypites cylindrical, with webbed tentacles. Reproduction by two medusae buds, single in each capsule. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)**

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. campanula, the type; and fem. pl. suff. -aria.]**

**Zool.** A family of marine Polyp with orate-calc cells called proboscis; polypes long, cylindrical, with a small conical proboscis.

**Campbellites (cam-bel-ites), s. pl. [See Def.]**

The followers of Rev. John McLeod Campbell, of Dunbarshire, who, divorced from the Church of Scotland, May 24, 1841, for teaching the universality of the Atonement. He established a church at Glasgow in 1842. The name of his services were only applied to the church founded in this country by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, and by its members called Christian, Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ (q. v.).

**CAMP-PAN-OL-IG, s. [Mid. Eng. cam = crooked, curved, and ceiling.]**

**Arch.** A ceiling whose form is convex inwardly.

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**camp-yl-8-spér-mate**, **\*cām-pyl-8-spér-mate**. [*Gr. kampylōs* curved, *spērmatē* seed. *Bot.*] Having the edges of the seed curved so as to form a channel or groove, as in some umbelliferous plants. [*Lat. canaliculus*, a channel.]

**camp-yl-8-ré-pal**, **\*cām-pyl-8-ré-pal**. [*Gr. kampylōs* bent, crooked, and *ropos* a turning, and *Eng. suff. -al*.] The same as [*CAMPYLOTRICHUS* (q. v.).]

**camp-yl-8-ré-pole**, **\*cām-pyl-8-ré-pole**. [*Gr. kampylōs* bent, crooked, and *ropos* a turn, a direction, [*CAMPYLOTRICHUS*].]

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"In this sense we have the phrases to *can* *thinks*, for *thinks* to acknowledge or recognize, and *can* obligation, to render thanks to another, and to *can* measure, the reverse in meaning—to feel so indebted to another as to be a debtor to another." [*MAJOR*.] (Compare the German *danke* *vielen*; the French *savoir gré*; and the Lat. *gratias* *agere*.)

"I can the great thanks."—*Williams of Fulmer, 287*.  
"I can see those things that thou canst such answers desire."—*Udall, Roster's Delist, p. 17*.

"To have the power of, to be able to do."  
"To change the will."  
Of Him who all things can."—*St. Basil*.

"The queen of love her favor's champion shows."  
(For gods can all things) in a flood of blood."  
—*Pope, Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., l. 496-7*.

**B. Intransitive:**  
1. To know how, to be able; to have the power, either physically or morally, of doing anything. Used—  
(1) With a following infinitive to express the act, the power of doing which is claimed.  
"They come sought here ships over sea."  
—*Gower, Conf. Amant, i. 38*.  
"He lies down when I sit, and walks when I walk, which is more than many good friends can pretend to."—*Pope, Letter to H. Cromwell*.  
"I can be as easily used in an elliptical construction, as in 'he will do all that he can,' where the verb do is to be understood after can."  
(2) Absolutely.  
"In evil, the best condition is not to will, the second, not to can."—*Bacon*.

"To know, understand, be skilled in."  
"Thy wish hath this day spoken with a man that can of agriculture."—*Goetz Bonaventura (ed. Burrows), p. 2*.

"Used as a simple auxiliary verb, with the force originally of began, but eventually coming to mean simply do."  
"Thus said Diogenes and thus he can."—*Douglas, Virgil, 30, 37*.

"I can away with a thing I can put up with it."  
"I can away with a thing. I can abide it, *je puis endure*."  
"He can away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what elated and dissolute ones inspire."—*Locke*.

**\*cān (1)**, **\*cāna**, **\*cān**, **\*cān**. [*CAN*, v.]  
1. Knowledge, skill.  
"Thus said our father had wondrous can."  
Of herbs that were built good for beast and man."  
—*Boon, Heinicke (Song), p. 18*.

2. Power, ability.  
"The way my rock were cut and dry."  
"I'll all Maggie's can and her catpaw do."—*Boon, Heinicke (Song), p. 18*.

**\*cān (2)**, **\*cāna**, **\*cān**, **\*cān**. [*CAN*, n.]  
1. A vessel, made of any material, for holding water.  
"These were not old stone canons."—*Wyllie, John II. (The Wars)*.  
"Fill the cup and fill the can."  
—*Traveller, Vision of Sin, 36*.

(2) Now, a vessel made of metal, generally tin.  
"I hate it as an unfilled can."  
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 1*.  
"Fill the cup and fill the can."  
—*Traveller, Vision of Sin, 36*.

2. Spec. A measure for liquids. (*Jameson*). [*Scotch*].  
"The water taken, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three-fourths of a can or gallon of oil."—*Jameson, Lett. 1, 18*.

**B. As adjective:** (See the compounds.)  
**can-buoy**, **\*cān-buoy**. [*Can*, a small buoy employed to mark out shoals and rocks. It is sometimes spelled *can-buoy*, and as the shape is that of a cone, it is possible that this is the correct spelling.

**can-cart**, **\*cān-cart**. A lightly framed two-wheeled vehicle supporting a large can for containing milk, &c.

**can-frame**, **\*cān-frame**. [*Can*, a small buoy employed to mark out shoals and rocks. It is sometimes spelled *can-buoy*, and as the shape is that of a cone, it is possible that this is the correct spelling.

**can-manuf.** A cotton-rolling machine, in which the "roving" is received into cans. [*CAN-ROVING* *MANUF.*]

**can-hook**, **\*cān-hook**. A rope with hook at each end for raising casks by the projecting ends of the staves.

**can-knife**, **\*cān-knife**. A knife for cutting open the lids of tin cans. [*CAN-OPENER*.]

**can-opener**, **\*cān-opener**. An implement for opening cans containing fruit, cysters, &c.

**can-roving**, **\*cān-roving**. Designed to manufacture "roving" (q. v.).

**can-roving machine or frame:**  
*Cotton Manuf.* A machine or frame for giving silver a slight twist, so as to constitute it a "roving," which is coiled up in a regular manner with a can.

**cān (2)**, **\*cān**. [*An abbreviated form of CANTEL (q. v.).*] A broken piece of earthenware.

**cān-ān-tle (1)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*CANAN*, *ān-tle*.]  
1. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the land of Canaan.  
2. *As subst.*: A native of the land of Canaan.

**cān-ān-tle (2)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*See def.*]  
*Min.*: A grayish-white or bluish-white rock, occurring with dolomite in Canaan, Connecticut, and referred to as massive pyroxene, a mineral common in crystals in the dolomite of the region. (*Dana*).

**cān-ān-tle (3)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*Eng. Canaanite*]. *Adj.*: Of or pertaining to Canaan.

**cān-ān-tle (4)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*Low Lat. canaliculus*]. A little box or chest.

**cān-ān-tle (5)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*See def.*]  
*Geog.*: A widely-extended region on the north or left bank of the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes. The country is said to have been discovered by Giovanni and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French assumed nominal possession of it in 1535, but did not establish the first permanent settlement in it till 1608. In 1763, Quebec, the capital of Canada (Lower Canada), was taken by General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory was formally ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris.

**cān-ān-tle (6)**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. [*See def.*]  
Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec) with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united into a Dominion, to which it is expected that other provinces will yet adhere.

**B. As adjective:** (See the compounds.)  
**Canada-balsam**, **\*cān-ān-tle**. A pale balsam, resin, or oleo-resin, obtained by incision from a Canadian tree, the American Silver-birch, sometimes called the Balsam of Gilead (*Abies balsamea*). Canada-balsam is of the consistency of thin honey, drying slowly by exposure to the air into a transparent adhesive varnish. It is used to mount objects for the microscope and for the preparation of botanical specimens. It is sought to cut into a piece of fossil wood, or anything similar, so as to subject it in favorable position to the microscope.

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medicine and for tanning. The rootlike parts of the plant are its tubers or roots. In habit of growth it is very like the sweet potato. These roots vary in weight from a few ounces to a pound.

**can all**, **can all in**. [*Fr. canaille*; see *canaille*]. A vile part of the people: O. *Fr. canaille*, *canaille*; *Sp. canalla*; *Port. canaio*; *Ital. canaglia*, *canaglia*; originally like *cani di caccia*—a pack of hounds.]

1. The rabble, the mob, the dregs or scum of the people.

2. "Shorts," low grades of flour.

**can'-a-kin**, **a**. [*Dimin. of can* (2), *a*. (q. v.)] A little can or cup.

"And me the canakin clik, clik,  
And let me the canakin clik."

**ca-nal** (1), **can'-nal**, **a**. *s.* *a*. [*Fr. Sp. & Port. canal*; *Dut. kanaal*; *Ital. canale*; *Lat. canalis* = channel, trench, conduit.]

**A. as substantive:**

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. An artificial water-course or channel, especially used for the passage of boats.

"The walls, the woods and low lands reply."  
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, l. 303.

"The boat-head down a broad canal."  
Tennyson: *Arab. Nights*, 25.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Hydraulic Engineering:** In the same sense as I. 1.

2. **Hist.:** The Egyptians very early made a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was reopened by Pharaoh Necho about 600 B. C., and at intervals by others after him. Most of the ancient nations had canals. The great canal of China was constructed partly in the seventh and partly in the sixth century, A. D.; it is 525 miles long. The first known English canal was that of the Romans at Caerleke. The Trent and the Witham were joined in 1135, and the Bridgewater canal was commenced in 1756. The Caledonian canal was projected in 1821, but not opened till 1822. The Erie canal was begun in 1817 and was completed in 1825. The Amsterdam, or first North Holland canal, was commenced in 1622. It is 125 feet wide at the water surface, 80 feet and 7 inches wide at the bottom, and has a depth of 20 feet; it extends from Amsterdam to the Helder, 51 miles. The Languedoc, or canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, was completed in 1681; its length is 148 miles; it has more than 100 locks and 600 aqueducts, and its highest part is 100 feet above the sea. It is navigable for vessels of upward of 600 tons. The Suez canal, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was opened in 1869. It is 163 miles long, 90 miles wide, with a width of 327 feet at 77 miles, and 100 feet at the remaining 22 miles. Its depth is 26 feet. Its success suggested the project of cutting through the isthmus joining North and South America. This undertaking, begun by the renowned engineer of the Suez canal, M. de Lesseps, was, after a prosecution to a stage near completion, temporarily abandoned in the year 1892, as a result of a terrific earthquake, in which nearly every functionary connected with the enterprise was involved. In June, 1892, Congress authorized the purchase of the French company for \$40,000,000, and provided for the completion of the canal by the U. S. government provided the French company could give title and the United States government was willing to give the U. S. control of the necessary tract of land. The great Manchester ship canal, extending from Liverpool to the Mersey, was projected in 1802, and was completed in 1809. The Manchester ship canal, of which about 9 miles was cut through solid rock. The total length of the waterway is 42 miles. It is 10 feet minimum depth of 8 feet channel, and 22 feet with a width of 100 feet on the bottom in rock, which makes it the largest artificial channel in the world.

3. **Anat.:** A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.

"In the cells of the Brain, and Canals of the Spine."

4. **Zoology:**

(1) A channel or groove into which the aperture of carinaceous univalve mollusks is produced. In distinction from this receiving feeding univalves have the aperture of the shell entire.

(2) A channel or tube in some sponges. Such tubes are of two kinds, incurrent or afferent canals, and excurrent or efferent canals.

3. **Bot.:** (Of the petiole of a flower.) A canal leading to the central cell of the archedonchium.

(1) **At-breathing cells:** The name given by Mercur and Lestch to lacunae in collenchyma produced simply by the amplification of the intercellular spaces, and the separation of the cells without tearing of the tissue. [*J. Brown.*]

(2) **Intercellular canals:** Canals arising from the spaces left between cells which do not completely touch each other. [*J. Brown.*]

**B. as adjective:** (See the compounds.)

Compound of obvious signification: Canal-boat.

**canal-bone**, **canal-bone**, **canal-boon** (*Eng.*), **canell-bayne** (*Scotch.*), **A**. The collar-bone.

"Withouton hool or canellon."  
Chaucer: *Book of Duchess*, 91.

"Wallas returned beyd a buryk,  
And on him set a fallow skyr strak;  
Both canell-bayne and schollar blaid in twa,  
Through the mid neck the god send gart he go."  
Watney, *v*, 125, MR.

**canal-lift**, **A**. A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

**canal-lock**, **A**. [*LOCK.*]

**can'-al** (2), **a**. *s.* *a*. [*CANAL.*]

**canal-coal**, **A**. [*CANAL-COAL.*]

"Every canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet."  
Woodward.

**can'-al** (3), **a**. [*Lat.*] The Dog-star.

**can'-al** (4), **a**. [*Lat.*] The Dog-star.

**can'-al** (5), **a**. [*Lat.*] The Dog-star.

**can'-al** (6), **a**. [*Lat.*] The Dog-star.

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**cán-di-a. s.** The name given sometimes to the Isle of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea. The island is 135 miles long and from 6 to 31 miles broad, and has a population of 150,000. It is under the dominion of Turkey. [CARR.]

**"cán-di-cant, a.** [Lat. *candidians*, pr. par. of *candido* = to be white; *candeco* = to brighten.] Becoming white; whitish.

**cán-di-d, a.** [Fr. *candidé* = (1) white, bright, (2) innocent, upright, &c.; Lat. *candidus* = white, bright, clear; *candeo* = to be bright or white.]

1. Lit.: White.

"Send him back to Platan in a white or candid robe."—Jackson: *On the Creed*, bk. viii.

"The host receives all black; but poured from thence, The white came forth, the line of innocence."—Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xv.

2. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Frank, fair, ingenuous, open.  
"Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,  
And vindicate the ways of God to man."—Pope: *Epiques* l. 13.

2. Of things: Fair, unbiased.

**cán-di-date, s.** [Lat. *candidatus* = white-robed; *candidus* = white. The term is applied because of the fact that men seeking office in ancient Rome clad themselves in a white tunic. (Trench: *On the Study of Words* 1893.) One who proposes himself for or solicits an office or appointment.

"Three States would have left the Democratic candidate in a minority of one vote."—Times, Nov. 13, 1878.

1. Generally used with the prep. *for* before the office or position sought.

"One would be surprised to see so many candidates for glory."—Addison.

2. Sometimes with the prep. *of*.

"While yet a young probationer,  
And candidate of heav'n"—Dryden.

**"cán-di-dá-wé, a.** [UNDERSTAND.] Raised to or made fit for the position of a candidate.

"Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better constituted to stand the court of Heaven and glory."—Fetters: *Resolves*, li. 67.

**cán-di-date-ship, s.** [Eng. *candidate*; *-ship*.] The position or state of being a candidate; candidature.

**cán-di-date-ure, s.** [Fr. *candidature*; Low Lat. *candidatura*, from *candidus* = white.] The same as CANDIDATESHIP (q. v.).

"The birth of a nation. The first of the throne of Italy has caused the candidature of the Duke of Ansa for that of Spain to be revived."—London *Daily News*, November 23, 1890.

**cán-di-dá-túe, s.** [Lat.] A candidate.

"Be candid, then, and put it on,  
And help to set a seal on baseness Rome."—Shaksp.: *Titus Andronicus*, l. 2.

**cán-di-dif-ide, (Eng. candid; -ly.)** In a candid manner, openly, frankly, ingenuously.

"We have often desired they would deal candidly with us."—Swift.

**cán-di-dí-ne, s.** [Eng. *candid*; *-ness*.] The quality of being candid, frankness, openness of heart.

"The candidness of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions."—South: *Sermons*, li. 464.

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**A. Trans.** To make white, to whiten.

**B. Intrans.** To become white.

**cán-di-dí, s.** [From the town of Candy.]

**Min.** Also called Ceylonite, a variety of Spinel (q. v.). It is found at Candy, in Ceylon. Its color is dark green to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Specific gravity 3.5. (Dana.)

**cán-di-dí-er, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

**Fort.** A protection for miners, consisting of brushwood, &c.

**cán-di-dí, cán-dí, cán-dí-lo, s. & a.** [Lat. *candide* = white wax-light; (2) any taper; *candeo* = to be bright.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Literally:**

1. A light made of a wick of cotton or other material enveloped in prepared wax or tallow.

2. Candles are primarily divided into dipped or mold candles, sometimes called dips and molds according to the method of their manufacture. Named from the materials employed in their construction, they are paraffine, spermaceti, composition, stearine, tallow, palm-oil, or wax candles.

"Her eyes too were and light  
As any candle that burneth bright."—Romeo of the Rose.

"Candles for an illumination were disposed in the windows."—Manning: *Lib. Eng.*, &c.

**2. Electricity.** The unit of illuminating power; a carbo, as the Jablochhoff candle.

**"Lit. Fig.** Anything which affords light.

"The worship of man is the candle of the Lord, scattering all the inward parts of the belly."—Prov. ix. 2.

(1) Applied to the stars.

"Night's candles are burnt out."  
—Shaksp.: *Rom. & Jul.*, iii. 4.

(2) Used for the spirit of man; life.

"Out, out, brief candle!  
Life's but a walking shadow."—Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

**B. As adjective:** (See the compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: *Candle-flame*, *candle-light*.

**candle-bomb, s.** A small glass bubble filled with water or oil, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam generated from the inclosed water.

**candle-coal, s.** [UNUSUAL.]

"At his—beats of an inflexible substance, bearing some resemblance of jet, here called candle-coal, or light coal; much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits but burns."—Lewin: *Min.*, &c.

**candle-dipping, a.** Designed to dip candles.

**Candle-dipping machine.** A frame by which a large number of dependent wicks are dipped into a cistern of melted tallow and then lifted out of it, the process being repeated until a sufficient thickness of tallow has accumulated on the wick.

**candle-ends, s.**

1. Lit.: The short pieces or remains of burned-out candles.

"Our lives are but our marches to our graves."  
—Bacon: *Essays*, l. 1.

**Fig.** Anything which will last but a very short time.

"Our lives are but our marches to our graves."  
—Bacon: *Essays*, l. 1.

**candle-er, s.** Fir that has been raised in a mountain, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles.

"Fir, known as Treadwell's mosses, is found in some of the canyons of Caracac, Llanos, long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibers are so tough that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and telnetes. The tips of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-er*."—Aber, *Proc.*, Feb.

**candle-fish, s.** A small fish peculiar to our Pacific coast. It is so only that when dried and a wick is drawn through it, it will burn like a candle. It is allied to the Smelt family.

**candle-holder, s.**

1. Lit.: One who or that which holds or supports a candle.

"I'll be a candle-holder, and look on."  
—Shaksp.: *Rom. & Jul.*, i. 4.

**candle-match, s.**

**Mining.** A match made of the wick of a candle or a piece of greased paper—formerly used for lighting. (Wende: *Dict. of Terms*.)

**candle-mine, s.**

**Fig.** A mine or lump of tallow or fat; a fat lump.

"Whore, whore, candle-mine."—Shaksp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., li. 4.

**candle-mold, s.** A mold for making candles. The *Seur* is the mold of Paris and to have been the inventor of molding candles. At the present day, candle-molds are usually made of pewter or tin; in some cases, however, they are made of brass and inserted in a wooden frame, the upper part of which serves as a trough; or several molds may be permanently attached to the top of the trough, the whole consisting of a single mold. Each mold consists of a cylindrical tube having a conical tip, with a circular aperture through which the double wick is drawn, by means of a hooked wire, allowing the loop to project a little beyond the open end of the mold; wicks the bits being cupped with the finger and thumb, and the ends of the wick projects beyond and close the aperture in the conical tip. Sticks or wires are passed through the loops, the mold is placed open end up, and the melted tallow is poured into the trough by means of a ladle. When the wires or sticks, they are withdrawn by means of the wire or stick passing through the loops.

**candle-net, s.** The fruit of the *Candleberry-tree*.

**Candle-net tree:** The *Candleberry-tree*.

"The candle-net tree grows in the Polynesian Islands."—Simons: *Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

**"candle-quencher, candle-quencher, s.** An extinguisher.

"Candle-quencher, s." = the head of moose's antler.

**candle-rush, s.** The common rush, *Juncus communis*, used for its pith being good for making rushlights.

**candle-shears, s.** Pl. Snuffers.

**"Candle-shrub, the dozen pair ax s."—Bates, A. 1611.**

**candle-snuff, candle-snuff, s.** The snuff or wick of a candle.

"The fungus *ascogone* growing about the candle-snuff."—Holland: *Plin.*, bk. xviii., ch. li.

**candle-snuffer, s.** An instrument for cutting off the snuff, or wick, from a candle.

"I loosed the candles, and, let me tell you that, without a candle-snuffer, the piece would lose half its embellishment."—Bacon: *Essays*, l. 1.

**candle-snyting, candle-snyting, s.** The act of snuffing a candle; a candle-wick.

"A candle-snyting, candle-snyting, candle-snyting."—Cathol. *Anglican* (ed. 1844).

**candle-staff, candle-staff, s.** A groove, tallow, or other kitchen stuff from which candles may be made.

"By the help of oil, and wax, and other candle-staff, the same may continue and the wick not burn."—Bacon.

**candle-tree, candle-tree, s.**

1. **Bot.** A tree, *Fernandus confertifolia*. It is of the greenest order, that of which the Calabash-tree belongs.

"Have we may take notice of the *candle-tree* of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistency, are made very good candles."—Bry: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

**Candle-free oil:** Oil made from the fruit of the *Candle-tree*.

**candle-waster, s.**

**Fig.** Applied in contempt to a spendthrift, a drunkard, or a poor scholar.

"Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk with candle-wasters."—Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

**candle-wick, candle-wick, s.**

**Ord. Lang.** The wick of a candle.

"Why should the fastes upon the candle-wick?"—Benson: *F. P.*, pt. ii.

**2. Bot.** A plant, *Fernandus Thapsus*, Great Mullein, used for wicks of candles.

**cán-di-bér-ry (2), s. & a.** [Eng. *candle*, and berry.]

**A. As noun:** The same as CANDLERBERRY-MYRTLE (q. v.).

**B. As adj:** (See the compounds.)

**candleberry-myrtle, s.**

**Bot.** A shrub native of this country, *Myrica cerifera*. Natural order, Myricaceae. It is also called the Wax-myrtle. Other species of *Myrica* are also called candleberry Myrtles.

**candleberry-tree, s.**

**Bot.** A tree, *Alseodaphne trilobata*, natural order, Euphorbiaceae, the nuts of which are commercially called candle-nuts, and furnish a greenish-colored wax when put into hot water.

pine, pit, mire, sir, marine, go, pot, or, wère, wolf, wörk, wòh, sòn; mäte, cà, cùre unite, càr, röl, füll; trý, sýrian, m, æ; ey: a; qu = kw.



















**cân-tîl-lî-ô-n, s.** [Lat. *cantillation*=chanting, from *cantillatio* to chant.] (chanting or intoning; declamation in a singing style, applied to a method of reading the Psalms and Genesis in the church.)  
**cân-tîl-lî, s.** [pr. par., a. s.] [CANT (1), v.]  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of inclining tilting, or placing on the edge.  
 2. *Arch.*: The cutting away of an angular body at one of its angles, so that the original section becomes thereby the portion of a polygon of a greater number of sides whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes.

**canting-wheel, s.** A star-wheel for an endless chain. The cogs are canting; that is, the corners are cut off. [STAR-WHEEL.]

**cânt-lîg (2), pr. par., a. s.** [CANT (2), v.]  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.**

**1. Ord. Lang.**: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Pleased at heart because on hold-ground,  
 Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found."  
*—Pope, Tristram, p. 228.*

"The poor man weeps—here Garin sobs,  
 Whom canting wretches blame."  
*—Burns, Biting-salt, for Garin Hamilton, Rev.*

**II. Her.**: Canting arms are the name as *Allusive* or *Punning* arms. [ALLUSIVE.] The French call them *Armes Farivantes*. (*Gloss. of Her.* (Oxford, Parker, 1847).)

**C. As subst.**: The act or practice of making use of cant; hypocrisy; sham goodness.

"It has been held by some, that the art of *canting* is *virtue* in greatest perfection, when managed by ignorance, which is thought to be enigmasically meant by Piershead, when he tells us, that the most musical instruments were the least honest of all men. The art of *canting* consists in skillfully adapting to whatever words the spirit delivers, the words which strike the ear of the audience with the most significant cadence."  
*—Beech, On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit. (Latham.)*

**cânt-lîg (2), s.** [Eng. *canting*; -ly.] In a canting, hypocritical manner, or voice.

"I dread nothing more than the false seal of my friends, is a suffering host, as he [Whitman] says, *canting* to me."  
*—The Rev. Mr. Whitman's Spirit (1840), p. 46.*

**cânt-lîg-nês, s.** [Eng. *canting*; -ness.] The quality of being canting; hypocritical pretence to goodness; cant.

**cân-tî-nô, s.** [Italian: Fr. *chanterelle*.] The smallest string upon the violin; the E string. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**cân-tîp, s.** [Lat. *cantio* = a singing, song; *cantus* = sing; a song or enchantment; a sorcery or charm. (*Blount*); *Öslographia*.]

"In the eye of *Ælfric* the same person was brought in, singing a *Cantio* of Coline making."  
*—Grimmer Ship, Ch. 2, Glossary.*

**cân-tî-tele, cân-tî-ter, cân-tî-ell, s.** [O. Fr. *cantel*; Sp. *cantillo*; dim. of O. Fr. *cant* = a corner.] [CANT (1), s.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**  
 (1) A small corner or fragment, a little piece, a bit.

"Quintel of what ever hrt be. *Quadrans, minutus*."  
*—Pompt. Par.*

"A *cantel* of kynde witt, here kynde to save."  
*—Piers Plowman, p. 228.*

"*Sear*. The greater estate of the world is lost with very ignorance."  
*—Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, III. 2.*

(2) The back part of the head. (Scott.)

(3) Saddlery: The upwardly projecting portion at the rear part of a saddle. (Fox.)

**cân-tî-tele, cân-tî-ell, cân-tî-ell, v. t.** [CANTLE s.] To cut up into pieces; to divide.

"For four times talking, if one piece thus take,  
 That must be counted, and the judge go make."  
*—Piers Plowman, p. 228.*

**cânt-tî, s.** [Eng. *cantile*], and dim. suff. -*ell*. A small piece or fragment.

"Hago cantos de his backler stre the ground."  
*—Piers Plowman, p. 228.*

**cânt-lîg, s.** [Eng. *cantile*], and dim. suff. -*ell*. [CANTLE s.]

**1. Ord. Lang.**: The act of cutting into small pieces; to small pieces.

**2. Brickmaking**: The lower of two courses of burnt brick which inclose a brick-champ.

**cânt-lîg, s.** [Mid. Eng. cant; O. Fr. -ly.] To cut into small pieces and knead."  
*—Mistral, p. 20.*

**cân-tî, s.** [Ital. *canto*; Lat. *cantus*=singing, a song; *canto*=singing.]

**bôil, bôit, pôt, jôit; cat, cêl, choruss, cîan, -tîan = shan, -tîon, -sion = shûn;**

**1. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. A song, a ballad.

2. One of the principal divisions of a poem.

"And made his goods to market—all alive!  
 Lame forty thousand, *cantos* twenty-five!"  
*—Bryon, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

**II. Music**: The upper voice-part in concerted music, so called because it usually has the melody or air. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**Canto a capella**: [Ital.] Sacred music; *cantore* of cappella, or chorist. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**canto fermo, s.** [Ital.] The plain ecclesiastical chant used in cathedral music.

**canto piano, s.** [Ital.] Plain chant. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**canto primo, s.** [Ital.] First soprano. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**canto recitativo, s.** [Ital.] Declamatory singing; recitative. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**canto ripieno, s.** [Ital.] Additional soprano chorus-part. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**canto secondo, s.** [Ital.] Second soprano. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**cân-tôn (1), s.** [Fr. *canton*=a corner or crossway in a street; also a *canton*=a hundred (Corgrave); Ital. *cantone*=a *canton*, a district; Sp. *canton*=a corner, *canton*; Low Lat. *cantonus*=a region; *canton* in confeder. (1) a square stone; (2) a district, province. Compare *cantile* and *cantl*.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**  
 A corner, an angle; or an angular piece of anything.

"In a *canton* of the wall . . . there is a cleft in the rock."  
*—Seneca, Truculent, p. 191.*

" . . . made the Inclosure of the College disproprietion, waiting a *canton* upon that quarter. . ."  
*—Crusade, Univ. Edin., p. 128.*

2. A corner of a shield. [II.]

"A piece, division, or portion of anything.

"There is another piece of Holbein's in the Stadhouders, of about three or four foot square, in which, in six several places, are the four parts of our Saviour's Passion represented with a life and beauty that cannot be enough admired."  
*—Bishop Burnet, Travels, p. 256.*

4. A small portion or division of land.

"The name of the land called the English Pale."  
*—Davies, Ireland, p. 228.*

5. A small district, constituting a distinct government; a clan.

"The name of the case of rovers by land; such as yet, are some *cantons* to Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways."  
*—Bacon, Italy*

6. Applied especially to the political divisions of Switzerland.

"The Swiss *cantons* may pass freely from *Canton* to *Canton*, and can claim political rights in the *Canton* of his adoption."  
*—Arist. Quart. Review (1873), p. 938.*

**II. Technically:**  
 1. *Her.*: One of the honorable ordinaries. A small division in the corner of a shield. It generally occupies the dexter corner, and is less than a quarter of the shield. When it is in the left side of the shield it is called a *canton sinister*.

2. *Arch.*: A salient corner formed of a pilaster or column which project beyond the general face of the wall.

**cân-ton-fannel, s.** Cotton cloth upon which a *cân-ton* is raised in imitation of wool.

"The *cân-ton* s. phorms, s. [CANTOPHORE.]

"Write loyal cantons of contained love."  
*—Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. 2.*

**cân-tôn, v. t.** [CANTON s.]  
 1. To divide into parts.

"The nation shall call all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into low governments for themselves."  
*—Locke.*

2. To bill soldiers; to provide with quarters.

**cân-tôn (2), s.** [CANTON s.] Of or pertaining to a *canton* of the corner of a shield.

"While ordinary Federal legislation cannot touch the *Cantons*, ordinary *cantonal* legislation can touch the *Cantons*."  
*—Mistral, p. 20.*

**cân-tôn (3), s.** [CANTON s.]

**1. Ord. Lang.**: Divided; distributed into districts.

"The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes. . ."  
*—Napier.*

**II. Technically:**  
 1. *Arch.*: An apartment for a building, the angle of which is adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, &c.

**2. Her.**: [Fr. *cantoné*.] Applied to a shield in which the four cantons or spaces round a cross or other are filled up with figures.

**\*cân-tôn s.** [Eng. *canton*; and suff. -er.] One who resides in a *canton*, an inhabitant of a *canton*. (Hackett: *Life of Williams*.)

**\*cân-tôn s.** [Eng. *canton*; and suff. -er.] One who resides in a *canton*. (Hackett: *Life of Williams*.)

**A. & B. As present, participle and participial adjective**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As substantive:**  
 1. The act of dividing, or distributing into districts.

2. The act of billeting soldiers.

**cân-tôn (4), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (5), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (6), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (7), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (8), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (9), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (10), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (11), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (12), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (13), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (14), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (15), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (16), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (17), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (18), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (19), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (20), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (21), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (22), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (23), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (24), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (25), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (26), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (27), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (28), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (29), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (30), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (31), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (32), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (33), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (34), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (35), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (36), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (37), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (38), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (39), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**cân-tôn (40), s.** [From the *Canton* mine in Georgia where it is found.]

**can-vas-a-dô, s.** [Etyim. unknown.] A kind of stroke or thrust of fencing. (*Loose.*)  
**can-vass, v. t. & i.** [In O. Fr. *canvasser*, *canvasser* = to visit for or sift out.] [CANVASS, v.]

# A. Transitive:

## I. Literally:

1. To toss in a blanket.
2. To have carnal intercourse with. (*Shakspeare: Henry IV., Pt. II., li. 4.*)

## II. Figuratively:

1. To sift or examine thoroughly.  
 "Most delicately hour by hour  
 He canvased human pretences."  
*Tranquillo: A Character.*
2. To debate, discuss.  
 "He did believe that such a thing was possible, and when he canvased it in his mind he was troubled, and looked over his shoulder." *Murray: Harlequin, vol. li, ch. liii.*
3. To scrutinize.
4. To solicit the votes or support in one's candidature for any office or dignity.
5. To seek the accomplishment of any object or desire.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To solicit any office or dignity.  
 "Elizabeth being to receive upon an office, and being by some that counselled for her, in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern seeking a man in the moon."
2. To solicit orders for goods.  
 "Wanted, a man . . . to canvass for subscriptions."  
*London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 23, 1861.*

**can-vass, can-vass, can-vass, s. & a.** [Fr. *canvasser*; Ital. *canvassero*; Sp. *canvasso*; Low Lat. *canvassus* = humpen cloth, canvas. From Lat. *canvassa*; Gr. *kanvassa* = hump; Sansc. *canva* = hump.]

## A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:  
 I. Literally:  
 (1) A kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used in old times for sifting, now for sails, tents, painting, etc. Canvas for sails is made from 3-34 inches wide, and numbered 0-8. No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is 30-40 yards long, and weighs 25-45 lbs.  
 "The muller and the miller  
 And on the floor yeast and canvas."  
*Chaucer: C. T., li. 266.*  
 "By glimmering sails and walls of canvas." *Id.*  
*Tranquillo.*
- (2) A clear, unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for tapestry work.
 II. Figuratively:  
 (1) A thorough examination or sifting of a subject, as though through a sieve, the bottoms of which were originally made of canvas. (Compare with BOLT.)

"I don't think worthy the canvass and discussion of sober and considerate men." *Dr. H. More: Prose of the Royal, Preface.*

- (2) The act or process of soliciting for votes or the sale of any article of merchandise, by canvassing or personal solicitation.

"It must go through all the miseries of a canvass, must shake hands with crowds of freemasons or free-masons." *Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

## II. Technically:

1. The sails of a ship.  
 "With such kind passion have the prince to fight,  
 And spreads his flying canvas to the eager wind."  
*Dryden: Anna Maria, etc.*  
 "Is the north her canvas blowing?" *Comper: Captain, li.*
2. A tent, in the expression "under canvas."  
 "I should enjoy the prospect of being on horseback and under canvas again." *Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*
3. The ground of a picture; the picture itself.

## (a) Literally:

- "From her the canvasses borrow light and shade."  
*Comper: Captain, li.*
- "The fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset with light rich as that which glows on the canvass of Claude." *Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*
- (b) Fig.: A mental picture.  
 "History is not a crowd or a catchism; it gives lessons rather than rules; it does not bring out clearly upon the canvasses the details which were familiar to the great men and minds of whose combined movements and fortunes it treats." *Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine, introd. p. 7.*
- "To get or receive the canvass: To be dismissed. Compare the modern slang 'to get the sack'."
- "I lost my house if I don't receive the canvass." *Murray: Brothers, li. p. 14.*

**B. As adj.: Made of canvass.**

- "Your white canvas doubles will only."  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., li. 4.*
- "Their canvas canopies ate they quickly rear,  
 And build a city in an hour's space."  
*Patridge.*

5. Compounds of obvious signification: Canvass-cutter, canvass-stretcher.

## can-vass-back, s.

**Ornith.:** A species of duck, *Fuligula* or *Ardea* *canvass-back*. It is a great favorite with hunters in this country. It lives mainly on a species of water-celery, which makes its flesh a great delicacy. It derives its name from the speckled feathers on the back.

**can-vass-backed, canvass-backed, s.** Having a back of the texture or color of canvas.

**Canvass-backed duck:** (CANVASS-BACK, s.)

**"canvass-climber, s.** A name applied to a sailor, from his having to climb aloft.

"A sea  
 That almost bare the deck and from the ladder-tackles  
 Wash'd off a canvass-climber." *Shakspeare: Pericles, iv. l.*

## can-vass-frame, s.

**Canvass-pressing:** A diaphragm of canvas in a paint-vest used in a certain process of calico-printing. The color is admitted by a stop-cock below, and up to the level of the canvas.

**can-vass'd, pa. par. & a.** [CANVASS, v.]

**can-vass-sift, s.** [CANVASS, v.]

1. One who canvasses or examines thoroughly into a subject.
2. One who scrutinizes the returns of votes at an election.
3. One who solicits votes.
4. One who solicits orders for goods, books, &c.

**can-vass-sift, pr. par. & a.** [CANVASS, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

## G. As substantive:

1. Literally:  
 (1) The act or process of sifting any subject.
2. The act of soliciting votes.  
 " . . . on this occasion the canvassing was eager."  
*Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*
- II. Fig.: The act of making a trial of.  
 "I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber  
 for the canvassing of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison."  
*Id.: Letters from Parsonage, (Latham).*

**can-yō, s.** [Eng. *can* (v.) + *yō*.]

1. Full of canvas.
2. Consisting of or made of canvas.

"Where Chinese drink  
 With sails and wind their cups require light."  
*Alford: P. L., li. 40.*

**can-yōn, s.** The same as *canon* (v.).

**can-zōn-s, can-zōn-s, s.** [Ital. *canzona*.]

1. A short song, in which the music is of much more importance than the words. It is one of the ancient forms of measured melody, and when the older writers employed it, it was usually made the vehicle for the display of skill and contrivance in the treatment of the phrases in fugal imitation, secondary meaning of the word, *singing* or *banter*, perhaps accounts for the use of a *form* in which a musical imitation or mocking was shown.
2. In the early part of the last century the word was used to describe an instrumental composition, similar to the sonata as then known. (*Wagner & Barrett.*)

**can-zōn-ēt, s.** [Ital. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzona*; *can-zōn-ēt* (v.).]

**Mus.:** A short song, one brief compared with the sacred air of the oratorio, or with the aria of the Italian opera.

"You find not the apostrophes, and so miss the accent; let me surprise the canonist." *Shakspeare: Love's Labor's Lost.*

**canolann, s.** [Fr.] A funeral song (Keenors). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

**caout-chin, s.** [From Eng., *ac.*, *caoutchouc*, *caoutchouc*, *caoutchouc*.]

**Chem.:** *C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>*. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 171°, obtained by the destructive distillation of India-rubber.

**caout-chouc, s.** [A South-American-Indian word.]

1. Bot.: India-rubber, so called because its primary use was, in the remote past, of pencil marks from paper. It is an elastic, gummy substance, consisting of the inspissated juice of various or of one of the plants of the tree order of the caoutchouc of commerce is the product of four apocynaceous trees, *Siphonia elastica*, from French Guiana, *s. brasiliensis*, *lutea*, and *brevifolia*

from Brazil. It is furnished also by *Ficus elastica*, sometimes called by way of pre-eminence the India-rubber tree. It is derived also from some other apocynads, specially *Castilleja elastica*, and some Apocynads, notably *Urcella elastica*. It exists to a certain extent in most milk plants.

2. Comm., manu., etc.: Caoutchouc was first exported to Europe early in the eighteenth century. It was first used as a patent for making water-proof fabrics by a caoutchouc dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Hancock, in 1823, and Macintosh followed in 1824. Mr. C. G. Goodyear, by his invention of the vulcanizing process, which by compounding with it a small amount of sulphur rendered it harder as born, and well adapted for various purposes to the arts.

**Mineral Caoutchouc:**

**caout-chou-clin, s.** [From Eng., *ac.*, *caoutchouc*, and *cl*, *cl* (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, which dissolves caoutchouc easily. It consists of two hydrocarbons, caoutchouc, *C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>*, boiling at 171°, and isoprene, *C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>*, boiling at 171°.

**cap, (1), "cappe, s. & a.** [A. S. *cappe*; Low Lat. *cappe* = a cape, a cape; Dut. *cap*; O. H. Ger. *chappe*; Ger. *cappe*; Ital. *capa*; Ital. *capa*; Sp. *capa*; Port. *capa*; Ital. *capa*; Ital. *capa*. From Lat. *capio* to receive, contain.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Ordinary Language:  
 I. Literally:  
 (1) An article of dress used to cover the head.

"That man another cappe no head." *Murray: Dr. P. 161.*

"It was Evelyn Kallid's crew  
 With their caps of darkness hooded!"  
*Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, The Minister's Wife, v.*

- (2) Any covering, as the cap of a gun, &c. [II., 1.]
- II. Figuratively:  
 (1) The highest of anything. (Of things and persons.)

"Thus at the cap of all the fools alive."  
*Shakspeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

- (2) The mark or ensign of any dignity.  
 "Heavy the fifth did sometimes prophesy,  
 That the cardinal's cap should be his crown."  
 He'd make his cap coequal with the crown."  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 1.*

(3) A mark of respect or reverence shown by uncovering the head. [CAP, v.]

"Should the want of a cap or a fringe so mortally discomfort you, as we find afterward it did." *L'Estrange.*

**II. Technically:**

1. Gunner:  
 (a) Cap of a canon: A piece of lead placed over the vent to keep the priming dry. [APRON.] (Formerly in this sense of smaller arms.)

(b) Cap of a gun or pistol (Mod.): A small copper cylinder lined at the head with explosive matter, placed on the nipple of the piece, and exploded by the descent of the hammer.

"One ball struck the cap of his pistol." *Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

2. Her. (cap of maintenance): The cap of state carried before the sovereign at his coronation. It is also sometimes used as a bearing in a coat of arms.

3. Naval:  
 (1) A square piece of wood placed over the head or upper end of a mast.

(2) Cap of a block: A semicircular projection from the sides and round the ends of a block above the pin.

(3) A covering of tanned canvas at the end of a rope.

**Arck:** The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts. It is applied to the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of a series of a second passage.

**s. Bot.:** The convex top of an agaric or fungus, in general shaped like a cap or bonnet.

**Friar's cap:** *Conium maculatum*, *Napellus*, *Soldier's cap*. The same as *Friar's cap* (v.).

1. *Arck:*  
 (1) *Arckum* *Napellus*.
- (2) *Lithium* *Maragon*.

6. *Arck:* (cap of a fall): The band of leather or wood through which the middle-hand passes.

**Cappe of a flegle, Mottentum.** *—Fronst. Parc.*

7. *Arck:* An extra box or case put upon the top of a hive, which the bees are encouraged to fill with honey.
8. *Arck:*

(1) The lintel of a door or window-frame.

fate, fat, flare, amidst, whāt, fili, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camē, hēr, thēre; pīas, pit, aīre, sir, marīne; gō, pō, wōre, wōl, wōrk, wōb, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, rūll; trī, pīas, m, a; ē; ey = a. qu =

















## capstan-barrel, s.

*Naut.*: The main post of the capstan.

## capstan-wiper, s.

*Naut.*: A rope, passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bars, and drawn very tight. The intent is to steady the men as they will round where the ship lurches, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swiftness both within and without. (*Smyth.*)

cáp-stón, s. [*Eng. cap* (1), s., and stone.]

*Arch.*: A coping-stone or coping. (*Correspondence.*)

## cáp, s.

*Naut.*: A capstan.

*Palaeont.*: A fossil echinite of the genus *Composita*. It derives its name from a supposed resemblance to a cap.

*cáp-sul-ar*, *cáp-sul-ar-y*, s. [*Fr. capsulature*; *Low Lat. capsularis*, from *capsula*=a little case; dimin. of *capus*=a case, chest, or receptacle.]

*Bot., etc.*: Pertaining to or resembling a capsule; hollow like a capsule.

"It ascendeth not directly onto the throat, but ascendeth first into a capillary receptacle of the breast-bone. It ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne; Vulgar Errors.*

## capsular arteries, s. pl.

*Anat.*: The arteries of the renal gland, so called because they are included in a bag or capsule.

## capsular ligament, s.

*Anat.*: A membranous elastic bag or capsule enveloping the joints in the animal system.

*cáp-sú-lá*, *cáp-sú-lá-tá*, s. [*Eng. capsule*; *-tá*.] Inclosed or contained in a capsule, or anything resembling a capsule or case, as a walnut in its shell.

"Seeds, such as are corrupted and stink, will swim; and this growth onto the seeds of plants locked up and encapsulated in their husks."—*Browne; Vulgar Errors.*

*cáp-súle* (*Eng.*), *cáp-sú-lá* (*Lat.*), s. [*Lat. capsula*=a little case or receptacle; dimin. of *capus*=a case or receptacle; *capio*=to hold.]

*Botany.* (1) Any dry dehiscent seed, internally consisting of one or more seeds, which open into several valves, and either discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or falling off entire with the seed.

(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

(3) A small hollow case of gelatine, to contain a medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gelatinous envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

(4) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(5) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

(6) A small hollow case of gelatine, to contain a medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gelatinous envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

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(19) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(20) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

(21) A small hollow case of gelatine, to contain a medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gelatinous envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

(22) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(23) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A head or chief officer; the headman of a clan; the chief commander of an army.

"David . . . killed Shephach the captain of the host of Israel."—*1 Sam. xiii. 3.*

"Two brethren were their Captains, which might be Hengist and Horsa, will appear in war."—*Æt. ii. 1.*

2. A subordinate officer in command of any number of men.

"And David assembled the people that were with him, and set captains of thousands and captains of hundreds over them."—*2 Sam. xviii. 1.*

3. One skilled in war; a general.

"Foremost captains of his time."—*Tempest.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: An officer in command of a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery. [*COMPANY.*]

"A captain these villains will make the name of captain as odious as the word usurper; therefore, captains had need look to it."—*Shakspeare; Henry IV., Pt. II., li. 4.*

2. *Naut.*: A captain in the U. S. navy; ranks next to a commodore. His rank corresponds to that of colonel in the army.

3. *Naut.*: The master of a merchant ship.

"The captain of the ship, on relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards."—*Arbuthnot; On Coins.*

*Mining*: An overseer or superintendent of a mine.

4. *Edue. (Of a school)*: The head boy of the highest class.

5. *Sports*: The head or manager of any number of persons engaged in any game or sport; as, the captain of a team at base-ball; of an eleven at cricket, or at foot-ball.

6. *Ischthy.*: A name given to the Crooner, (Crown, or Gray Gurnard), *Trigla Gurnardus*.

*captain-general*, s.

*Mil.*: The general in chief of the military forces of a country or province. In this country the President of the United States is captain-general of all the military forces of the nation; then in the nation (active) service, i. e. times of peace the supreme command of the state troops is vested in the governor of each State, who is captain-general thereof.

"He [the Earl of Marlborough] was declared captain-general."—*Darrett; Our Time, an. 1702.*

*Civil Government*: The title given to colonial governors of several of the European nations, particularly Spain. These functionaries exercise both civil and military powers.

*captain-pacha*, *captain-pasha*, s. A Turkish high admiral.

*cáp-táin*, s. [*Low Lat. capitaneus*=head, chief, from *caput*=head.] Head, chief, superior.

"Like captain jewels in the carcase."—*Shakspeare; Hamlet.*

*cáp-táin*, v. t. [*CAPTAIN*, s.] To direct the movements of, to command, to manage, to act as captain of.

" . . . who will again captain the team."—*London Daily Telegraph, March 16, 1861.*

*cáp-táin* *cy*, s. [*Eng. captain*; and suff. *-cy* (q. v.).] The rank or position of a captain; leadership.

This [the Octavian conquest of Athens] took place under the captaincy of Walker de Linnæus.—*Dr. J. C. Latham; Notions of Europe, vol. ii., ch. 11.*

*captaincy-general*, *captain-generalcy*, s. The rank or position of a captain-general.

*cáp-táin* *deu*, s. [*Eng. captain*; and suff. *-deu* (q. v.).] The office or dignity of a captain or governor over a district; a governorship.

"The new offices feminine form the eardest."—*Darrett; Our Time.*

"Do not thou come me."—*From my dear captaincy to run away.*

*Str. P. Antiquities and Sicily, 38. (Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Diet., p. 13.)*

*cáp-táin* *deu*, s. [*Eng. captain*; and suff. *-deu* (q. v.).] The office or dignity of a captain or governor over a district; a governorship.

"There should be no rewards taken for captaincies of counties."—*Spenser; Ireland.*

*cáp-táin* *shíp*, s. [*Eng. captain*, and suff. *-shíp* (q. v.).] The rank or dignity of a captain, captaincy.

"The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well profess to the next vacant opportunity in the same regiment."—*Wotton.*

2. But rank or position of a leader.

"And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take The captainship."—*Shakspeare; Timon of Athens, p. 2.*

"The position of a chief of a clan; a chieftainship."

"To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended chieftainship after; captain to captain."—*O'Connell; On Ireland.*

14. Skill in military science.

*cáp-táin*, s. [*Lat. capitaneus*, suff. of *capitaneus* to catch after.] To catch, seek after, strive for.

" . . . and to this to capture a reputation of his love to scholars."—*Boswell Taylor.*

*cáp-táin*, s. [*Lat. captatione* an endeavor to catch, seducery; after: *captatione* to catch.]

1. The practice of catching at applause or favor; flattery.

2. A captivating quality; an attraction.

"I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular captations; which some men use in their speeches."—*Scott; Anna Letitia.*

*cáp-tíon*, s. [*Lat. captio* a seizing, from *capio* to seize.]

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: The act of taking or seizing.

2. Spec.: The act of arming under a warrant.

"He had been sentenced by letters of horning and caption to be taken to the stocks, as well as to the goods, and adjudication of his landed property."—*Scott; Anna Letitia.*

II. Figuratively:

"A cavil, objection, fault-finding, quibbling."

"It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for caption and contradiction."—*Bacon; Advancement of Learning, li.*

"The heading or title of a chapter of a book; an introduction."

B. Law: The beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment, which sets forth where, by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

"The caption is so part of an indictment, it is merely the style, and not the substance of the indictment was preferred."—*Wharton; Law Lexicon.*

*cáp-tíous*, s. [*Fr. captieux*; *Lat. captivus* ready to seize or catch; *captio*=to seize, catch.]

1. Enamored, insidious, captivating, sly.

"He taught him likewise how to avoid sundry captious and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him."

" . . . with despair, no longer fortwear To fly from the captious coquette."—*Byron; Hours of Solitude, l. 10.*

2. Cavilling; fault-finding; censorious; peevish, perverse.

"A captious question, clear (and yours is one), Deserves an answer similar, or none."—*Shakspeare; Titus Andronicus, 300.*

C. Crabbs thus discriminates between *captious*, *censorious*, *peevish*, and *petulant*: *Captious* marks a readiness to be offended; *censorious* expresses a strong degree of censure; *peevish* a complaining impatience; *petulant* a quick or sudden irritation.

*Captiousness* is the consequence of misplaced pride; *censoriousness* of ill-humor; *peevishness* and *petulances* of a painful irritability; *petulance* is the result either of a naturally hasty temper or of a sudden irritability.

Adults are most prone to be *captious*; . . . spoiled children are most apt to be *peevish*; . . . sickly children are most liable to *petulances*; . . . the young and ignorant are most apt to be *petulant* when provoked. (*Cross; English Synonyms.*)

*cáp-tíous-ly*, adv. [*Eng. captious*; *-ly*.]

1. In a captious or fault-finding manner; peevishly, insidiously, cunningly.

"Use your words as captivously as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other."—*Locke.*

*cáp-tíous-ness*, s. [*Eng. captious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being captious, or ready to find fault; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbehaving and provoking expressions and carriage."—*Locke.*

*cáp-tí-vañs*, s. [*Eng. captive*, and suff. *-ance*.] Captivity.

" . . . that he got at large to bear ill will The whole discourse of his captivance and."—*Spenser; F. Q. V. vi. 11.*

*cáp-tí-vá*, s. [*Fr. captivité*; *Lat. captivus*, from *capio* to seize or catch; *-vité*, from *vita*, life.]

1. *Lat.*: To make prisoner, capture.

"How ill becoming is it in thy sex, To triumph like an Amazonian trull, Upon their sons, who were her captives!"—*Shakspeare; Henry IV., Pt. III., i. 4.*



1. Capsule. 2. Throat. 3. Iris. 4. Unilocular, bilocular = two-celled, trilocular = three-celled, &c.

"On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the capsules quite empty."—*Burke; On the Harbours.*

(2) Applied among funerals to denote certain kinds of perithous or receptacles.

2. *Anat.*: A membranous envelope or sac, as the capsule of the crystalline lens.

*Chemistry.* (1) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

(3) A small hollow case of gelatine, to contain a medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gelatinous envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

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(13) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.



II. Figuratively:

1. To charm into subjection; to ensnare, to allure.

"And this I do to captivate you."  
Of the fair brother that is standing by."  
Shakspeare: *Twelfth Night*, Act II, Sc. 1.

2. (With the prep. to.) To ensnare.

"They lay a trap for themselves, and captivate their  
understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error."  
Locke.

cap-tiv-ate, a. [Lat. *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivum* to capture, make captive.]

1. Made captive, reduced to bondage.  
"Wanted our country, slain our cities,  
And sent our sons and husbands captivate."  
Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I, Sc. 1, l. 1.

2. Fig.: Ensnared, charmed.

"Tush! women have been captivate ere now."  
Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I, Sc. 1, l. 1.

3. For the distinction between *captivate* and *charm*, see CHARM, v. For that between *captivate* and *enslave*, see ENSLAVE.

cap-tiv-ate, pa. par. & a. [CAPTIVATE, v.]

1. Lit.: A captive, reduced to bondage.

2. Fig.: Captured, ensnared.  
"I no longer met (in the widow's eye), but I bowed like a great surprised bird, and knowing her name to be the first which came on, I cry'd like a captivated calf as I was  
"Why for the husband's willow."  
Shakspeare: *Twelfth Night*, Act II, Sc. 1.

cap-tiv-ate, s. [Eng. *captivate*(s); -er.] One who captivates or charms.

"... captivates of the best of their brethren."  
Bacon.

cap-tiv-ate-ing, pr. par. & a. [CAPTIVATE, v.]

1. Lit.: Making captive, reducing to bondage.

2. Fig.: Ensnaring, alluring.  
"Conscience, in some awful silent hour,  
When captivates lusts have lost their power."  
Bacon.

cap-tiv-ation, s. [Lat. *captivatio*; from *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivum* to capture, make a captive.] The act of making one captive or subject. (*Sp. Hall*.)

cap-tiv-ation, s. [CAPTIVATE, v.] Captivity, bondage.

"At length he spake whereas that woful day,  
When he had rescued him captive."  
Shakspeare: *F. & C.*, III, iv, 16.

cap-tive, s. & a. [Fr. *captif*; Lat. *captivus* a a native, from *captivum*, pa. par. of *captivum* to take.] (CAPTIVE.)

A. As a substantive:

1. Literally:  
1. One taken prisoner in war; one reduced to bondage.  
"You have the captives,  
Who were the opposites of this day's strife."  
Shakspeare: *Henry V.*, Act I, Sc. 1.

"Then Timon! in his captive's cage,  
What thoughts will there be thine."  
Shakspeare: *Timon*, Act I, Sc. 1.

2. With the preposition to before the captor or person to whom the captive is subject.  
"If then my Antony lives, 'tis well,  
Or friends with Caesar, or not captive to him."  
Shakspeare: *Ant. & Cleop.*, II, 1.

3. One confined; a prisoner, not necessarily taken in war.

II. Fig.: Captivated, charmed, or ensnared by excellence or beauty.

"My woman's heart  
Grossly gave captive to his honey words."  
Shakspeare: *Richard III.*, Act I, Sc. 1.

B. As an adjective:

1. Literally:  
1. Taken prisoner in war; reduced to bondage.

2. Confined, imprisoned.  
"But fate forbids the Stygian floods oppose,  
And with nine circling streams the captive souls en-  
close."  
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi, 106.

3. Presented from rising in the air by being tied to the earth by a rope, as a captive balloon.

II. Fig.: Captivated, charmed, entranced.  
"But held me foremost of the captive choir,  
The master prophet grasps his full-blown d'ye."  
Goldsmith: *As Orestes*, Act I, Sc. 1.

cap-tive, v. t. [CAPTIVE, a.]

1. Lit.: To make captive, to reduce to captivity.  
"Thus when as Guyon Furer had captiv'd"  
Shakspeare: *Spenser*, *F. & C.*, III, iv, 16.

2. Fig.: To captivate, charm, enthrall.

"Beauty, which captives all things, sets me free."  
Dryden: *To the Lady Constantine*.

cap-tiv-ed, pa. par. & a. [CAPTIVE, v.] Made captive, brought into captivity.

cap-tiv-ed, s. [CAPTIVE, v.]

1. Lit.: To make captive, to reduce to captivity.  
"Thus when as Guyon Furer had captiv'd"  
Shakspeare: *Spenser*, *F. & C.*, III, iv, 16.

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"Beauty, which captives all things, sets me free."  
Dryden: *To the Lady Constantine*.

cap-tiv-ed, s. [CAPTIVE, v.] Made captive, brought into captivity.

"In the following example the accent is on the second syllable, but this is only a poetical license."

"Betrayed, captived, and both my eyes put out."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 30.

cap-tiv-er, s. [cap-tiv-er, s. [Eng. *captiver*]; (c); A captor, one who leads into captivity.] (See CAPTIVE.)

cap-tiv-er-ty, s. [Fr. *captivité*; Low Lat. *captivitas*; captivus; captivum to take, to seize.]

1. Literally:  
1. The state of being captive or in bondage or servitude to enemies.

"... Lewis Storm led into captivity by his sea  
Swiss."  
Knox: *History of the Swiss*, ch. xiii.

2. In the Bible specially applied to the carrying away of the Jews into servitude by Nebuchadnezzar.

"... and I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, which were left of the captivity."  
Nehemiah: I, 2.

2. The state of being a prisoner or in confinement.  
"The gentle birds feel no captivity."  
Spenser: *Sonnets*, lxx.

II. Figuratively:  
1. The state of being in subjection generally.

"The spirit tells me, there is a way of bringing away  
thence into captivity to the obedience of Christ."  
Dr. H. More: *Discourse of Christian Piety*.

2. The state of being in misery or misfortune.  
"The Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he  
prayed for his friends."  
Job: xlii, 16.

3. For the distinction between *captivity* and *confinement*, see CONFINEMENT.

cap-tiv-er, s. [Lat. *captivus*; from *captivum* to take.] One who captures. (Johnson.)

cap-tiv-er-ty, s. [Eng. *captivity*(s); able.] Possible to be captured; liable to capture.

"Instead of *Brethren captive*, and a more genuine  
for us."  
Crispin: *Prædicator*, ch. xlii, 16.

cap-ture, s. [Fr. *capture*; Lat. *captura*; from *captivum* to take.]

1. Ordinary Language:  
1. The act of capturing or seizing.

"The great capacity, and many efforts, used by birds  
in the investigation and capture of their prey."  
Derham.

2. The thing captured or seized; a prize.  
"As a member of a good English house of business  
he would be a valuable one."  
Frost: *Novels*, ch. xlii, 16.

II. International Law: The arrest or seizure of a person or of ships by a enemy during war.

[MAJOR PATERSON.] The arrest or seizure of a person or of ships by a enemy during war.

cap-ture, v. t. [In Fr. *capture*; from *captivum*, a.] To seize, or make captive.

"... and how his sword  
Tissia cleav'd it way through Turke's bones,  
And captured Afric's kings."  
Hemans: *The Steps of Valencia*.

cap-tured, pa. par. & a. [CAPTURE, v.]

"The cat plays with the captured mouse, and the com-  
mon with the captured bird."  
Bacon: *Descent of Man* (1611), pt. II, ch. xlii, 16.

cap-tur-er, pr. par. & a. [CAPTURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adject. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making captive or seizing; captivity.

cap-tur-er, s. [CAPTURE, v.]

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cap-tur-er, s. [CAPTURE, v.]







for carbon-printing under a positive. The paper is floated in a bath of gelatine dissolved in lukewarm water and colored with lamp-black. Such paper is sensitive in a degree to insolation in solution of sesquichloride of iron and tartaric acid. This renders the gelatine insoluble, even in boiling water. The sheets are dried and exposed under transparent positives in the printing-frame. The parts of the film acted upon by light become soluble, but water, the iron salt, and the influence of light, being reduced by the tartaric acid, restoring the organic matter to its natural solubility. The sheets are then washed in hot water, which removes the ferruginous compound and develops the picture. Improvements were subsequently introduced by the French chemist.

¶ *Argentineo* is a modified form of carbon picture introduced by Wenderoth, in which the print is introduced by a polished plate, to bring the high lights. Johnson proposed tin as a substitute, cheaper and less likely to tarnish. (*Knicht*.)

#### carbon sulphochloride, *c.*

*Chem.*:  $CSCl_2$ , a yellow, irritating liquid, decomposed by potash into  $K_2S$ ,  $K_2CO_3$ , and  $CH_4$ . It is not acted upon by water. It is obtained by the action of dry chlorine on carbon disulphide.

**carbon tool-point, *c.*** An application of the diamond to mechanical purposes. These points are used to point, edge, or face tools for drilling, reaming, sawing, planing, turning, shaping, carving, engraving, and dressing flint, grindstones, whetstones, emery, corundum, tantite, or tripoli wheels. They are tipped, usually with carbide, also with chisels, steel, hardened or otherwise, chilled iron, copper, or other metals. Twenty-eight forms of it are figured in *Knicht's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics*.

**carb. nā-nā-qō-ōū, *c.*** [From Lat. *carb.* (genit. carbonis) charcoal, and Eng. suffix -aceous, from Lat. *acet.* -aceous.]

*Min. & Geol.*: Constituting mainly of carbon, the simplest element of charcoal. In geology the term is applied to strata wholly or in large part formed by the accumulation of such vegetable material as sunken forests, massed drift, turf, and peat. It is also applied to a deposit or peat having hydrogen as well as carbon in their composition, and often mineral impurities. Anthracite and graphite (metamorphic coal) consist of nearly pure carbon. Diamond is pure carbon. Bituminous shales, fossil pitch, petroleum, and lignite are some of the carbonaceous materials found in the earth. In exceptional cases the carbon of carbonaceous rocks may be of animal origin. In some cases the carbonaceous materials of shales of Carboniferous are impregnated ones having been derived from the decomposition of fossil fish. (See *under* this title.)

¶ In India, the great heat of the climate brings into play that few already pointed out, by virtue of which the ordinary fuel is of an enormous rather than of a carbonaceous character. (*Buckley's History of Civilization in England*, p. 3.)

**carb. nā-nā-dō, *c.*** [Fr. *carbone*: from O. Fr. *carbon*; Lat. *carb.* (genit. carbonis) charcoal.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, cut in slices, seasoned, and broiled.

¶ "If I come in his way willingly, let him make a carbano of me." (*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*, v. 3.)

**carb. nā-nā-dō, carb. nā-nā-dō-dē, pa. par. & c.** [CARBONATE, *c.*]

**carb. nā-nā-dō, carb. nā-nā-dō-lāg, pa. par. & c.** [CARBONATE, *c.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As sub.**: The act or process of slicing fish, &c., and broiling it over the coals.

**C. As sub.**: The name of CARBONATE.

*2. Min.*: Large pebbles or masses of diamonds, occasionally 1.00 carats in weight. They consist of pure carbon, excepting 0.75 per cent. (*Dana*.)

**A variety of the diamond.** (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

**carb. nā-nā-dō, v. t.**

**1. Tr.: To cut or slice fish, fowl, &c., and broil them over the coals.**

**A hard dainty carbohydrate.** (*Beaman & Fletcher*.)

**2. Fig.: To hack, cut, or piece.**

¶ Draw, you rogues, or filch no carbons! Your slanders. (*Shakespeare's King Lear*, II. 2.)

**carb. nā-nā-r, *c.*** [From *carb.* (genit. *carb.*) The principles of the carbons.]

**carb. nā-nā-ro (pl. carbonsari).** [*Ital.* *carbomero* = coaler.] A member of a secret association known in Italy in the beginning of the present century, with the object of setting up a republic. The Carbonari took charcoal (*ital. carbone*) as their emblem of purification, and adopted the motto, "Revenge on the wolves who devour the lambs." The origin of the society is uncertain.

**carb. nā-nā-tā-tion, *c.*** [From Eng. *carbonate*.] The process of saturating with carbonic acid gas; as done with purified beet juice in making beet soda.

**carb. nā-nā-tā, *c.*** [From Eng. *carbonic*], and suff. -ate (*Chem.*) (*c.* v.).]

*Chem.*: Carbonates are salts. The corresponding acids are known in a free state; they may be formed when  $CO_2$  is dissolved in water; it is dibasic; the carbonates of the alkaline metals are soluble in water, and are either acid or neutral salts according as one or both atoms of H are replaced, as  $KHCO_3$  and  $K_2CO_3$ . The acid salts are often called bicarbonates. The carbonates of the other metals are insoluble. Basic carbonates are mixtures of carbonates and oxides. Carbonates liberate  $CO_2$  soluble in  $HCl$ . Carbonic acid may be recognized by passing it into a solution of barium water, in which it throws down a white precipitate of  $BaCO_3$ , soluble in  $HCl$ . Carbonic acid may be theoretically considered to have this formula and belong to the lactic acid series—

$Cl(OH)$   
 $OH$

**carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, *c.*** [CARBONATE.]

*Chem.*: Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid. Carbonated water is either pure or holding various saline matters in solution, impregnated with  $CO_2$  gas. For carbonated water in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gas is called soda water. (*Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures & Mines*.)

**carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, *c.*** [Eng. *carbon*; -*ic*.] Containing carbon, pertaining to carbon.

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The Millstone Grit next formed. In shallow water, of widespread sheets of sand and shingle, has a few scattered fossil plants and shells, and thin seams of coal.

"Measure" is a mining term for *strata*, retained for the coal-measures, which consist of numerous successive grits, or thin layers of sand and shingle, (a) sandstone, each varying from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These originated as maritime flats with lustrous sandstone, subjected to inundations of fresh and brackish waters, with mud and sand, and sometimes of sea-water, leaving a limestone.

The thick forests of gigantic *lycopods*, *equisetes*, and ferns covered their floors with accumulated crusts, and this layer of each season, or even of years, tore down the clustered trunks, and covered them with the mud and sand of inundations. (*Coal*.)

The "underley," or "sea-earth," under each coal-seam was the soil in which the trees (*Sigillaria*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Calamites*) grew, and is a pure clay used for firebricks, encaustic tiles, &c.

The "roof-shale" over the coal, forming a tough roof to the galleries in mining, was brought by floods, together with its water-logged fern-fronds and trunks and branches of the larger plants. This and other shales of the Carboniferous consist of *Anthracosia* and other aquatic mollusks, also a few land shells, numerous entomozoa, and some higher crustacea, and a few *trilobites*, *myriapods*, with occasional amphibians, and abundant remains of heterocerous fishes. These fossils are often imbedded in limestone, concreted in the shales.

Thick sand-drifts, of frequent occurrence, formed the sandstones ("poor" sandstone) and the sandstone plant-remains. (*Frag. T. R. Jones, F. R. S.*)

**carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, *c.*** [Eng. *carbon*; -*ic*.] The act or process of carbonizing, or carbonizing.

**carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, carb. nā-nā-tā-tā, *c.*** [Eng. *carbon*; -*ic*.] To convert into carbon by the action of fire or acids.

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**car-dow, car'-dow, v. f.** [Jambon suggests Fr. *car-douer*, and derives it from *car*, frame, to. To twine, to mend, to patch, as a tailor. (Used in Tweddale.)

**car-dow, v. f.** [Scotch cardinal; *car*.] A bletcher or tender of old clothes.

**car-d-this-tle, car'do'-this-tle** (the as. el). *s.* [Lat. *carduus* = thistle, and *chis, thistle*.] *Not.* A plant, *Diapocis sylvestris*. (Lef.)

**car-du-á-gé-m, v. p.** [Lat. *carduus* = a thistle; *ten, pl. add. soft, -acens*.] *Not.* The Thistle, a sub-order of asteroid or composite plants, of which the *Carduus*, or Thistle, is an object of regard.

**\*CAR-DUS, v.** [Lat. *carduus*.] A thistle, tealee. *\*A carder, after a tail* . . . *mente to the card of the Liban and aids* . . . *Wipf (p. 2) Purpurg, xiv, 18. (Purp.)*

**car-du-á-lis, v.** [Lat. *carduelis*, from *carduus* = a thistle, from its being the food of the bird.] *Ornith.* A genus of birds, family Fringillidae, and sub-family Fringillinae (True Finches). *Carduelis elegans* is the Goldfinch. It is one of the handsomest of birds. [GOLDFINCH.] *C. canaria* is the Canarybird (CANARY), and *C. spinus* the Aberdeen or Blauk (v. v.).

**car-dün-pö-lüs, v.** [A dimin. from Lat. *carduus*.] *Not.* A genus of the thistle group of Composite. Nine species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean district. Some are stemless herbs, others grow to a height of from one to two feet.

**car-du-ka, v.** [Lat.] *Not.* The Thistle, a genus of composite plants, comprising numerous species. About 100 species are known. *Carduus marianus* (Stear Thistle), is the emblem of Scotland and the badge of the clan Stewart. *C. marianus* is the Holy Thistle.

**carduus benedictus, v.** [Lat. *benedictus* = blessed; *benedicere* to bless.] *Not.* The Blessed Thistle (v. v.), so called from its supposed extreme efficacy in many diseases. The leaves were used in medicine as a stomachic and diuretic.

**chärs, kars, v. a. g.** [A. S. *carra*, *carra*; O. S. & Goth. *chara*; O. H. Ger. *chara*; *chara* = sorrow, lamentation; M. H. Ger. *chara* to lament.]

**A. A. substantiv.** *\*1. Sorrow, grief.* *\*Froth of berthe is sorow and care in luyng.*—Trevius, li. xix. *\*He would for his self ful care* . . . *And would for his self full care.*—*Metrical Homage, p. 13.*

**2. Solitude, anxiety, concern.** *I can be calm and free from care* . . . *On any shore, since God is there.*—*Compter, The Soul that Loves God.*

**3. Cautious, heed** (especially in the phrases, to have a care, to take care). *\*My lady praye you to have a care of him.*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

*\*King Oth, have a care!*—*Coriolanus, Heroes and Hero-worship, l. 1.*

**4. Regard, charge, solicitude for, oversight.** *\*If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us,* . . . *Tilston.*

*\*. . . we, and our affairs,* . . . *Are part of a Jehovah's care.*—*Lady Austen, Compter, A Poetical Romance.*

**5. The object of one's regard or solicitude.** *\*Fished were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes;* . . . *Is she thy care? is she thy care?*—*Lucifer, l. 23.*

*\*Our fathers live (our first most tender care),* . . . *Thy good Menenius breathes the vital air.*—*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, l. 18.*

**6. It is vaguely used in the sense of inclination or desire.** (1) Crabbs thus distinguishes between *care*, *solicitude*, and *anxiety*. "There is a difference of mental pain in different degrees; *care* less than *solicitude*, and less than *anxiety*. *Care* consists of thought and feeling; *solicitude* and *anxiety* of feeling only. *Care* respects the past, present, and future; *solicitude* and *anxiety* regard the present and future. *Care* is directed toward the means; *solicitude* and *anxiety* about the end; we are *solicitous* to obtain a good; we are *anxious* to avoid an evil. The *care* of a parent exceeds every other in his weight. He has an unceasing *solicitude* for the welfare of his children, and experiences many an anxious thought lest his care should be lost upon them."

**beñ, beñ; pñt, jñw; cat, tel, chorus, chis, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, s; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.**

**-cian, -tian = -shan, -tion, -sion = -shan.**

**-tion, -sion = -shan, -sion = -shan.**

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(2) He thus discriminates between *care*, *concern*, and *anxiety*. "Care and concern consist of thought and feeling, but the latter has less of thought than feeling; regard consists of thought only. We care for a thing which is the object of our exertions; we concern ourselves about a thing which it engages our attention; we have regard for a thing which we set some value and bestow some reflection. *Care* is altogether an active principle; the careful man leaves no means untried in the pursuit of his object; *concern* actuates him to personal endeavor; it is opposed to negligence. *Concern* is not so active in its nature; the person who is concerned will be contented to see his object by others; it is opposed to indifference. *Regard* is only a sentiment of the mind; it may lead to action, but itself extends no farther than reflection. The business of life is the subject of *care*; religion is the grand object of *concern*; the esteem of others is an object of *regard*."

(3) In his view the following is the difference between *care*, *charge* and *management*: "Care will include both *charge* and *management*; but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labor; *charge* involves responsibility; *management* includes regulation and order. . . . *Care* is employed in manual occupations, *charge* in matters of trust and confidence; *management* in matters of business and education. The servant has *care* of the estate; an instructor has the *charge* of youth; a clerk has the *management* of a business." (Crabb, Eng. Synon.)

(4) For the distinction between *care* and *heed*, see *HEED*.

**B. As adjective.** (See the compounds.)

*\*Compounds of obvious signification: Care-cured, care-doffed, care-encumbered, care-killing, care-unwieldy, care-avoided.*

*Care-bed, hair:* A discommodious situation; as "lying in the bed of care."

*"His heart was like to leap out at her may,"* . . . *In care-bed laid for three long hours she lay."*

*\*Care Sunday, v.* According to Bellenden, the Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent. (Scott.)

*"This enter prize James in Scotland came on care Sunday."*—*Scott, The Heart of Midlothian, l. 1.*

**care-taker, v.** One put in charge of a house or other property to take care of it.

**care-tuned, v.** Influenced or set in motion by anxiety.

*"More health and happiness befits my lips,* . . . *Than can my care-bed tongue deliver him."*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 2.*

**CARE-WORN, CAREWORN, v.** Worn out with care; anxious.

*"At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thoughtful and careworn."*—*Longfellow, l. 1.*

**chärs, kars, v. a. g.** [A. S. *carra*, *carra*; O. S. & Goth. *chara*; O. H. Ger. *chara*; *chara* = sorrow, lamentation; M. H. Ger. *chara* to lament.]

**A. A. substantiv.** *\*1. Sorrow, grief.* *\*Froth of berthe is sorow and care in luyng.*—Trevius, li. xix. *\*He would for his self ful care* . . . *And would for his self full care.*—*Metrical Homage, p. 13.*

**2. Solitude, anxiety, concern.** *I can be calm and free from care* . . . *On any shore, since God is there.*—*Compter, The Soul that Loves God.*

**3. Cautious, heed** (especially in the phrases, to have a care, to take care). *\*My lady praye you to have a care of him.*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

*\*King Oth, have a care!*—*Coriolanus, Heroes and Hero-worship, l. 1.*

**4. Regard, charge, solicitude for, oversight.** *\*If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us,* . . . *Tilston.*

*\*. . . we, and our affairs,* . . . *Are part of a Jehovah's care.*—*Lady Austen, Compter, A Poetical Romance.*

**5. The object of one's regard or solicitude.** *\*Fished were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes;* . . . *Is she thy care? is she thy care?*—*Lucifer, l. 23.*

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*"His heart was like to leap out at her may,"* . . . *In care-bed laid for three long hours she lay."*

**\*O. Transitive:** *\*1. To regard, to care for.* (Scott.) *\*He will either have it, or else take with you—for he care's not in his just quarrell."*—*Plautus, C. M. 1.*

*\*2. To store with care, to preserve carefully.* *"The way to make honor last is to do by it as men do by rich jewels, not to use them as the everyday eye, but care them up, and wear them but on festival."*—*Plutarch, Seneca, l. 38. (Latham.)*

*\*3. To drive.* *\*4. To take.*

**\*CAR-TIE, v. a. g. & f.** [O. Fr. *carrier*; Fr. *carier*; Lat. *carina* = a keel; O. Fr. *carrier*; Fr. *carrier* = to carry.]

**A. Trans.** To cause a ship to heel over, or lie on one side, so as to show the keel, for the purpose of calking, cleaning, or repairing.

*" . . . he could not prevail on them to career a single ship."*—*Macanay, Hist. Scot. ch. 11.*

**B. Intransitive:** *\*1. To perform the operation described in 1.*

*\*We career'd at the Marlin's—Dampier, Voyages, vol. ii, l. 18.*

*\*2. To be inclined to one side.* *"The first career'd the wild propitious fil'd"* . . . *The swelling sails."*—*Bernardine, Love and Honor.*

**car-éen-age** (age as l. g.), *s.* [Fr. *carriage* = (1) the act of carrying; (2) a dock or place for brooding.]

*\*1. A place for careening vessels.* *\*2. The expense of careening vessels.*

**car-é-ened, car'-é-ened, po. par. & a.** [CAR-ÉEN, v.] *\*"She's come to career—"* . . . *To lie until until career'd."*—*Otis Scurra (Fennell), p. 181 & 186.*

**car-éen-ig, pr. par. a. & a.** [CARÉEN, v.] *\*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)*

**C. As substantive:** *\*Naut.* The act or process of causing a ship to incline over to one side; the operation of exposing a part of a ship's bottom by a purchase applied to the masts to tilt them laterally from the perpendicular. It was careening that upset the "Royal George" in 1782 at Spithead.

**car-ré-er, v.** [Ital. *carriero* = a race-course; Fr. *carrière* = an highway; Lat. *carra* = a cart; also, *carreus* on horseback. (Cognate.) From O. Fr. *carriere* a road for carrying; *carier* = to carry, transport in a cart; Low Lat. *carra* = a cart.]

**A. Ordinary Language:** *\*1. Literally:* *\*1. A race-course; the course on which a race is run.*

*\*They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same career."*—*Shakespeare, Henry V, l. 18.*

*\*2. A race, a course, swift motion.* *\*To give the rein, and, in the full career,* . . . *To draw the curtain word, or send the pointed arrow."*—*Prior.*

**II. Figuratively:** *\*1. A rapid course.*

*\*What race can hold liveliest wickedness,* . . . *When down the hill he holds his career?"*—*Shakespeare, Henry V, l. 18.*

*\*2. A course or line of life; conduct.* *\*But down the steep way drive, when most you're,* . . . *Makes Justice sail the gulf of his career."*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 18.*

*\*3. The new career which open to the flames which once gave us soldiers and our country."*—*London Times, November 11, 1876.*

**B. Figurative:** A flight or tour of the bird, about 12 yards; if it mount higher, it is called a double career; if less, a demi-career.

**car-ré-er, v.** [CARÉEN, v.] *\*To move or run very rapidly.*

*\*Souds, too, had come in midnight blast,* . . . *Of charging steeds, careering fast.*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 18.*

**car-ré-er-ig, car-ré-er-ig, pr. par. a. & a.** [CARÉEN, v.] *\*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)*

*\*[Their] wings were not with eyes; with eyes the wheels of berry, and careering fast."*—*Milton, P. L., vi. 756.*

**C. As adv.:** *\*Cheerfully. (Scott.)* *\*"Byn, y' a weel gien gae 't' strunt,* . . . *They parted all careering."*—*Burns, Hallooing, 18.*







is divided into two branches, viz., the *Carnelites* of the ancient observance, called the moderate or white; and the *strict* observance, who are known as the barefooted *Carnelites*.

**2. *Hortic.*** A sort of pear.

**car-mi-la-ta**, *f.* [From *Carmen* island, in the Gulf of California, where it is found; suff. *-ta* (*Min.*) *q. v.*] A variety of *Chalcocite*, containing the same as *Carmelite*. The same as *Digite*.

**car-mi-chae-l'i-a**, *s.* [Named after Capt. Carmichael, who published an account of the plants of the island of Tristan d'Acunha.] *f.* *Bot.*: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the pea-flowering group of leguminous plants. Flowers small, very numerous, pink or blue, disposed in short racemes.

**car-mi-l'i-ta**, *u. s. pl.* [An old form of *Carminite*.] The same as *Carmelite* (*q. v.*).

**car-mi-ni-ä-ta**, *f.* [Low Lat. *carmino* = to charm, dispel by charms; *carmin* (*gemm. carmine*) = a song, a charm.] To drive away or expel wind from the stomach.

"To *carminare ventositas*."—*Holland*.

**car-mi-nä-tä**, *pa. par. or a.* [*Euc. carmine*, and suff. *-tä*.] Pertaining to or made of *carmin*.

**car-mi-nä-tä**, *s. & a.* [*Lat. carminis*; *pa. par. of carmino* = to charm away; *carmine* = song, a charm.] *Pharmacy*.

**A. As adj.**: Having the power or calculated to cure colds and flatulency.

"*Carminative and diuretic*  
Will damp all poison sympathies."—*Deft.*

**B. As subst. (pt.)**: Substances which act as a stimulant to the stomach, causing expulsion of flatulence, also allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They generally contain a volatile oil; most of the ordinary condiments, as pepper, mustard, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, oil of peppermint, &c., are carminative. They are used in cases of distention, and colic of the stomach or intestines from flatulence, also as an adjunct to purgatives to prevent griping, and to promote digestion in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

*Carminatives* are such things as dilate and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts.—*Arbucut*, *on diet*.

**car-mi-nä**, *s. & a.* [*Fr. carmin*; *Ital. carminio*; from Low Lat. *carminis* = purple.] [*CRIMINO*]

**A. As substantive**:  
1. Commerce, &c.: A powder or pigment of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple. It is used principally in miniature painting, and is very expensive.

2. *Carmine*: Carmine is prepared by making an aqueous decoction of an insect called *Coccus cacti*, and precipitating the coloring matter by lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate by H.S. This is repeated, and it is purified from absolute alcohol. The alcohol is impure carmine containing phosphate, &c.

"*Carmine* is, according to Pelletier and Cuvetant, a triple compound of the coloring substance and an animal matter contained in cochineal, combined with an acid to effect the precipitation. . . . There is sold in the shops different kinds of carmine, distinguished by numbers, and possessed of a corresponding value."—*Enc. Dic. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

**3. *Bot.***: The purest without any admixture.

**4. *Min.***: Of the color described (*q. v.*).

**5. *Min.***: A most beautiful *carminis*-red blood matter.

"*See*—*Darwin*: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. p. 7.

**car-mi-nä-spar**, *s.*

**Min.**: The same as *CARMINE* (*q. v.*).

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *o.* [*Euc. carmin(e)*; *-lä*.] Pertaining to or prepared from *carmin*.

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.*

**Carmine**: *Carmine*. It constitutes the coloring matter in *carmin*.

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.* [*Euc. carmin(e)*, and suff. *-lä* (*Min.*) *q. v.*]

**Min.**: An orthorhombic mineral, of a color carmine to lilac, translucent and brittle. It occurs at Hordhausen in Prussia, with benadinite and quartz, a mine of limonite, stibnite, and gravity, 6.11; hardness, 2.5. Composition: Arsenic acid, 61%; sesquioxide of iron, 37.2%; oxide of lead, 24.55.

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.* [From a native name.]

**Zool.**: The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkey, the *Callithrix jacchus* of Cuvier, and *Titi* of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.* [*CARMINE*]

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.* [*CAIKEN*]

**car-mi-nä-lä**, *s.* [*CAIKEN*]

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## \*5. A song in general.

"This cure they began this hour,  
How that a life was but a flower."  
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, v. 2, song.

## II. Fig.: Applied to the songs of birds.

"And every bird of Eden bore,  
In carol, every bird to flower."  
Tennyson, *The Day-Dream*.

cār-ōl (7), cār-rōl, &c. [Low Lat. *carolus*: from Lat. *choroia*, dimin. of *chorus*=circle or round dance.]

Architecture:  
1. A closed or small cell in a monastery for study.  
2. A bow window; a seat fitted within the opening for a window; a bay-stair.  
\*cār-ōl, \*cār-o-lu, \*cār-oo-lyu, \*cār-ole, \*cār-ole, v. & f. [CARMOL, &c.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:  
"To dance in a round dance."  
2. To sing in joy and exultation.  
"Carols, or songs carols. Psalmists."—*Prompt*.

Part.  
"I caught him dance so comely,  
Carol and songs so sweetly."  
Chaucer, *Boke of the Duchesse*, 811.

## II. Fig.: Applied to birds, &amp;c., to warble, to sing.

"The thrush is busy in the wood,  
And carols loud and strong."  
Wordsworth, *The Idiot Shepherd*, 306.

## \*B. Transitive:

1. To utter joyfully in song.  
"And sacred what, amidst the Muses might inspire,"  
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 36.  
2. To proclaim or celebrate in song.

"For which the shepherds at their festivals  
Carol her goodness (and in rustic lays)."  
Milton, *Comus*, 641.

cār-ō-le, &c. [Ital.] A dance accompanied by singing, which now takes the name of a carol, during the Republic of 1792 in France. (*Stauner & Barrett*.)

## cār-ōl-ath-lu, &amp;c. [Named after the Prince of Carvathia, in Bilelia.]

Min.: An amorphous, subterranean mineral from the coal-bed of the Kootenai-Lemhi mts. at Zabala, Upper Siberia. A compound of Aluminates (q. v.), containing less water. Color, honey to wine-yellow; hardness, 2½; specific gravity, 1.515. Compos.: Silica, 29.2; alumina, 5.2; water, 19.19; carbon, 1.33; hydrogen, 0.74. (*Dana*.)

cār-ō-lin, &c. [Lat. *Carolus*=Charles; the name of several German sovereigns.] A gold coin formerly current in Germany, and worth about 4s. 8d.

## cār-ō-lī-na (1), &amp;c. [Named after the Princess Sophia Carolina, Margravine of Baden, a distinguished patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the order Bombacaceae, not uncommon in our hot-houses. They are natives of tropical America, and are either small trees or shrubs, with digitate leaves like the chestnut. The large handsome flowers are generally white, but sometimes deep-red or scarlet. *Carolinia alba*, a native of South America, is a tree six inches long. The bark supplies cordage, which is strong and durable. [*Pachira*].

cār-ō-lī-na (2), &c. [Lat. *Carolina*=Charles.]

Geog.: The name of two of the Southern States, called after Charles II. [NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA.]

## carollina-pink, &amp;c.

Bot.: A plant, *Spigelia marylandica*. Its roots are used in medicine as anthelmintics.

## cār-ōl-lāg, cār-ōl-lāg, pr. par., &amp;c. [CARMOL, &amp;c.]

A. B. As present participle and participial adjective: In music corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act of singing carols; a carol, a song of joy and exultation.

"And leave me reveling notes and carolings  
To God's high praise."  
Spenser, *Hymne of Man*, 30.

cār-ō-līn'-ān, &c. & f. [From *Carolina*, named after Charles, in Lat. *Carolus*.]

A. As adjective:  
"It is not a song  
Of the Scythians."  
From *western Carolinian valleys*.  
Longfellow, *Rites of Pausanias*, *Cutwallow*, 110.

2. Of or pertaining to the kings named Charles.  
B. As substantive: A native of North or South Carolina.

bōll, bōy; pōst, jōwl; cat, gēil, chor-us, -cian, -lian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn:

## cār-ōl-it-ē, &amp;c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Arch.: Ornamented with sculptured leaves and branches.

## cār-ōl-lāg, pr. par., &amp;c. [CARMOLING, &amp;c.]

cār-ōl-lū, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

cār-ōl-ās, &c. [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles.] An English gold coin current in the reign of the Charleses, valued twenty shillings (\$4.00), and subsequently three shillings (\$3.25).

"... when an acceptance was presented to him, told down the crown and Carolus on his own counter."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

cār-ōm, &c. [CARMOL, &c.]

cār-ō-mēl, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

\*cār-ōm, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.] A license by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart. Used chiefly about the time of Edward VI. (*Warner*.)

\*cār-ō-se, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

cār-ō-tēl, cār-ō-tēl, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Comm.: A measure of weight, varying in value according to the commodity sold. Thus, a carotell of mace is about 2 lbs.; that of nutmeg from 6 to 7½ lbs.; and that of cranberries from 5 to 9½ lbs. weight.

cār-ō-tēl, &c. [Gr. *karotides*=the great arteries of the neck; from *karōs*=I make droopy, put to sleep, from the old belief that sleep or drunkenness was caused by the flow of blood through them.]

Anat.: The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotids are two considerable arteries that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebra to the head to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the aorta; the left arises from the arch of the aorta.

"The carotid, vertebral, and splenic arteries are not only richlyly connected, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood."—*Bay*, *On the Circulation*, 172.

cār-ō-tēl-ā, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.] Of or pertaining to the carotid arteries; carotid.

"The two carotids, and the two vertebral arteries are the golden conduits."—*Smith*, *Old Age*, c. 28.

cār-ō-tin, &c. [Lat. *carot* (a)=a carrot; suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline principle extracted from the common carrot, *Daucus carota*.

cār-ō-tin, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. A boisterous merry-making; a drinking bout.

"Borne of high lineage, link'd in high command,  
His mingled with the magnates of his land;  
Join'd the carousals of the great and gay,  
And saw them smile or sigh their hours away."—*Byron*, *Lara*, l. 12.

2. A game of skill, sport.

"This game, these carousals, Aeneas taught,  
And building Alba, to the Latins bore."  
Dryden, *Virgil*, *Aeneid* vii. 771.

For the distinction between *carousal* and *feast*, see FEAST, &c.

cār-ō-tin, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

A. Intransitive:  
1. Lit.: To drink deeply or freely.

"Now have ye fed and gorged carousal,  
Heads first go round, and then the horns,  
The brides come thick and thick."  
Buckley.

2. Fig.: To make merry.

"I said, 'O soul, make merry and carouse,  
Dear soul, for all's well."  
Tennyson, *The Palace of Art*.

\*B. Trans.: To drink deeply.

"To Dedemond hath tonight caroused  
Potatoes pulled-down."  
Shakespeare, *Othello*, ii. 3.

\*cār-ō-tin, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

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\*cār-ō-tin, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]



Carolus.

cār-ōl-ē, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.] One who carouses; a dissipated fellow.

"The bold carouser, and advent'ring fellow."  
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, 11.

cār-ōl-lāg, pr. par., &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or used for a carousal.

"Sit long and late on the carousing board."  
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, 11.

C. As *subst.*: A CAROUSE.

"The churches were filled in the morning; the afternoon was spent in sport and carousing."—*Manning*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

cār-ōl-lāg-lāg, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

In a carousing manner; like a carouser.

cār-ōl-lāg-lāg, &c. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. To utter, to talk.

"I shall carpe into the king."—*Pompey*, *Met.*, p. 10.

2. To cavil, to find fault.

"Not only, sir, this your all-honour'd fool,  
But other of your honour's retainers  
Do heartily carpe and quarrel, breaking forth  
In rank and not-to-be-mended words."  
Shakespeare, *Levi*, l. 4.

3. Usually followed by *et*.

"B. Transitive:  
1. To utter, to speak or tell.

"With carriage hence he carpes these words."—*Morte*, *Arthur*, 172.

2. To censure, find fault with, cavil at.

"Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to read old ancient authors nor acquainted with their phrase and manner of speech, did carpe and reprehend, for lack of good understanding."—*Abp. Crammer*, *Doct. of the Sacrament*, fol. 30.

3. To sing (Scotch). [*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.]

4. For the distinction between *carpe* and *carous*, see CAROUSE, &c.

\*cār-ōl-lāg-lāg, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

1. Power of speech.

"Get thy hymn by samples, that he fall easily beneath his ear."  
Ear. *Ear. Attit. Pomes* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1238.

2. A speech, a parable.

"Kyrke kynde hit hymself in a carpee case."  
Ear. *Ear. Attit. Pomes*, *Cleanness*, 1238.

3. One who carps.

\*cār-ōl-lāg-lāg, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

1. To utter, to speak or tell.

"Not only, sir, this your all-honour'd fool,  
But other of your honour's retainers  
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Carp.

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus cyprinus* (Linn.), the type of the family Cyprinidae. It is a native of Asia, but has been extensively introduced into Europe and America. It has been widely distributed in this country by the U. S. fish commissioners. It is often bred in ponds.

"Carpus, pschea. Carpus."—*Prompt*, *Pure*.

\*The plural is now carp, the same as the singular; but formerly carp was used.

"A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with carp and tench."—*Baker*, *Origin of Mankind*.

CARP-BREAM, &c.

Ichthy.: A British fish, *Abramis brama*, (BREAM.)

CAR-PH-IN, &c. Chem.: An alkaloid (H, H, NO<sub>2</sub>) extracted from the leaves of the *carica* *papaya*. It is used in the subcutaneous treatment of heart disease.

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [Lat. *carpus*; Gr. *karpos* = the wrist.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the wrist.

Carpal bones: Anat.: The bones constituting the wrist.

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

Geog.: Pertaining to the Carpathians, a range of mountains lying between Rumania, Hungary, and Transylvania.

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

\*cār-ph-in, &c. [CARMOLING, &c.]

car-pél-lar, *f. a.* [Eng. carpel; *ary.*]

*Bot.*: Of or pertaining to the carpel; containing carpels. [*Linking.*]

\*car-pé-lla, *a.* [Eym., doubtful]. A coarse cloth, used about the time of James I. [*Warren.*]

\*car-pé-lla, *s.* [CARPET.]

\*car-pén-tar-ye, *s.* [CARPENTER.]

car-pén-tér, car-ben-tar, *s.* & *n.* [O. Fr. *carpentier*; Fr. *carpentier*; Sp. *carpintero*; Ital. *carpentiere*; from Low Lat. *carpentarius* = a wheelwright, cartwright; from Lat. *carpentum* = a wagon.]

*A. As subst.*: An artificer in wood; one who preserves and fixes the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.

\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

*B. As adj.*: In compounds like the following—carpenter-bee, *s.*

*Eulam.*: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylophaga, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c.

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\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

*F. As adj.*: In compounds like the following—carpenter-bee, *s.*

*Eulam.*: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylophaga, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c.

\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

*G. As adj.*: In compounds like the following—carpenter-bee, *s.*

*Eulam.*: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylophaga, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c.

\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

*H. As adj.*: In compounds like the following—carpenter-bee, *s.*

*Eulam.*: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylophaga, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c.

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\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

*J. As adj.*: In compounds like the following—carpenter-bee, *s.*

*Eulam.*: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylophaga, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c.

\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

\*And the Lord showed me four carpenters. [*Isaiah, l. 38.*]

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\*Of his craft he was a carpenter. [*Chaucer, c. 7, l. 130.*]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter.

\*It had been more proper for me to have introduced carpentry before jewelry. . . . [*Mason: Mechanical Dictionary.*]

\*Works of carpentry, of breadwork, and of working with media. [*Wright: Etymology, 133, 33.*]

(2) An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or joining them into each other, or the pieces of a roof, floor, center, &c. It is distinguished from joinery by being put together without the use of any other tools than the ax, adze, saw, and chisel, whereas joinery requires the use of the plane.

The leading points that require attention in sound carpentry are (1) the quality of the timber used; (2) the disposition of the pieces of timber, so that each may be in such direction with reference to the fibers of the wood, as to be capable of performing its work properly; (3) the forms and dimensions of the pieces; (4) the manner of framing the pieces into each other, otherwise uniting them by means of iron or other metal. [*Wright.*]

\*"Thou" make the works of carpentry. . . . [*Wright: Etymology, 133, 33.*]

\*"Str.—Carpenter, *joiner*.—The carpenter frames and puts together roofs, partitions, floors, and other essential parts of the building. . . . *Time of Athens, 18.*—The carpenter lives off, by supplying and fitting stoves, cupboards, furniture, and other parts necessary, but not essential to the house. . . . [*Wright.*]

\*Carp-ér, carp-er, *a.* [Eng. carp; *er.*]

1. A speaker, a story-teller, a tale-bearer.

\*Carpus. *Fabulator, parulator, garrulus.* [*Prompt. Par.*]

2. One who finds fault; a caviler, captious person.

\*"I have not these words, by putting on the cunning of a carpenter." [*Shakespeare: Time of Athens, 18.*]

car-pé-gi-tis, *s.* [Gr. *karpation* = an aromatic wood from Asia.]

(2) A genus of smooth or pubescent erect branching shrubs, native of South Europe, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, of the order Compositae. The leaves are opposite and lanceolate to toothed; flowers in all dull yellow tubular; achenes beaked, with slender furrows, and without pappus.

car-pét, car-pette, car-pente, car-pyte, car-pet, *s.* [O. Fr. *carpet*; from Low Lat. *carpita*, from *carpo* to card wool.]

*Dut.* *carpet*, from Low Lat. *carpita*, from *carpo* to card wool.]

*Ordinary Language:*

1. Lit.: A woollen fabric manufactured in patterns of various colors. *Used—*

(a) For a floor-covering.

(b) For a table-cover.

\*Private men's halls were hung with altar-cloth; their tables and beds covered with carpets, instead of carpets and coverlets. [*Fellier: The Church History of Britain, p. viii, § 2.1.*]

\*The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Persia, India, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great seats of carpet manufacture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterward.

(c) For a table-cover.

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(i) For a table-cover.

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\*The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Persia, India, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great seats of carpet manufacture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterward.

(j) For a table-cover.

*B. As adj.*: Pertaining in any way to a carpet or the manufacture of carpets.

\*For the various descriptions of carpet, see HATHS, DRUGGET, FELT, KIDDERMINSTER, FILL, and RUG.

(3) Composites of obvious signification: Carpet-broom, carpet-maker, carpet-loom, carpet-strip.

car-pet-bag, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As subst.*: Properly a bag made of carpet, but applied also to a travelling-bag made of leather or other material.

\*"Omniply, who had had the key of his carpet-bag. . . . [*Diary: Contingency, bk. 1, ch. 5.*]

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a travelling-bag, which extends the cloth covering of a travelling-bag or satchel.

car-pet-bagger, *s.* A term for those petty politicians who, after the civil war, migrated into the Southern States for temporary residence and personal advantage, and who made property there as the carpet-bag or valise they carried with them.

car-pet-beater, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: A man whose trade it is to clean carpets by beating.

2. *Spec.*: A machine in which carpets are beaten and brushed.

car-pet-beater, *s.* A common name for the *Acrostichum trochilanthum*, a low herb of the family Liliaceae (q. v.). Its leaves are flat, and are very destructive to wooden carpets; hence its name. It is not native here, but was recently brought from Europe.

car-pet-cleaning, *s.* & *a.*

1. *Gen.*: The act or process of cleaning carpets by beating.

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a machine. A brushing-machine for carpets, which is propelled from the beam.

car-pet-dance, *s.* A dance or a dancing party of an unceremonious character, for which the carpet is not taken up as for a ball.

car-pet-fastener, *s.* A screw-knob and screw socket inserted in the floor with the carpet between them.

car-pet-garden, *s.* A name given to a garden laid out with beds of ornamental-leaved plants grown in rows, and without soil.

car-pet-ground, *s.* Ground smooth and soft as carpet.

\*"The carpet-ground shall be with leaves of grass." [*Shakespeare: Time of Athens, 18.*]

car-pet-knight, *s.* A knight whose deeds of valor are done, not on the field of battle, but in a drawing-room.

\*. . . hold thy valor light. As that of some vain carpet-knight." [*Shakespeare: Time of Athens, 18.*]

car-pet-monger, *s.* The same as CARPET-KNIGHT (q. v.).

\*. . . carpet-monger, whose name put run smoothly in the area road of a blank verse. [*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 2.*]

car-pet-moth, *s.*

*Econ.*: The name given to several varieties of isometrid moths from the variegated pattern of their coloring.

car-pet-peer, car-pet-peerce, *s.* A carpet-knight.

\*"The insinuating carterels of a carpet-peer." [*Nash: Perverse Pleasures, 1802.*]

car-pet-planner, *s.* One whose trade it is to plan and lay out a room.

car-pet-rag, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As subst.*: A fragment or strip of carpet.

2. *As adj.*: Used for fastening together strips of carpet.

Car-pet-rag Looper: A stabling tool with a large eye, to carry one end of a carpet-strip through the end of the strip preceding, when one is looped over the other, to save the trouble of sewing.

car-pet-rod, *s.* A brass rod used to keep a stair-carpet from slipping.

car-pet-sake, *s.* An Australian make, so called from the variegated pattern of its skin.

car-pet-squire, *s.* A lady's man; an effeminate fellow.

car-pet-stretcher, *s.* A toggle-jointed frame to stretch carpets on floors preliminary to tacking down; a tool used in laying down carpets.

car-pet-sweeper, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: One who cleans carpets by sweeping.

2. *Spec.*: A mechanical broom for sweeping carpets and collecting the dust and dirt in trays. The brush-stalk is rotated by a corrugated pulley driven by cord with the rubber principle of one of the sustaining wheels.









\* (k) To trace back the history of anything.

"Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, has carried up their government to an incredible distance."—*History of Manetho*.

(l) To effect one's purpose, succeed in completing or effecting anything.

"Oftentimes he has the occasion of carrying a business well through by ear to most harts."—*Ben Jonson's Discovery*.

(m) To succeed in bringing into effect or to a successful issue against opposition, as a measure in Congress, or a motion in debate. [C. 14.]

"The friends of Halifax moved and carried the previous question."—*Secretary Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(n) With the preposition it.

(o) To goin, prevail.

"Are you all ready to give your voices?"  
But that's no matter; the greater part carries it."—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(p) To behave, conduct oneself.

"He carried himself so insolently in the house and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious."—*Clarendon*.

(q) To present or continue an outward appearance.

"My niece is already to the belief that he's mad; we may carry it thus, for our pleasure and his penance."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

(r) To transact business, to manage.

"And therefore they do cunningly carry their course of government."—*Shakespeare, Ireland*.

(s) To persuade, influence, by words, as "he carried his audience with him."

III. Reflexive: To behave, conduct oneself.

"He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper."—*Wotton*.

III. Intransitive:

(1) To run or travel about, to wander.

"As anacres and hermits  
That bidden him in his self  
And covetous night to continue,  
To carry about."—*Longland, P. Plowman*, 55.

(2) To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Each dog shows his studious action very  
To go and come, to fetch and carry."—*Shakespeare, Troilus*.

(3) To have a propelling power. [B. 3.]

B. Technically:

(1) *Arith.* To hold over in a calculation a number to a higher or lower place in numeration.

(2) *Mil.* To goin possession of by attack, as "to carry the outworks of a place." [A. 2 (d).]

(3) *Gunnery, archery, etc.*

*Intrans.* To have the power of projecting a ball to a certain distance.

"For, on my soul, as far as Amiens  
She'll carry him."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, 106.

4. *Naut.* *Ward*. To be armed with, to be provided with for offense or defense.

"It was desired that she could carry thirty-six pounder guns."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1875, p. 106.

5. *Building*: To sustain the weight of, support.

6. *Horsemanship*: A horse is said to carry well when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.

7. *Hunting*: A hare is said by hunters to carry when she runs on cotton ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

8. *Hawking*: A hawk is said to carry, when it flies away with the game instead of bringing it to its master.

C. In special phrases:

(1) To carry along, v. t. & i. 1.

(2) *Trans.*: The same as to carry away. (*Colloquial*.)

(3) *Intrans.*: To fare.

(4) To carry down (*Mil.*):

(5) To serve in the army.

(6) To hold the rifle in the position for saluting a subordinate. Arms so held are said to be "at the carry."

3. To carry away:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To carry off forcibly, to abduct.

"... for he mourned because of the transgression of them that had been carried away."—*Ezra*, 2. 6.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(1) To overcome, overpower.

"... having an honest and sincere mind, he was not so carried away by a popular prejudice."—*Tillotson* (ed. 1722), vol. I, ser. 1.

(2) To transport in mind, to lead away.

"To know that ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led."—*1 Cor.*, xii. 2.

(2) *Naut.*: To break or lose a spar, &c., to part a rope.

"We carried away our misse-mat."—*Byron, Narrative*, 110.

4. To carry coals: To bear injuries.

"I advise those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill-will, and maintain thoughts of revenge, to be watched."—*Herbert*.

5. To carry forth, v. t. 1: To convey outside.

"... carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean place."—*Lev.*, vi. 11.

2. To carry forward:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Lit.*: To convey or conduct forward.

(b) *Book-keeping*: To transfer from one page, column or book, to its successor.

"Four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid during 1881, besides carrying forward a balance to the present year."—*London Standard*, 1881, 3.

2. To carry off, v. t. 1:

(1) *Literally*:

(a) To seize and convey away by force.

"... the horse returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked best."—*Ardenham*.

(2) To conduct away by means of a channel.

(3) *To kill* (said of a disease).

"Old Parry lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age and his wife had gone further; if the change of air had not carried him off."—*Sir W. Temple*.

¶ To carry off by: To bear out, face through.

"If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved."—*Dequett*.

8. To carry on, v. t. & i. 1:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To exercise, manage, or conduct.

"The internal government of England could be carried on only by the advice and agency of English ministers."—*Neumeier, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) To continue; put forward from one stage to another.

"... begun by our Blessed Saviour, carried on by his disciples."—*Bishop Light*.

(3) *Intrans.*: To conduct or behave one's self in a particular manner. (*Colloquial*.)

9. To carry out, v. t. 1:

(1) *Lit.*: To convey to a spot outside.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To conduct to an issue; to prosecute a design; to complete.

"Other duties, however, interfered with the carrying out of this intention."—*Lindsay, Prog. of Science*, 1881, iii. 42.

(2) To transport.

"This transient transport and carry out the mind."—*Sir J. Davies: On the Immortality of the Soul*, p. 35.

10. To carry over, v. t. 1:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To gain over to a side, to prevail to leave any party and join another.

"Marlborough had promised to carry over the army, Russell to carry over the fleet."—*Neumeier, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) *Stock Exch.*: To put off a settlement of an account to the next account day.

"The carry-over rates were much the same as on last occasion."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 12.

11. To carry all (*Naut.*): To have the sails spread.

12. To carry the colors:

"To serve as an ensign.

13. To carry through, v. t. & i. 1:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Figuratively*: To convey anything through the midst of other things.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of persons*: To support or lead to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers; to suffice for.

"That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our success, victoriously through all difficulties."—*Ham*.

(2) *Of things*: To complete, bring to a successful issue.

14. To carry one's point: To succeed in one's object. [A. 2 (n).]

"They were bent upon placing their friend Littleton in the speaker's chair; and they had carried their point triumphantly."—*Neumeier, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

16. To carry up, v. t. 1: To build, or raise higher.

(1) *Lit.*: To ride or run with a weight on one's back or saddle.

"He carries weight, he rides a race;  
'Tis for a thousand pounds!"

*Compter, John Glynne*.

(2) *Fig.*: To be of importance, to influence.

"¶ For the distinction between to carry and to bear, see BEAR, v. For that between to carry, to fetch, and to bring, see BRING. (*Credit: Eng. Synon.*)"

carry all, s. [A corruption of *carriole*.] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

\* carry-knave, s. A common prostitute.

carry-pole, s. The pole of the hiring hackney carriages. (*Topogr. Words*, 1850. (*Nares*).

carry-tale, s. A tale-bearer.

"Bona carry-tale, some pleasant, some slight, say."  
*Shakespeare, Lear's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

car-ry, s. [CARRY, v.]

1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a great carry, when they move with violence, being blown by a strong wind.

2. The bulk or weight of a burden.

3. The position of a musket when under the order to carry arms. (*Art. of War*, v. 2, 23.)

car-ry-ing, pr. par., n. s. [CARRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the conveyance of goods, &c.

C. As subst.: The act or business of conveying goods, &c.

carrying-capacity, s.

1. The extent of any thing's ability to carry; as the carrying-capacity of a steamboat.

2. The extent of power possessed by an electric conductor for carrying a current without becoming unduly heated or fusing.

cars (pl. car-rés), s. [CREMS.] (*Gerarde, etc.*)

car-sad-dle, s. [CART-SADDLE.]

carse, kers, s. [See *carra* for a marsh.] Low and fertile land; especially that which is adjacent to a river. (*Scotch*.)

"Tharfor that herbyrd thynketh myghte done in the carse."—*Barbour*, xii. 392, 393. MR.

car-stang, s. [Eng. *car*, and *stang*=a point.] The shaft of a cart.

cart, 'carte, &c. s. [A. S. *cart*; O. Icel. *kart*, *hærr*; G. *kar* & *kar*.] s.

A. As substantive:

1. Generally:

(1) A carriage or vehicle of any sort.

"There was bought a fourwheeled cart."—*Wycliffe*, 1 Kings, x. 25.

(2) The heathens are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares."—*Temple*.

(3) A vehicle with two wheels, used for the conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more especially by farmers; distinguished from a wagon, which has four wheels.

"He had carts and wains nimen."  
*Henry of Huntingdon and Ewald*, 2, 302.

"My friend, just ready to depart."  
Was packing all his goods in one poor cart."—*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, III.

2. Spec.: A vehicle in which criminals were carried to execution, or at the tail of which they were whipped.

"Now fixed the halter, now traversed the cart,  
And often took leave, but not loath to depart."  
*Prior: The Uredier*.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cart-load, cart-load, cart-load, cart-wheel, cart-whep.

cart-band, cart-band, cartband, s. A plate iron on a cart's wheel, the tire of a wheel.

"A carts band (cart-band A.) Crusta, crustula, diminutivum."—*Calder, Anglicum*.

cart-body, s. The body or main part of a cart.

cart-horse, s. A horse, and more especially a horse, used for carrying a load, as a horse, harnessed upon such cart-horse, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I could use of my friends or subjects ever to thrive."—*Shakespeare*.

cart-rops, s. A strong rope used for fastening a load on a cart; hence, any strong rope.

"Whipple, halter, and cart-rops yongh."—*Faust*, p. 36.

Was he into traps presents, tryd wryche-does into the, as it were, of a coole, and sly as he is with a cart-rops."—*Bible*, 1551. *Essay*, c. 8.

cart-saddle, cart-sadel, cart-sadle, cart-sadd, s. A small saddle put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.

"A little more long, a broken cradle,  
The pillars of an said cart-saddle."  
*Herod. Col.*, II. 143.

cart-wheel, the combed.  
One cart wheel his combed.  
*Longland, P. Plowman*, 1, 242.



**cart-ôg-raph-ër, s.** [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; *gr. cartēs* = a card; and *gr. graphō* = to write, engrave.] One who makes or compiles charts.

**cart-ô-graph-ic, s.** [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; *gr. graphō* = to write, engrave.] Of or pertaining to cartography.

**cart-ô-graph-ic, cart-ô-graph-ic, s.** [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; *gr. graphō* = to write, engrave.] According to or by cartography.

**cart-ô-graph-y, s.** [Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Lat. *charta*; *gr. cartēs* = a sheet of paper; *graphē* = writing, a treatise; *graphō* = to write.] The art or business of making charts and maps.

**car-ton, s.** [CARTOON.]

**carton pierre, s.** [Fr. *pierre* = a stone.]

**carton-pierre, s.** [A species of paper-mache, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It is composed of paper-pulp mixed with whiting and glue. It is used for picture-frames, statues and architectural ornaments.

**car-tou, s.** [Very hard pasteboard.

**car-tou-ma, s.** [Gr. *kar-tos* = chopped, cut; *ma* = the thread of a spider's web.]

**Cartouche.** The generic name of one of the paper-wraps having the flammé of the stamens without any hair. Only one species, *Cartouchea epistoma* (with blue flowers), a native of New Holland, is known.

**car-tou, s.** [CARTOON.] [Sp. *carta*; Ital. *carta*; *gr. cartōn*; *fr. cartōn*; from Lat. *carta*, *charta* = paper.]

**Painting & Drawing:**

**1.** (Of the form Carton.) Pasteboard for paper-boxes.

**2.** A design drawn on strong, large paper, to be afterwards traced through and transferred to the fresh paper of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

**3.** A design colored for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

**4.** It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and admiration. — *Watts, Logic*.

**5.** A drawing of a larger size than usual in a paper or periodical.

**car-touche, s.** [Fr. *cartouche*; Ital. *cartoccone* = an angular roll of paper, a cartridge, from *carta* = paper; Lat. *carta*, *charta*; *gr. chartēs* = a leaf of paper.]

**1. Military:**

**(1)** A wooden case containing bullets formerly filled from hollowed, [CARTOUCHES.]

**(2)** Leather cases, used for conveying ammunition from the magazine to the gun.

**(3)** A cartridge.

**(4)** A roll of paper containing a charge.

**(5)** (Cartouches, Fr.); French military passes, given to soldiers going on furlough.

**2. Architecture:**

**(1)** A name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally.

**(2)** A scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for the reception of an inscription.

**3. Egyptian & Antiqu:** An elliptical oval on ancient monuments and in papyri, containing hieroglyphics.

**(1)** Still a part of it (the Rosetta stone) has been deciphered, and the reader will refer to the plate of it he has seen two names in an oblique incision called a cartouche. — *Sharpe, Hist. of Egypt*.

**car-touche-box, s.** The same as CARTIDGE-BOX (q. v.).

**car-touche, s.** [Dut. *kartouche*; Ger. *kartann*, from Lat. *quarta*, from *quatuor* = four, from the measure of powder used (Jamieson).] [CARTOUCHES.]

**The Earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two cartouches.** — *The Earl* — *attiled his services and ordnance lying in their fleet.* — *Spalding, i. 172.*

**car-tidge, s.** [Fr. *cartouche*, s. & c. [A corruption of Fr. *cartouche*.] [CARTOUCHES.]

**A. As substantive:**

**MIL.** A case of paper, fannel, parchment, or metal, fitting the bore of a gun, and containing an exact charge of powder. It is called a bull's cartouche when it contains a projectile, and blank when no projectile is used. For musk-loading small-arms cartridges consist of paper cases to which a leaden bullet is fixed; for breech-loaders, this bullet or carbide case with a mortal

disc, containing the detonator at the base, and a leaden bullet or charge of shot (in the case of short-gun cartridges), closed or crimped in at the other; for artillery, serge or silk, separate from the projectile, and cylindrical in shape. After filling, the mouth is closed, and it is then loaded with worsted or braid.

**"Our march stands in person by, His own case of powder, the strength of his own's powder force to try And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore."**

*Dryden, Jucius Mirah, 140.*

**B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)**

**cartridge-bag, s.** Ordinance: A fannel bag, having a charge of powder for a cartridge.

**cartridge-belt, s.** A belt having pockets fixed for carrying ammunition.

**cartridge-box, s.** A box or case for the safe storage and carriage of cartridges.

**cartridge-filler, s.** A device for charging the cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder.

**cartridge-paper, s.** Strong thick paper, such as was used for the cases of cartridges. Also used for large rough drawings covering a good deal of space. It is made in two widths, fifty-four and sixty inches, and any length that may be required; it is then called blank or common cartridge.

**cartridge-priming, s.** Priming or designed to prime a cartridge.

**Cartridge-priming machine:** A machine by which the fulminate is placed in the copper capsule of the metallic cartridge.

**cartridge-retractor, s.** That part of a breech-loading fire-arm which catches the empty cartridge capsule by its flange and draws it from the bore of the gun.

**cartridge-wire, s.**

**1. Blasting:** The priming wire by which the cartridge is connected with the connecting-wire of the voltaic battery.

**2. Ordnance:** The needle by which the cartridge is connected with the wire, so that the wire may be connected with the powder of the cartridge.

**car-tu-lar-y, car-tu-lar-y, s.** [Fr. *cartulaire*, from Low Lat. *cartularium*, *chartularium*, from *charta*, *carta* = paper.]

**1.** A register or record of a monastery or church. "Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery." — *Blackstone*.

**2.** An ecclesiastical officer in charge of public records.

**car-taw, s.** [Det. *kartouche* = a great gun.] A small, light, battering gun. (Spalding.)

**car-taw, s.** [CARTOON, CARTON.]

**car-taw, s.** [Lat. *caruca* = a plow, and Eng. *cart*, *ape*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.** The act of plowing.

**2. G. Law:** A tax or duty imposed on every plow.

**car-taw-cate, s.** [Low Lat. *carucata*, *carucata*, from *caruca* = a plow.] As much land as could be plowed with a single team in a year.

**"The hide was the measure of land in the Conqueror's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard—Twelve carucates of land made a hide." (The *carucate* was but few furlongs according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county.) — *Kilham, Conquesting Book, p. 106.***

**car-taw-cate, s.** [From *Carta*, a district of Asia Minor, of which it is a native.]

**Bot.** A genus of Apiales or Umbelliferae, which is small; cut leaves and compound umbels, which in the tree *Caraway* have but few bracts surrounding them, or sometimes none at all; petals broad, with a point bent inward; fruit oval, covered with five ribs, and one or more channels for volatile oil under each furrow. The *Caraway*, *Carum carui*, is cultivated in Essex and elsewhere. [CARAWAY.]

**car-taw-cate, s.** [Low Lat. *caruca*, a little piece of flesh; *caruca* = a plow.] Pertaining to or of the form of a carucate.

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Cartouches.



Cartridge.

ate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fill, father; we, wét, hère, camp, hér, thère; spine, pit, fire, sir, marine; gò, pò, or, wère, wôf, wòrk, wò, sòn; mote, cùb, cùre, unite, chr, rôle, füll; try, phian, m, =; ey = a; qu, qv.







4. "On or upon case, 'on cas': By chance.  
5. To put a case "putte cases": To suppose or proceed on a hypothetical instance or illustration of any case.

"I putte case that he is upon  
Florida to come day by day." *Lepiste.*

"Proffis to put an idle case." *Tramoyon: In Mem. Rev. 18.*

6. To set case, "setle case": The same as to put case.  
"I setle case that a thief came a hole in a house, for to take out good." *Costa Romanorum (ed. Hericourt), p. 10.*  
7. (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a case and a cause: "The case is matter of fact; the cause is matter of question; a case involves circumstances and consequences; a cause involves reasons and arguments; a case is something to be learned; a cause is something to be decided. A case needs only to be stated; a cause must be defended; a cause may include cause, but not vice-versa."  
(2) For the distinction between case (3) and situation, see SITUATION.

**C. as adjective:** (See the compounds.)

**case-book, s.** A book in which a medical man enters the particulars and history of each case treated by him.

**case-ending, s.** The inflections by which the different cases of a noun, &c., are distinguished.

**Case (2), s. & II.**  
"The second stage is that in which some words lose their power of being used as nouns or verbs, and can only be employed as adjectives. These words are added to nouns to form case-endings, and to verbs to form tense and person endings." *Brooks: Comp. Gram. Archaic Latin, vol. I (1872), Intro. d, p. 11.*

**case-putter, s.** One who puts forward arguments, a lawyer.

"A battered, worn-out case-putter," *Oliver: Soldier's Fortune, II. 1.*

**case, s.** A slang name given, for some inscrutable reason, to the American dollar, although different writers have ascribed many derivations to the word. Some trace it to the Hebrew *casas* = crown, but the better supposition is that it arose among the French-speaking negroes of New Orleans, who, accustomed to hearing a cash-box called *case*, by metonymy applied case to the contents of the box. The word, being the initial of *case*, and since the name has naturally been restricted to it. Or it may have been applied by the Chinese to the case of western cities in commemoration of their native coin—the cash (q. v.).

**case (1), v. t. [CASE, s.]**

- 1. Literally:**  
To encase, put in a case or covering.  
"The friend with ardor and with joy  
His ear'd his limbs in brass." *Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii, l. 161.*  
"You spare my harness, and he will spare me horses. If I last in this service, you must case me in leather." *Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors, II. 1.*  
**2. To cover or envelop as a case.**  
"Then comes my fit again; I had as best be perfect,  
As broad and general as the cooling air." *Shakspeare: As You Like It, II. 4.*  
**3. To cover on the outside; to surround with a casing of a material different to that of which the interior is composed.**  
"If they began to case their houses with marble." *Arbutnot.*  
**4. To strip off the case or covering; to skin or flay.**  
"We'll make you some sport with the fox as we case him." *Shakspeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 4.*  
**II. Fig.: To cover, to hide.**  
"If thou would'st not esteem thyself alive,  
And case thy reputation in a tomb." *Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, III. 3.*  
**"Case (2), v. t. [CASE, s.]** To put cases; to propose or suggest hypothetical instances or cases.  
"They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him." *L'Estrange.*

**cas-sé, s. & II.** [Eng. case; -able.] Naturally belonging to a particular situation or case.  
"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very curious, many died caused by our people than I could have wished." *Baillie: Lett. & J., I. 1.*  
**cas-sé-ir'-t-s, s.** [Named after Casearina, a missionary at Cochín, who assisted Rhode in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.]  
A genus of plants, order Samydidaceae (Samyde). In Brazil the leaves of *Casearina umbellata* are applied to wounds, and as an antidote to the bite of serpents, while the juice is drunk by the sick. A decoction of the leaves of *C. lingua* is used internally in inflammatory disorders and malignant fevers. *C. trifurcata* is employed as a poultice or

lotion for badly-healed ulcers. The root of *C. aculeata*, an East Indian species, is bitter and purgative; the foliage is edible. Finally, *C. duriensis*, also an Indian species, has very diuretic pulp, while the leaves are used in moderated baths.

**cas-sé-áto, v. t. [Lat. casuatus; -ate.]** To bewitch, bewitch-like.

**cas-sé-tion, s. [Eng. casuatic; -tion.]** 1. The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of milk.

2. *Pathol.* A slight degeneration of pus, tubercle, &c., in which the structure is converted into case-like substance.

**Casé, ps. par. or a. [CASE, s.]**

**cas-sé-le, s. [Fr. casque, from Lat. casus = cheese.]** Pertaining to cheese.

**caséolo-ádo, s.**  
*Chem.* A name given to an acid obtained from cheese, the existence, however, of which has been denied.

**cas-sé-in, cas-sé-lu, s. [Fr. casine; from Lat. casus = cheese.]**

*Chem.* An albuminoid substance found in milk, soluble in alkali. It is coagulated by animal membranes. It occurs in a yellow mass, and contains less nitrogen than albumin. A similar substance, called vegetable casein or legumin, occurs in peas, beans, &c.

**Frépetable caséine:** A substance essentially the same as animal casein, of which from casein to twenty-seven per cent, occurs in the pea and bean, while the seeds of leguminous plants in general contain a considerable proportion of it. (*Brooks.*)

**cas-sé-in-sé-gin, s. [Lat. casus = cheese, and Gr. genos = to produce.]** *Chem.* A proteid substance occurring in milk. When acted upon by a digestive ferment produces casein. It is analogous to fibrinogen.

**casé-mite, casé-mat, s. [Fr. casemite; Sp. casamita; Ital. casemite, from casa = a house, and mite, from mite = mad, foolish; also in the sense of Eng. "dummy."]**

*Arch.* 1. A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the enemy's works, which is covered or drawn back toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the mine ditch.

2. The well, with its several subterranean branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the mine is heard at work, and air given to the mine. (*Harris.*)

3. *Arch.* A hollow molding, such as the coveletto.

**casemate-gun, s.**  
*Mil.* A gun is mounted in casemate when it is placed in a protected chamber and fired through an embrasure. The construction of the carriage differs somewhat from that of the barbette.

**casemate-truck, s.**  
*Vehicles:* A truck for transporting guns, &c., in casemate galleries or through posterns.

**casé-má-té, s. [Eng. casemate(t); -ed.]** Furnished with or formed like a casemate.

**"Casemated batteries are sometimes used in the sea face of works."—Campbell.**

**casé-má-té, s. & a. [An abbreviation of encasement; from O. Fr. encasement = frame, to case; case = a case, a chest.]**

**A. As a substantive:**  
**1. Ordinary Language:**

(1) Properly a small portion of an old-fashioned window made to open on hinges fastened to one of its vertical sides, the rest of the window being fixed.

"Why, then, may you have a casement of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the casement." *Shakspeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.*

(2) Now applied to the whole window; a window.

(3) Sometimes applied to the frame only of a window.

**Fig.: Applied to the heart or breast.**  
"The casement I need not open, for I look through thee." *Shakspeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.*

**II. Technically:**  
1. *Mil.* A loop-hole in a wall to shoot through. (*Coles.*)

2. *Corp.* The name given by carpenters to the kind of planes called by tradesmen hollows and rounds.

**B. As adjective:** In the compounds; as, casement-curtain, casement-edge.

**casé-mént-éd, s. [Eng. casement; -ed.]** Furnished with a casement.

**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**

**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**

**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**

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**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**

**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**

**casé-mént-éd, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]**







## (14) To shed, to let fall, to lose.

"The bird of conquest her chief feather cast."  
—*Fairfax*.

## (15) To cause to fall or appear at a certain spot, to throw by reflection.

"I saw cast upon the screen before you the beautiful stream of green light from which these bands were derived."  
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (84), ii. 271.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) To turn, to direct (of the sight).  
"For outward cast thine eye, from whence the sun, and orient science, at a birth, began."  
—*Spenser: Epith.*

(2) To cause suddenly or unexpectedly to come upon a person, to impose.

"Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them."  
—*Hooker*.

(3) To submit, to retire, to refer or resign (with or without).

"Cast all your care upon him, for he careth for you."  
—*1 Peter v. 7*.

"Cast all your cares on God."  
—*Testament: Book of Psalms, 55*.

"To cast one's self upon." [B. II. 2.]

(4) To defeat. [II. 3.]

"No martial project to surprise,  
Can ever be attempted twice."  
Nor cast design never afterward."  
—*Milford*.

(5) To ruin, to destroy. [To cast down.]

(6) To surpass, to overcome.  
"In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,  
And cast our finest thoughts in such a whirl."  
—*Dryden*.

(7) To turn (the balance), to influence.  
"How much interest casts the balance in cases dubious."  
—*South*.

(8) To sum up, to compute, to calculate. [II. 3.]  
"Peace, brother, be not over exactitude  
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils."  
—*Milton: Comus, 380*.

"I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life."  
—*Addison*.

(9) To contrive, to plan.  
"The cloister facing the north is covered with vines,  
And have been planted for an orange house, and had, I don't see, been cast for that purpose."  
—*Temple*.

(10) To divide, arrange, set down.  
"All mine idle castles may be  
Principally in this portion here."  
—*Temple: Frag. of Science*, 842.

(11) To cause to fall into any state.  
"Atty rebuke both the chariot and horse are cast into a deep sleep."  
—*Psalm Lxxvi. 6*.

(12) To mold, to fashion, to frame. [II. 7.]  
"Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to cast all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method."  
—*Watts: Logic*.

"That we are bound to cast the minds of youth  
Betwixt the mould of heavenly truth."  
—*Copsey: Triclinium*.

(13) To refer to for decision.  
"If things were cast upon this action, God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin forever."  
—*Wood*.

(14) To indict, to impose.  
"The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indifference for opinions, especially in religion."  
—*Locke*.

(15) To shed or throw upon, to reflect.  
"So bright a splendor, so divine a grace,  
The glorious Lysippe cast on his victorious race."  
—*Dryden: Virgil: Eccl. v. 50*.

(16) To bind, tie, fasten.  
"Cast a steel ligature upon that part of the artery."  
—*May: Creation, p. 316*.

(17) To beat up (applied to eggs).

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well cast."  
—*Receptes in Cookery, p. 7*.

"To drop eggs for the purpose of divination; a common practice of Hallow'ens."  
"By raising lead, and casting eggs—  
They think for to divine."  
—*Forbes to Jamieson*.

(18) To empty (a pond, &c.).

II. Technically:

1. Gaming: To throw (dice or lots).  
"And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh."  
—*Joshua xviii. 30*.

2. Military:

(1) To raise a mound or trench round a besieged city.

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shall an arrow there, nor come before him with shield, nor cast a buck against it."  
—*2 Kings xxi. 22*.

(2) To throw (dice or lots).

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shall an arrow there, nor come before him with shield, nor cast a buck against it."  
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(3) To throw (dice or lots).

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shall an arrow there, nor come before him with shield, nor cast a buck against it."  
—*2 Kings xxi. 22*.

## (2) To cashier.

"You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice."  
—*Shakespeare: Othello, II. 3*.

3. Legal: To condemn, to be defeated in a trial, either in a criminal case or in a civil suit.

(1) To reject as useless.

(2) To drop, lose (a shoe).

(3) To throw a horse down by a rope disposed in a certain way, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

"Medicine: To judge, to diagnose."  
"If thou couldst, doctor, cast  
The woe of my land, and her disease."  
—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 3*.

4. Theatrical:

(1) To allot the parts in a play.

"Our parts in the other world will we now cast, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority."  
—*Addison*.

(2) To assign actors to the different characters in a play.

"It might have been cast better at Drury Lane."  
—*Berkeley: Critic, I. 1*.

5. Metallurgy:

(1) To found, to run into a mold.

"The workman melted a golden image, and the goldsmith smelted it over with gold, and casteth silver chains."  
—*Isaiah xli. 19*.

(2) To form figures by running molten metal into a mold.

"Which wise Prometheus temper'd into parts  
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast."  
—*Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. I. 105-6*.

6. Old English: To beat prematurely.

"The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indifference for opinions, especially in religion."  
—*Locke*.

7. Arith.: To compute, to sum up, to calculate. [CAST UP, CAST OFF.]

"Which wisely reckoning, mine host, and let your groom lead forth my bag."  
—*Scott: Monastery, ch. xiv.*

8. Hence, To cast a horsecock to calculate it.

9. Astronomical:

(1) To fall off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on one side of the ship, which before was right ahead.

"This term is particularly applied to a ship sailing head to wind, when her anchor first loosens from the ground. To pay a vessel's head off, or turn it, is getting under weigh on the tack she is to sail upon, and is casting to starboard or port, according to the intention."  
—*(Synops)*.

(2) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(3) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(4) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(5) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(6) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(7) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(8) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(9) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(10) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(11) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(12) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(13) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(14) To rectify or adjust a compass.

(15) To rectify or adjust a compass.

## 3. To compute, to calculate. [A. II. 9.]

"Hearts, tongues, figure, stature, hands, pores, countess  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!  
His love to Antony."  
—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, III. 2*.

4. To suspect, to presage, to expect.

5. To vomit.

"These verses too, a poet on 'em, I cannot abide 'em;  
They make me sick, and will not run this, so as to cast  
—*Johnson: Poetaster*.

6. (Of the weather): To become dull or overcast.

II. Technically:

1. To take a form, by casting or melting.

"It comes from the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run this, so as to cast  
—*Woodward: On the Fracture*.

2. To warp, to grow out of form.

"Stiff is said to cast or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its shape and straightness."  
—*Johnson: Mechanical Exercises*.

3. (Of bees): To swarm. [CAST, A. B. 5.]

"When the hive grows very thronged, and yet not quite ready to cast, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, or stifles the bees, so that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently get them so out of their management, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to cast, will yet cast for several weeks."  
—*Manuel: Beekeeping, p. 34*.

D. In special phrases:

(1) Trans.: To throw about.

(2) Transitive:

(a) Lit.: To ponder, to devise, to plan.

(b) Fig.: To turn.

"... the people . . . cast about and returned."  
—*Rev. xii. 14*.

(3) Hunting: To make a cast. [CAST, A. B. 7.]

2. To cast anchor: To let fall, to drop.

"They let down the boat into the sea, so though they would have cast anchor, and yet they did not."  
—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, I. 2*.

3. To cast aside: To throw aside as useless or inconvenient.

"I have bought  
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,  
Not cast aside so soon."  
—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, I. 2*.

4. To cast away:

(a) Ordinary Language:

(b) Literally:

"... all the way was full of garments and vessels, which the Syrians had cast away in their haste."  
—*2 Kings vi. 18*.

(c) Figuratively:

"... the people . . . cast about and returned."  
—*Rev. xii. 14*.

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cast, -bōt; pōt, jōt; cast, gell, choruss, -clan, -clan = shān. -tion, -sion = shān;

cast, gell, choruss, -tion, -sion = shān. -tion, -sion = shān;

cast, gell, choruss, -tion, -sion = shān. -tion, -sion = shān;

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cast, gell, choruss, -tion, -sion = shān. -tion, -sion = shān;















**B. At subst.:** A medicine having such property or quality.

**cat-a-graph, s.** [*Gr. kata-graphē* = drawing, a delineation; from *kata-down*, and *graphein* = drawing; properly used in the sense.] The first draught or outline of a picture; also, a profile.

**cat-a-lan, a. & s.** [*Catalonia*, a district of Spain.]

**A. At adj.:** Of or pertaining to Catalonia.

**B. At substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Catalonia.  
2. *Blowing*: A blast of force from a furnace, or, extensively used in the north of Spain, particularly in the province of Catalonia. It consists of a four-sided cavity, or hearth, which is always placed within a building and separated from the main wall thereof by a thinner interior wall, which in part constitutes one side of the furnace. The blast-pipe comes through the wall, and enters the fire through a tapers which slants downward. The bottom is formed of a refractory stone, which is renewable. The furnace has no chimneys. The blast is produced by means of a fall of water, usually from 22 to 25 feet high, through a rectangular tube, into a rectangular channel below, to whose upper part the blast-pipe is connected, the water escaping through a spout. This apparatus is exterior to the building, and is so allied to a continuous blast of great regularity; the air, when it issues into the furnace, is, however, impregnated with moisture.

**cat-a-lé-tic, cat-a-lé-tick, a. & s.** [*Lat. catalecticus*, from *tr. catalektikē* = stopping short, from *katō-down*, and *katēktō* = stopping, from *legō* = to stop.]

**A. At adjective:**

*Prose*: Stopping short; as of a rhythm which is incomplete by reason of its being short by a syllable (or more) of the full measure.

A catanaxia verb, used in the second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllabic meter, and the third and last *catalectici*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two.—*Tyrwhitt*; *Gr. Chaucer* = stopping.

**B. At subst.:** A verse which is incomplete, wanting a syllable at the end.

**cat-a-lé-ties, s.** [*Gr. katalektikē* = to exchange; from *katō-down* back, and *allaxō* = to change.] The seizure of exchanges, now called political economy.

**cat-a-lép-sis, cat-a-lép-ē, s.** [*Gr. katalepsis* = sudden seizure; from *kata-down*, and *leipō* = a forming; from *lambanō* = to take, to seize.]

*Med.*: A kind of mental disorder, akin to hysteria, which is characterized by a sudden effect falling down suddenly in a state of real or apparent unconsciousness, and save for some occasional muscular twitching of the face, and a rolling of the eyes, rigid and sternal-like for a period of time, which varies from one minute to some hours or even days, and then all at once recovering consciousness as if aroused from sleep—as a rule with no bad consequences to follow. Cataplexy almost invariably affects hysterical people only, and it is the prolongation of the unconscious condition to some days in certain extreme cases which has given rise to the fear which some people have of being buried alive under such circumstances.

**cat-a-lép-tic, a.** [*Gr. kataleptikos* = liable to cataplexy; *leptikos* = liable to be seized; *lambanō* = to seize.] Pertaining to the nature of cataplexy; subject to cataplexy.

**cat-ll-ō-gis, v. t.** [*Gr. katallōgizō* = to reckon up, to compute; *katallōgō* = a reckoning, a catalogue; *katō-down*, and *logō* = a telling, *logizō* = to tell.] To enumerate in a catalogue, to catalogue. (*Coler.*)

**cat-a-lōgus** (no silent), **cat-a-log**, **cat-log, s.** [*Fr. catalogue*; *Lat. catalogus*, from *Gr. katalogos* = a reckoning, a catalogue; *kata-down*, and *logos* = a telling, an enumerating, *logizō* = to tell, *logos* = a telling.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A list or systematic enumeration of articles generally in alphabetical order.

**II. Astron.**: A list of stars, with materials appended for indicating their latitudes and longitudes, or their declinations and right ascensions. *catalogue raisonné, s.*

**III. Bibliography**: A catalogue of books in which they are subdivided and classed according to their subjects.

**cat-a-lōgus** (no silent), **v. t.** [*CATALOGUS, s.*] To enumerate in a catalogue, to make a list or catalogue of.

**cat-a-lōg-uēr, cat-a-lōg-ulst, s.** One who makes catalogues.

**cat-a-lōg-uēr, s.** A person who makes catalogues.

**cat-a-lōg-ulst** (no silent), **pr. par, a. & s.** [*CATALOGUER, s.*] The act of enumerating or setting down a list or catalogue.

**cat, s.** [*Fr. chat*, from *Lat. cattus* = a cat.]

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**cat-ll-pa, s.** [*From the native Indian name in Carolina, where it was discovered by Cathey in 1726.*]

**Bot.**: A genus of Bignonaceae, comprising four or five species of trees, native of North America, the West Indies, Japan, and China. They have been introduced into Europe, and are cultivated in the West Indies, and the south of England. The wood is remarkably light, of a grayish-white color, and fine in texture. It is capable of receiving a brilliant polish, and when properly seasoned is very durable. The bark is reputed tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, and the honey from its flowers poisonous. The seed is used in the form of *Catalpa indica* is used in India as a remedy for catarrhal dyspepsia and cough.

**CATTLE, CHATEL, s.** [*Fr. goods and chattels.* (*Wharton.*)]

**cat-tā-yā, s.** [*Gr. katatēlō* = a dissolving; *katatēlō* = to dissolve; *kata-down*, and *telō* = to loose.] 1. *Physics*: The effect produced by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change, in facilitating a chemical reaction.  
2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): A dissolution or ending, decay.

"While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the end *catatēlō* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation."—*Sp. Taylor*.

**cat-a-lyp-sis, s.** [*From* *Gr. katatēlō* = a dissolving, and *typos* = a blow; the impress of a blow, or a stamp.]

*Physics*: A catolytic process in which the paper is first prepared with a scrap of iodine or iron, instead of the iodine of potassium. The apparatus given to the process to indicate the supposed fact that the gradual self-development of the picture is the result of a catalytic action. The true chemical reaction is now understood.

**cat-a-lyt-ic, a.** [*Gr. katalytikos*, from *katatēlō* = to dissolve.]

Used in reference to the action or power called catalysis; having power to dissolve.

**CATALYTIC force, s.**

*Physics*: That modification of the force of chemical action which determines catalysis.

"An interesting class of decompositions has been attracted considerable attention, which, as they cannot be ascribed to the ordinary force of chemical affinity, have been referred by Berzelius to a new power, or rather new form of the force of chemical affinity, which is distinguished as the catalytic force, and the effect of its action as catalysis."—*Grayson*; *Elem. of Chemistry*, p. 10.

**cat-a-mar-ān, s.** [*Gr. katamarān* = a floating tree; *katamarān* = floating trees. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A kind of boat, vessel, or, more accurately, raft, constructed by the Hindoos of Malabar, the island of Ceylon, and the parts adjacent. It is formed of three logs of timber, secured together by means of three cords of three strands each. The central cord is much the largest, with a small surface at the fore-end, which terminates upward in a point. The side logs are very similar in form, but are not so large, and are secured to the central log by three cords. The length of the whole is from twenty to twenty-five feet. The crew consists of two or three men, and a small outrigger is placed at the end of two poles as a balance, with a small sail or yard, and a mat or cotton sail. Frail as such a structure may appear, it can pierce through the surf on the beach at Malabar and reach a vessel in the bay without a boat of ordinary construction would be sure to founder.

"The catamarans used in the Brazil, and which are also common in the East Indies, consist of three logs tapered at one end and lashed together, with a cord of three twines, and are made to pivot on a catamaran, the men being squatted in a kneeling position, thus managing them with wonderful dexterity in passing the surf which breaks on the shores. Those used in Brazil also carry sail."—*Young*; *Nautical Dictionary*.

2. An incendiary raft. Used specially of those used by the British in 1812. Sir Sydney Smith vainly attempted to use for the destruction of the Bolognese flotilla designed by Napoleon I. for the invasion of England.

3. A scolding woman, a termagant.

**cat-a-mē-ni-s, s.** [*Lat.* from *Gr. katamenia* = menses; *kata-down*, and *mēnē* = month.]

The natural discharge of a sanguiferous fluid from the womb, which, in the case of healthy women,

occurs every month. The discharge is due to certain peculiar changes which take place in the uterine vessels of the ovaries. It begins at the age of puberty, a period which varies under varying conditions of climate, civilization, and temperature in what is popularly called the "change" or time of life, which occurs usually between the ages of forty and forty-five. The interval between these two periods is called the "child-bearing period." The term catamenia, though used largely by medical writers, is well known as another, which has exactly the same meaning, viz., menses.

"Two ancient Hindoo ages are of opinion, that if the menses do not appear within the first appearance of the catamenia, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank.'"—*Dana*; *On the Unity of the Human Species*.

**cat-a-mist, s.** [*Lat. catamist* (no silent); -ist.] Of or pertaining to catamenia or the menstrual discharge.

"The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo females, with whom, as we observe, the catamenial discharges appear about two years earlier than in those among other nations."—*Dana*; *On the Unity of the Human Species*.

**cat-a-mist, s.** [*CATAMIST, s.*]

**cat-a-mist, s.** [*Fr. from* *Lat. catamistura* = an old form of *catamenia*; *Gr. catamistura* = *catamenia*, a boy who, for his exceeding beauty, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter's bird, the eagle, and made the husband of the first of the gods, a boy kept for ancestral purposes.]

**cat-a-mount, s.** [*Lat. catamont* = a mountain; *catamont* = a mountain.]

*Geol.*: The North American term, *Felis* (or *Puma*) *Caudata*, the Cougar or Panther.

"Would any man of discretion venture such a writtle to the rule of cats of such a catamontian?"—*Bacon*; *A Plethora*; *the Catamontian*.

"The black price of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring catamontian, and the quill-darting porcupine, and the blue bird, *Scorpius*."

**C.** Used as separate words.

"An catom of the mountains, they are spotted with diverse feline facings."—*Dante*; *Discourse on the Revelation*, p. 2, line 1.

**cat-an-ā-d-rō-mus, cat-an-drō-mus, s.** [*Gr. katandromos* = to run up, and *drōmos* = a running, a course; from *drainō*, second aorist infinitive of *trechein* = to run.]

*Ichthyol.*: Applied to those fishes which pass once a year from salt water into fresh, and return again from fresh into salt water.

**cat-a-nā-chē, s.** [*Gr. katanañchē*, a strong incentive; from *kata-down*, and *nanchē* = necessity.]

*Bot.*: A genus of plants, of the family of the Ranunculaceae, consisting of compound flowers, distinguished by its searose involucres and the awned chaffy scales which crown its fruit. They are principally natives of the south of Europe, and have white or blue flowers. They are perennials.

**cat-a-pām, s.** [*Gr. katapāma* = a sprinkling, a powdering; from *katapāma* = to sprinkle, to powder, from *kata-down*, and *pāma* = to sprinkle.]

*Med.*: A dry medicine in powder, used for sprinkling on ulcers, for absorbing perspiration, &c. They were divided into *diapasma*, *emipasma*, and *symposma*. (See these words.)

**cat-a-pē-tile, a. & s.** [*Gr. katapētilos* = pertaining to cataput; *katapētilos* = a cataput.]

**A. At adj.:** Of or pertaining to a cataput.

**B. At subst.:** A cataput.

**cat-a-pē-tile, s.** [*Gr. katapētilos* = a cataput; *katapētilos* = a cataput.]

*Bot.*: Having the petals slightly united by their inner edge toward the base, as in the mallow; a form of petals which is common.

"If the scales adhere to the base of the stamens so as to form a continuous corolla, the corolla is called a corolla, as in *Malva* and *Gemella*, such a corolla has been called a corolla, but this term is not correct, as the corolla is here considered *peripetalous*."—*Linnaeus*; *Introductio*, p. 10.

**cat-a-pē-tile, s.** [*Gr. katapētilos* = a cataput; *katapētilos* = a cataput.]

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**cat-a-pē-tile, s.** [*Gr. katapētilos* = a cataput; *katapētilos* = a cataput.]

**cat-āph-ō-ra**, *s.* [Gr. *kata-down*, and *phoros* to go, to state of amenolency attended by short intervals of imperfect waking, confusion and speech.]  
**cat-ā-phrict**, *s.* [Lat. *cataphractus*, from Gr. *kataphraktēs* a fully-armored soldier, from *kata-phraō* to cover; *kata-down*, quite, *phraō* to include, to cover.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. A horse-soldier in complete armor.**

*Ant. & Lex. before his pines.*  
 And timbered on each side went armed guards,  
 Both horse and foot, before him and behind.

*Archaic, and soldiers, cataphracts and spears.*  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes.*  
**"2. In a battle we fight not, but in complete armor. Virtue is a cataphract; for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defense."—*Fellows: Resolves*, II, 4.**

**II. Technically:**

**1. Ichthy.** The armor or plate covering some fishes, e.g., *Dura*.

**"2. Mil.** A piece of ancient armor formed of cloth or iron thin, strengthened with iron scales or links, covering either a part or a whole of the body, and sometimes the warrior's horse as well.

**cat-s-phrā-ō-tē**, *s.* pl. [CARAPHREX.]

**Ichthy.** A name sometimes given to the Triglidae or Gurnard family of fishes. [TALLOTT.]

**cat-s-phrā-ō-tē**, *s.* [Eng. cataphract; -ed.]

**Zool.** Covered with a cataphract, or armor of plates, scales, &c., or with hard, bony, or horny skin.

**cat-s-phrā-ē-tang**, *s.* pl. [In Lat. *cataphryges*, so named because Montanus and others of their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

**cat-s-phrā-ē-tang**, *s.* [Lat. *cataphryges*, so named because Montanus and others of their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

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**cat-s-phrā-ē-tang**, *s.* [Lat. *cataphryges*, so named because Montanus and others of their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

**"3. An ancient military engine for throwing arrows, darts, or stones, consisting of a stout wooden framework supporting a bow of wood or steel, which was bent by means of a windlass, the stone being hurled by means of a cord. It is supposed to have been invented in 300 B.C. by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.**

**"The Syriacs lavished the catapults."—P. Holland: *Italy*, III, 114, ch. 10.**

**"The ballista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the catapults."—Cassiodorus: *Variae*.**

**"A toy made of a forked stick and a strong piece of India-rubber, used by boys for shooting small stones; a 'grit-slugger,' or 'gravel-shooter.'"**

**cat-s-pū-tī-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. catapult; -er.] One who worked a catapult.

**"The catapults were sent forward their sappers, pioneers, catapultiers."—Bender: *Clester and Herath*, ch. 111.**

**cat-s-r-ict**, *cat-s-r-actē*, *s.* & *s.* [Lat. *catavarta*; from Gr. *kataphraktēs* a waterfall. This, according to Mahā, is from Gr. *kataphragma*, sort of positive of *kataphragmā* to break, to dash down; or from *katarō* to dash down. [Waggoner.]]

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. *Lit.* A great stream or rush.**

**(1) Primarily and specially of water, a great waterfall.**

**"For folks that wander up and down like you  
 To see as new's breadth of that wide cleft  
 One rushing cataract."—Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.**

**(2) Of other things, as fire.**

**"What if all  
 Her stores were opened, and this firmament  
 Of oil should spout her cataracts of fire?"—Milton: *P. L.*, IV, 178.**

**2. *Fig.* A great quantity, specially of a valuable flow of words.**

**"Cataracts of declamation thunder here."—Cromper: *Task*, IV, 73.**

**II. Technically:**

**1. Surg.** An affection of the sight, in which the eye-lens, by its own error of refraction, is not corrected by aqueous matter, and objective vision either wholly or partially perverted. Cataract is of two kinds, *congenital* and *acquired*. Hard cataract is common among old people. Soft may occur at any age, but is found most frequently among children, and especially among those who have been born with this condition; in the latter case it is called *congenital cataract*. Traumatic cataract is so called, when it is due to external causes. Hard cataract is much thicker and less distinct, and therefore more difficult to see, but a careful examination will detect the opacity in the lens. Cataract is usually amenable to surgical treatment.

**"Rainbow hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony for it cleaves to the eyes. It is good also for cataracts."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.***

**2. Mech.** A kind of water-governor for regulating the action of an engine. [Wheat.]

**B. As adj.** (See the compounds.)

**cataract-knife**, *s.*

**Surg.** A small keen-edged knife used in the operation of removing cataracts.

**cataract-needle**, *s.*

**Surg.** A pointed instrument used for depressing the crystalline lens in the operation of cataract.

**cat-s-ā-ō-tō-lis**, *s.* [Eng. catatol; -ous.]

**Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catatol in the eye.**

**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kata-down*, and *rhīn*, nose.]

**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kata-down*, and *rhīn*, nose.]

**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kata-down*, and *rhīn*, nose.]

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**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kata-down*, and *rhīn*, nose.]

**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Lat. *catarrh*; from Gr. *katarraō* to flow down, a catarrh; *kata-down*, *rhēō* to flow.]

**Med.** A running or discharge which takes place, under certain circumstances, from the various outlets of the body. When it occurs in the eyes and throat it is called *catarrhal* and *pharyngeal* catarrh; in the windpipe and bronchial tubes it is called *laryngeal* and *bronchial* catarrh; in the stomach and alimentary canal it is known as *gastric* and *intestinal* catarrh; and, lastly, in the catarrh of the catarrh.

**cat-s-rhīn-s**, *s.* [Eng. catarrh; suff. -ous.] Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh.

**"The catarrhal fever requires evacuations."—Fleeger, catarrhal-syringe.**

**Med.** Annual irrigator or douche as a remedy for or alleviator of catarrh.

**cat-s-rhō-tē**, *s.* [Low Lat. *catarrhetica*; from Gr. *kataphragmā* to break forth; *kata-down*, *rhōgō* to break.]

**Med.** A name given to medicines having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act by provoking the flow of urine or feces.

**cat-s-rhō-tē**, *s.* [Eng. catarrh; suff. -ous.]

**The same as *cat-s-rhō-tē*.**

**cat-s-rhō-tē**, *s.* [In Gr. *kataphragmā* to spot, to stain, from *kata*, here intensive, and *phragmā* to stain, to soil.]

**Min.** An adjectival term, mineral, pseudomorphous, after idole. Composition: Silica, 67%; alumina, with sesquioxide of iron, 25%; magnesia, 20%; lime, 7%; soda, 2.5; potash, 0.5; water, 1.5.

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Cataphract.



**catch-bolt, s.** A cupboard or door bolt which yields to the pressure of closing and then springs into the keeper in the jamb. It is usually drawn back by a small key. (*See* *Key*.)

**catch-cloak, s.** A highwayman, a robber.

**catch-club, s.** A musical society in England meeting together for the purpose of singing catches and other light music. It was formed in 1761. Among those who it has had as members may be mentioned George IV. and William IV. It is still in existence.

**catch-drain, s.** An open ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface water; also a ditch or channel at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

**catch-fake, s.**

**Yowl.** An unseasonably doubling in a badly-coiled rope.

**catch-feeder, s.**

**Hydraulic Engineering:** An irrigation ditch.

**catch-hammer, catch-hammer, s.** A small, light hammer. (*See* *Hammer*.)

**catch-homers, s.** A game at cards.

**catch-line, s.** *Print.* A short line, consisting of one or more important words, placed between two display lines in job printing.

**catch-meadow, s.** A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

**catch-motion, s.**

**Yowl.** A motion in a lathe by which speed is changed.

**catch-penny, a. & s.** [CATCHPENT.]

**catch-rogue, s.**

**Not.** The same as CATCH-WOOD (q. v.).

**catch-the-lamp, catch-the-ten, s.** A game at cards; catch-boots.

**catch-water, a. & s.**

**A. as adj.** Consisting of catch-drains; as, "a catch-water-system of drainage."

**B. as subst.** A catch-drain.

**Catch-water drain:** A drain to intercept waters from high lands, to prevent their accumulation upon lower levels.

**catch-weed, s.**

**Not.** A plant or weed which catches hold of and clings to whatever touches it. Specially (1) Cleavers, also called Goose-grass, Robin-rin-the-hedge (*Stem aparine*) (Linn.); and (2) *Asperugo procumbens*.

**catch-word, s.**

**I. Ord. Lang.** A popular cry; a word or phrase adopted by any party for political objects.

**II. Technical.**

**1. Printing:** The first word on any page of a book or MS. which was formerly printed or written at the foot of the preceding page as a guide to the reader, but has now fallen into disuse.

**"John de Tambuco wrote also a Consolation of Theology in French books, 1360. It was very early printed, with name, date, signature, page, of entrance."** *Pich. Note on Watson's History of British Poetry*, II, 253, sect. 20.

**2. Theatrical:** The last word of an actor's speech, which furnishes a guide to his successor; a cue.

**"Yet more demands the critic ear  
Than the two catch-words in the rear  
Which stand like watchmen in the gloom  
To keep the verse from being true."**  
*Lucretius On Ryme.*

**catch-work, s.** An artificial water-course or system of drainings for irrigating lands lying on the slope of a hill; a system of catch-drain.

**catch (2), catch, s.** [CATCHU.]

**catch (3), s.** [KEDDI.]

**catch-a-bie, a.** [Eng. catch; -able.] Possible or liable to be caught.

**"The eagerness of a knave makes him often as catchable, as the ignorance of a fool."** *Lord Byron*.

**"catched, pret. & pa. par.** [An obsolete form from *catch*.]

**A. As pret. of verb:**

**"As eye he catch'd the ether wruth,  
To try them in his caverns."**  
*Burns The Ordination.*

**B. As pa. par.:**

**"[They] the dire disease renewed, and the dire form  
Catched, by contagion, like in punishment  
As in their crime."** *Milton P. L.*, s. 244.

**catch-er, 'catchare, s.** [Eng. catch; -er.]

**"Catcher or driver away (catcher, P.). Minter, abacter."**  
*Prompt. Parv.*

**2. One who catches anything.**

**bol, bol; pōit, jōwī; cat, pēll, chorus, -tion, -tion = shān. -tion = shān; -tion, -tion = shān. -tion, -tion = shān.**

**2. That in which anything is caught; a trap.**

**"Scallop will more so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught."** *Druid.*

**3. One who joins in the singing of a catch.**

**"Where be my catchers? come, a Round."** *Brown; Journal Rev.*

**catch-iv, 'catch-ile, s.** [Eng. catch; and *iv*.]

**1. A name bestowed by Gerard upon *Silene armeria*, which was called *Muscipula* and *Muscipula* by writers.**

**"If fire do light upon the plant . . . they will be so intangled with the limyjuice of the leaves and stalks that they cannot fly away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see many fire caught by that means: wherupon I have called it *catchiv*, or *lim* wood."** *Gerardus Herbar.* p. 402. (*British & Holland*.)

**2. A name now generally applied in books to the species of *Lycalis* and *Silene*.**

**catch-lag, pr. par., a. & s.** [CATCH, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As part. adj.:** Infectious. [CATCH, v., f. 2 (9).]

**"Lost his infection, being of catching nature."** *Speedy Father.* (*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, II, 1.)

**C. As subst.** The act of seizing or taking hold of, catching bargain, *s.*

**Low:** A purchase made from an expectant heir for an inadequate consideration.

**catching-hook, s.** A crochet-hook; a crook or animal-catching hook.

**catch-mēt, s.** [Eng. catch; -ment.] A surface of ground on which water may be caught and collected in a reservoir for irrigation or domestic purposes.

**catch-pēnny, s. & a.** [Eng. catch; penny.]

**A. As subst.** Anything worthless, or made to catch purchasers.

**B. As adj.** Utterly worthless. (*Quar. Rev.*)

**catch-pōle, catch-pōll, 'catch-pōlle, 'catch-pōl, s.** [Eng. catch, and *pōll*=the neck.] A bumblifish, an officer.

**"New vermin, worthy to be trapped**

**And gibbeted, as officers on catfish claws."** *Copper; Toad*, II, 604.

**"Catchpoll, though now (I name a word of common speech, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used to designate, for such as we now call sergeants of the manor, or other that used to arrest men upon any crime."** *Covent.*

**catchpole-ship, s.** The office or position of a catchpoll.

**"This catchpole of Zaachus carried execution to the face."** *By. Ball.* *Worce*, II, 286.

**catch-ūp, catch-ūp, 'catch-ūp, s.** (Of doubtful origin, but probably East Indian.) A sauce originally made from mushrooms or walnuts, but the term has been extended to include condiments of a like nature using various substances as a base.

**catch-y, catch-le, a.** [Eng. catch; -y.]

**1. Disposed to take the advantage of another. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent.**

**2. Merry; playful.**

**3. Difficult, not easy to learn or to execute. (Colloquial.)**

**catch-clike, s.** [From *Eng. cat*, and *Scotch clike* to catch as by a hook, or *Eng. clike*, in *Sw. kott-klor*=the plant described below; from *kott*=cat, and *klor*=a plant so named from the fanciful resemblance which the papilionaceous flowers have to a cat's claws.]

**Not.** A plant, the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

**"In batti per burgoana, the basarw wyl'd,  
The claur, cetera, and the camponylia,  
Bouquet, Virgil, 400, II.**

**cat, 'cat, v.** [Either from the name of the animal, or *Sw. katar*=sacrificious.] To desire the main or foinin. (A term used only of cats.)

**"Cate, s.** [Shortened from *Mid. Eng. acat*, *acat*, *acat*, from *O. Fr. acat*; *Fr. acat*=a purchase; from *Low Lat. accipitulum*, from *accipere*=to purchase; ad *recepto*, frequent. form of *capere*=to take.]

**[Acate.] A delicacy, food. (Seldom used except in the plural.)**

**"In the Christian people, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated eat, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family."** *Taiter*, N, 26.

**"The plentiful board high-heep'd with odors divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine."**

*Pope; Homer's Odyssey*, bk. 13, l. 30.

**cat-ē-chēt-lē, cat-ē-chēt-lē-cal, 'cat-ē-chēt-lē-cal, s.** [*fr. catēchēsis* an instructor; *fr. catēchēsis* din. catēchēsis, an instructor; before down, and *catēchē* sound, a ringing in the ear.]

[Consisting of question and answer, pertaining to the catechism.]

**"Scorides introduced a catechetical method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him of the truth of his own mistake, that his opinions were wrong."** *Arden; Speculator*.

**" . . . the catechetical instruction of the youth of his period."** *Pett. Lett. of the East*, p. 10.

**cat-ē-chēt-lē-lē, adv.** [Eng. catechetical; -ly.] In a catechetical manner; by way of question and answer.

**cat-ē-chēt-lē-lē, s.** [CATECHETIC.] The science or practice of instructing catechetically, or by way of question and answer.

**cat-ē-chēn, s.** [Eng. catch(u), and *suff. -chēn* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

**Chem.** *Vulgar.* A weak acid extracted from catechu by hot water. It crystallizes in colorless needles. When heated it yields picric-acid, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*. It gives a green color with ferric salts; does not form insoluble compounds with gelatine.

**cat-ē-chēn, s.** [CATECHIS.]

**"And of their wells of grace ye have large declarations made to you in the third part of our catechism, which instruits of the soul's sanctification."** *Alph. Hamilton; Catechism* (1851), fol. 70, b.

**cat-ē-chēn-lē-lē, adv.** **cat-ē-chēn-lē-lē, s.** [Low Lat. *catechizatio*; from *catechizo*.] The act or practice of catechizing.

**" . . . the catechization of young chaps in the rudiments of religion."** *Shakespeare; As you like it*, bk. I, No. 85. *Uppertown's Submission*.

**cat-ē-chēn, cat-ē-chēn, v.** [From *Low Lat. catechizatio* to catechize; from *fr. catēchēsis* to catechize, instruct; from *catēchēsis* to din into one's ears; *catēchē* down, and *catēchē* sound; *catēchē* a ringing in one's ears.]

**1. Lit.** To instruct by means of question and answer.

**" . . . his memory was long cherished with catechizing lore and reason by means of question and answer."** *Macaulay; Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

**2. Figuratively:** To question closely, to examine.

**" . . . I caught'd all the fools I meet,  
And catech'd 'em in every street."** *Sharf*

**3. To chastise, to reprove.**

**"And as it were in catechizing sort,  
To make me mine of my mortal sin."**

*Shakespeare; Jew of Malta*, II, 2.

**cat-ē-chēn, s.** [CATECHIS, v.] A catechism.

**"The Articles, Creed, Homilies, Catechism and Liturgy."** *Quaker's Catechism*.

**cat-ē-chēn, cat-ē-chēn, pa. par. or a.** [CATECHIS, v.]

**"This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the catechized will at length find delight, and by which the catechizer, if he does not get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points."**

*religion.* *Shakespeare; Country Parson*, ch. 11.

**cat-ē-chēn, cat-ē-chēn, s.** [Eng. catechize (catēchē); -er.] One who catechizes.

**"In 1660 he [Jewell] was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the course of King Edward VI. became a zealous promotor of reformation and a preacher and catechizer at Hanningwell, near to Arlington, in Berkshire."** *Shakespeare; Country Parson*, ch. 11.

**cat-ē-chēn-lē, cat-ē-chēn-lē, pr. par., a. & s.** [CATECHIS, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As subst.** The act or process of instructing or examining by way of question and answer.

**"O God, defend what how art I bow!  
What kind of catechism call I this?"**

*Shakespeare; Much Ado*, IV, 1.

**cat-ē-chēn-lē, s.** [Low Lat. *catechismus*; from *catechizo*.] [CATECHIS.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

**(1) A form of instruction, *videlicet*, by means of question and answer, especially in the principles of religion; the act of so instructing or being instructed.**

**" . . . for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of the Christian faith even till this day have their catechisms."** *Hooker*.

**(2) An elementary book in which the principles of religion are familiarly explained by way of question and answer.**

**"To say, *ay*, and *no*, to those particular, is more than to answer in a catechism."** *Shakespeare; As you like it*, III, 2.

**sin, as; expect, xenophon, exist. 'sin = -sinous = shūs. -ble. -dis. -as = bel, pōit.**







**cath-ar-ti-cal-mess**, *s.* [*Eng. cathartical*; *see*]. The quality of being cathartic or purgative. (*Johnson*.)

**cath-ar-ti-dm**, *s. pl.* [*From Gr. kathartes* (*q. v.*), and *Lat. fem. pl. suff. -dm*]. *q. v.*  
*1. Ornith.*: A family of water-birds, containing the American Vultures (*Cathartes*), as distinguished from the Vulturids, or Vultures of the Old World.  
*2. Paleontol.*: *Lithotha carnifera* of the London clay (in *Eocene* formation) belongs to this family.

**cath-ar-tin-a**, *ca-thi-shin-a*, *s.* [*Eng. cathartic*]; *suff. -in* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*).

*Chem.*: A bitter, anacathic, purgative substance obtained from the leaves of *cassia acana*, and *cassia tinctoria*.

**cath-ar-to-car-pus**, *s.* [*Gr. kathartikos=cathartic*, and *karpou=fruit*; so called from the pulp contained in the seeds being cathartic].

*Bot.*: *Purging Cassia*, a genus of leguminous trees, with racemes of yellow flowers, the same as *Cassia*, but differing in the long, cylindrical, woody, indurated pods, which are filled with a soft black pulp, used as a gentle laxative in small doses. It is a native of the East and West Indies and Egypt, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet.

**cath-art-i-l-a**, *s.* (Named in honor of Mr. Cathcart, an Indian judge, who investigated the botany of the Békén Mountains.)

*Bot.*: A beautiful plant of the Papaveraceae, or Poppy family, having lobed leaves and golden drooping flowers. It is covered with soft, yellow hairs. It was discovered by Dr. Hooker. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

**cath-ár-dra**, *ca-thé-dra*, *s.* [*Lat. cathedra*; from *Gr. kathedra*=a seat; *infero*=down, and *hedra*=a chair, from *hormai*, *put*, *hormai*=to sit; *Ital. cathedra*; *O. Sp. cadera*; *O. Fr. chayer*].

*1. Ord. Lang.*: A seat of any person in authority or office, especially the throne of a bishop.  
*2. Bot.*: A genus of Brazilian trees, belonging to the family Olacaceae, and having small, ovate, leathery leaves, and small axillary clusters of nearly sessile flowers.

**cath-ér-dra**, *ca-thé-dra*, *s.* [*Lat. cathedra*, and *Eng. suff. -dr*]. Of or pertaining to a cathedral.

"The author endeavored to prove them one and the same with the cathedraical duty."—*Dodge; Purson's Counselor*, p. 284.

**cath-ér-dral**, *ca-thé-dral*, *s. & a.* [*Fr. cathédral*; *Low Lat. cathedra* (*ecclesia*)=(the church) containing the bishop's throne; from *cathedra*=a seat, a throne; *Ital. cathedra*].

*A. Asubstant.*: The principal church of a province or diocese; that in which the archbishop's or bishop's throne is placed. The throne is usually on the south side of the choir.

"A grey, old man, the third and last, sang in cathedra domi and vast."—*Longfellow; The Mages*.

*B. As adjective*:  
*1. Literally*:  
*1. Of the nature or in the position of a head church of a province or diocese, containing the archbishop's or bishop's throne. This use of the word did not arise till the tenth century, and even yet it is confined to the Western churches.*

"A cathedra church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were the body proper to the bishop's throne."

*2. Pertaining to a church containing a bishop's throne.*

"His constant and regular assembling at the cathedra never was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather."—*Locke*.

*II. Figuratively*:  
*1. Ancient, from cathedra being, as a rule ancient; venerable, or it may with the idea of the resemblance of an avenue of trees to the aisle of a cathedral.*

"How sweet these cathedra walks compose, And mount the hill in venerable repose."—*Pope*.

*2. Emanating from a bishop's seat of authority; hence, authoritative, official.*

"What solemnity and awe is required for the pope to make a cathedra determination of an article?"—*Sp. Fowler*.

**cathedral-church**, *ca-thé-dral-church*, *s.* The same as *CATHEDRAL*, *A. 1. 1.*

"Her body [Mary of Scotland] was embalmed, and ordered with due and usual rites, and afterward interred with a royal funeral in the cathedral-church of Peterborough."—*Cameron; Elix*, ac. 1587.

**cathedral-music**, *s.* A term applied to that music which has been composed for the service used in our cathedrals since the Reformation. It includes settings of canticles and also of anthems. The first writers of this class of music were Marbecke, Tallis, Tre and Byrd. The style of

the earliest cathedral music was formed on the model of the Italian motets and other sacred compositions, and with the exception of a difference in the words was identical with the secular music of that period. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

**cathedral-preferments**, *s. pl.*  
*Eccles. Law*: All dignities and offices in a cathedral or collegiate church inferior to that of the bishop. They are chiefly deaconries, archdeacons and canons. (*Stephens; Wharton*, &c.)

**cathedral-voice**, *adv.* After the manner followed by the choir-bishop's voice.

"Two of the best voices came in time enough, and the service was performed *cathedral-voice*, tho' it is manner, to have it said with an anthem suitable to the day."—*Isaacs*, No. 80.

**cath-ér-dra-séd**, *a.* [*Lat. cathedra*=a chair, a throne]. Pertaining to the chair or office of a teacher or professor.

"If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedra* authority of a professor or public reader."—*Whitlock; Measures of the Eng.*, p. 86.

**cath-ér-drit-ic**, *a.* [*From Lat. cathedra*; and *Eng. suff. -ic*].

*Lat. eccl.*: A sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop. Its more common appellation is, however, *synodals*, from its being usually given to the bishop's *synodals*. (*Baron*.)

**cath-ér-in-ia**, *s. & a.* [*CATHARINE*].

**catharine-pear**, *s.* [*CATHARINE* + *PEAR*].  
*1. For streaks of red were mingled there, Such as are seen on a Catherine pear.*

*2. The side that's next the sun.*—*Shaksp.*

**cath-ér-tyr**, *s. & a.* [*Lat. catheter*; *Gr. kathetér*=a thing let down or put in, from *kathémi*=to send down; *kata*=down, and *hémis*=to send.]

*Surge.*: A long, hollow, and somewhat curved tube, used by surgeons to be introduced into the bladder to draw off urine, when the patient is unable to pass his urine.

"A large artery, suddenly injected, had frequently forced his urine out of the bladder; but if it bled, a catheter must be used."—*Farmer & Jerges*.

*B. As adj.*: [See the compound.]

**catheter-gage**, *s.*  
*Surge.*: A plate with perforations of a graduated series of increasing measures for diametric sizes of catheters.

**cath-ér-óm-é-tyr**, *s.* [*Gr. kathetér*=perpendicular; from *kathémi*=to let down or send down; *kata*=down, and *hémis*=to send.] An apparatus for measuring minute differences in the heights of points in vertical columns.

*2. A small, and a magnifying instrument through which the different registrations are read.*

**cath-ér-tis**, *s.* [*Gr. kathetér*=perpendicular, from *kathémi*=to send or let down; *kata*=down, and *hémis*=to send.]

*1. Geom.*: A line or radius falling perpendicularly on another; thus the catheti of a right-angled triangle are the two sides containing the right angle.

*2. Architecture*:  
*(1) A perpendicular line passing through the center of a cylindrical body, as of a baluster or column.*

*(2) Line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the center or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital.* (*Groff*.)

*(1) Cathetus of incidence*: A right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting eye.

*(2) Cathetus of reflection*: A right line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

*3. Optics*: A right line drawn perpendicular to the spectrum, in the point of incidence or reflection. (*Craig*.)

**cath-ér-tin**, *s.* [*CATHON*]. The electropositive element of the cathode of a galvanic battery which electrolyte is decomposed by electrolysis. Also called *cathion* and *electropositive element*.

**cath-ér-ód**, *s.* [*Gr. kathodós*=a way down, a descent; *kata*=down, and *hódos*=a way].

*1. Chemistry*: That part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it has passed, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; the negative electrode of a lamp, vacuum tube, &c.

**cathode-rays**, *s. pl.* Rays that proceed from the cathode of a vacuum tube. Like the Roentgen rays they have the power of exciting phosphorescence.

**cath-ér-ic**, *ca-thé-ri-ic*, *ca-th-ol-yke*, *s. & a.* [*Lat. catholikos*, from *Gr. katholikos*=universal; *kata*=down, and *holos*=whole.]

*1. Adjective*:  
*1. Literally*: This class of man.

*2. Gen.*: Universal or general.

*2. Specially*:  
*(1) Pertaining to, or recognized by the whole Christian Church.* [*CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL*].

*(2) Orthodox, not heretical or schismatic.* [*THE CATHOLIC KING*].—*Macanay; Hist. Eng.*, ac. xxiij.

*(3) Pertaining or belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or its members.*

"Fugate had been a Roman schismatic, she had become *Catholic* when the Bishops deprived of Ellaneth had ceased to live."—*Macanay; Hist. Eng.*, ac. xxi.

*III. Fig.*: *Literal*, not narrow-minded.

*B. As adjective*:  
*1. A member of the Christian Church.*

*2. Now generally applied to a member of the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian Church.*

**Catholic Church**, *s.*  
*1. Ecclesiast.*: (*For definition see example*.)

"The first and largest one of the term *Catholic Church*, is that which appears to be the most obvious and literal meaning of the words in the text [Heb. xli. 22]: 'The general assembly and church of the first-born which is written in heaven'; that is, the whole number of those who shall finally attain to eternal life. Secondly, the *Catholic* or *Universal Church*, signifies in the next place, and indeed more frequently, the Christian Church only: the *Catholic Church*, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old; the Church of Christ spread universally over the whole world."—*Macanay*.

"The *Catholic Church*, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old; the Church of Christ spread universally over the whole world."—*Macanay*.

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*late*, *fat*, *fire*, *amidst*, *what*, *fall*, *father*; *wé*, *wét*, *here*, *camel*, *hér*, *thér*; *plne*, *plé*, *sir*, *mariné*; *gá*, *pá*, *or*, *wóre*, *wólf*, *wórk*, *wód*, *són*; *móte*, *cúb*, *cúre*, *unite*, *cár*, *rúle*, *fáil*; *trý*, *Sýrian*, *a*, *n* = *d*; *qu* = *kw*.

*late*, *fat*, *fire*, *amidst*, *what*, *fall*, *father*; *wé*, *wét*, *here*, *camel*, *hér*, *thér*; *plne*, *plé*, *sir*, *mariné*; *gá*, *pá*, *or*, *wóre*, *wólf*, *wórk*, *wód*, *són*; *móte*, *cúb*, *cúre*, *unite*, *cár*, *rúle*, *fáil*; *trý*, *Sýrian*, *a*, *n* = *d*; *qu* = *kw*.

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## caustic potash, s.

*Chem.*: Potassium hydrate KHO (q. v.).

## caustic soda, s.

*Chem.*: Sodium hydrate NaHO (q. v.).

**cau-tic-ô-ô-13, ade.** [Eng. *caustic*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lat.*: In a caustic manner; like a caustic.

2. *Fig.*: Bitterly, bitterly, sarcastically.

**cau-tic-ô-13, s.** [Eng. *caustic*; *-ty*.]

The quality which distinguishes caustic substances; that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organized bodies or substances as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

"Causticity, and affinity have long since been excluded from the characteristics of the glass, by the inclusion of silica and many other substances in it."—*J. S. Mill, Causes of Logic*, p. 136.

**cau-tic-ô-nê-s, s.** [Eng. *caustic*; *-ness*.]

The quality of being caustic; causticity.

**cau-tis, s.** [(Gr. *kaustos*=burnt; *kainô*=to burn.)]

A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceae, or Sedge.

**cau-ti-ô, cau-tê, cau-tel, cau-tê, cau-tel, s.** [Lat. *caute*, from *cautus*=cautious, wary.]

1. A trick, stratagem, or piece of cunning.

"Cautel, or slyness. Cautel."—*Prompt. Par.*

"Perhaps he loves you now, And now he hates you, and he'll turn the virtue of his will."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

2. Caution, wariness.

"Cautel, A taking heed."—*Cockeram*.

**cau-têl-ô-s, cau-têl-lô-s, s.** [Eng. *cautel*; *-s*.]

1. In a good sense: Cautious, wary.

"Palazzo doth wish, like a cautious artisan, that the fiery walls might bear some good share in the burden."—*Wotton*.

2. In a bad sense: Treacherous, cunning, tricky.

"T'poetries be cautious for to take me in words."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

"Swear pithily, and cowardly, and men cautious, Old folks cautious, and such suffering souls."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

**cau-têl-ô-s-13, ade.** [Eng. *cautelous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a good sense: Cautiously, warily.

"The Jews, not resolved of the searless side of Jacob, In fellowship, in their diet, abstain from both."—*Bacon*.

2. In a bad sense: Treacherously, cunningly.

"All prebendaries, if any of the parties be laid out, or provided of a retirement, and the other party call cautiously get the start and advantage, yet they will use all things to state quo prius."—*Bacon*; *War with Spain*.

**cau-têl-ô-s-nê-s, s.** [Eng. *cautelous*; *-ness*.]

The quality of being cautious; caution, wariness.

"Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, *Respectance*."—*Bacon*; *War with Spain*.

**cau-têr, s.** [(Fr. *cautère*; Sp. *Port.* & Ital. *cauterio*; Lat. *cauterium*; Gr. *kaustêrion*=a branding-iron; from *kaustêr*=a burner, from *kaio*=to burn.)]

A searing hot iron; a burning or branding-iron.

**cau-têr-ant, s.** [Fr. *cauterant*.] A cauterizing substance, such as caustic. (London.)

**cau-têr-ism, s.** [Cauterizer; *-ism*.]

1. The use or application of cauterizers.

2. Cauterizer.

"Some use the cauterizers on the legs."—*Ferrand*; *La Médecine*, p. 254.

**cau-têr-iz-ô-tion, s.** [Fr. *cauterisation*; Lat. *cauterizatio*; from *cauterizo*=to burn with a branding-iron.]

*Surg.*: The act of burning or searing morbid flesh with cauterizers.

"They require, after cauterization, so much bandage, as that, thereby you need to fear interception of the spirit."—*Wier*.

**cau-têr-ize, v. t.** [Fr. *cauteriser*; Sp. & Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Lat. *cauterizo*; from Gr. *kaustêrion*=to burn with a branding-iron; *kaustêr*=a burner; *kainô*=to burn.)]

1. *Lat.*: To burn or sear with cauterizers.

2. *Fig.*: Of the heart or conscience, to sear with a hot iron, and so rendered insensible to any influence.

"The more habitual our sins are, the more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the force of hell."—*Jeremy Taylor*; *Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. 86.

**cau-têr-iz-ô, pa. par. & c.** [Fr. *cauterise*.]

**cau-têr-iz-ô-tion, s.** [Fr. *cauterisation*.]

A. & B. As *pa. par. & c.* [See *cauterize*.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

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$$xy = zw, \quad w = e, \quad ey = z, \quad qu = kw,$$

basal joint of tarsal very short, second long. Stephens enumerates twenty-six species, all of which are of Central Am. *Cecilia* from the West-Ind. is well known from its attacks on wheat.

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(2) Various junipers: *Spec.* (a) the Virginian Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), (b) the Bermuda Cedar (*J. bermudensis*), and (c) the Barbados Cedar (*J. barbadensis*), &c.

(2) Of the order *Cedrales* (Cedrales): Various *Spec.* (a) the Cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*), (b) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (c) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (d) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (e) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (f) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (g) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (h) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (i) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (j) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (k) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (l) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (m) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (n) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (o) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (p) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (q) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (r) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (s) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (t) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (u) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (v) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (w) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (x) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (y) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (z) the Cedar of the Cedars (*C. cedrus*), (&c.)

**B. As adj.** Pertaining to or made of the tree described under A.

1. *Obvious* compounds: Cedar-beam, cedar-like, cedar-top.

**cedar-bird, s.**

*Ornith.*: A species of Chatteer (*Amphisp. carolinensis*), also called the American Wax-wing. It derives its name from its partiality to cedars, upon the berries of which it is particularly supposed to feed.

**cedar-wood, s.**

1. *Gen.*: The wood of any of the ordinary cedars.

2. *Spec.*: A name given in Finland to an easily worked and very aromatic wood, called also Curana, Samaria, dwigiri, and Mara.

**cé-daréd, s.** [*CEDEAR*.] Covered with or full of cedars. (*Millon*.)

**cé-daréd, s.** [*Eng. cedar*, with adj. suff. -e(-s).] Made or consisting of cedar.

"Right to the carved cedar doors."  
*Tennyson: Revolt of the Arabian Nights.*

**céde, s. f. d. t.** [*Lat. cedendo* to yield, give way; Fr. cedre.]

1. Transitive: To give up, surrender, yield.

"By the peace of Paris in 1763, [the Dominica] was ceded in express terms to the English."*—Diction. Geograph.*

2. To acknowledge as due, to ascribe.

"That honor was entirely ceded to the Partisan royal race."*—Drammond: Travels*, p. 256 (1754).

3. Intransitive: To give way, to yield, to pass over to.

"This fertile globe, this fair domain,  
Did well itself cede to the sturdy hands  
Of meek libidinos."*—Shelton: Butler's Alibi.*

4. For the difference between cede and give up see GIVE UP.

**cé-dé, s. par. & s.** [*CEDE*.]

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Yellow-wood of New South Wales (*Orlyza zanthoxylo*); the Red-wood of Coromandel (*Agavea februyana*); &c. The berries of *Cedrus februyana* and others are used as remedies in intermittent fevers and dyspeptic complaints. There are nine known genera and twenty-five species. (*Tress. of Botany*, &c.)

**cé-dré -lé m. s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. cedrela* (a), and fem. pl. suff. -e(-s).]

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**cel-15-pdr-1-dm.** a. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cellepora* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-ida*.]

**Zool.**: A family of infusibulate Polyzoa, of the suborder Thelothozoa. It contains the single genus *Cellepora* (q. v.).

**cel-11f-er-ōōa**, a. [Lat. *cellula* = cell; *fero* = to bear.] Having or containing cells.

**cel-11itea**, a. pl. [From Lat. *cellita*. So called from the cells which they inhabited.]

**Ch. Hist.**: An order of monks who arose at Antwerp in the fourteenth century. They were called also the Brothers and Sisters of Aelxien, whom they had for their patroness. They especially attended to the visitation of the sick and dying. They were sometimes called Lollards (q. v.). (*Mohrism.*)

**cel-10-ito** (m.), **cel-10-it** (n.), a. (Ital.) An abbreviation of *vitellonito*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

**cel-1-u-lar**, s. & a. [Fr. *cellulaire*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin., or *cella* = cell.]

**A. As substantive:**

**Bot.**: A plant having no distinct stem nor leaves, but forming a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the organs of reproduction.

**B. As adj.**: Consisting of cells or little cavities. **cellular-beam**, s. An application of wrought-iron, in which were inserted iron rods, so that the angle-iron in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross struts.

**cellular pyrites**, s. pl.

**Min.**: A variety of Marcasite.

**cellular quartz**, s.

**Min.**: A variety of quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

**cellular system**, s.

**Bot. Physiol.**: The part of a plant which consists of cells (q. v.) (*Living*), of spiral vessels, or has a tendency to them, though the latter were supposed to be confined to plants of higher organization.

**cellular theory**, s. A theory according to which all the vegetable and animal tissues are derived from the union and metamorphosis of primitive anhydropic cells.

**cellular tissue**, s.

**1. Bot. Physiol.**: A kind of tissue made of a number of separate cells of minute bases adjoined together. These, when first formed, are usually nearly globular or egg-shaped, but afterward by pressure become flattened. It is often called parenchyma.

**2. Animal Physiol.**: Fibro-cellular connective or areolar tissue (q. v.). It is found filling interstices between the various organs in man and the vertebrate animals.

**cel-1-u-lār-ē-s**, s. pl. [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *cellularis* = cellular, from *cella*, Lat. *cella* = cell.]

**Bot.**: A name given to Cryptogams, from an erroneous notion that they are composed entirely of cells. *Polypora* among fungi, and *Conferva* *Melogramma* among algae, are excellent examples.

**cel-1-u-lār-1-s**, a. [Lat. *cellula* (a) = little cell, dimin. of *cella*; and neut. pl. suff. *-aria*.]

**Zool.**: A genus of infusibulate Polyzoa (*Bryozoa*), of the suborder Thelothozoa, and family Celleporidae. It is distinguished by the jointed, branched, erect polypodium, with flat linear branches the continuous cells in two rows, perforated behind, and more than four between two joints, and the absence of avicularia and vibracula. (*Giff. & Hensley.*)

**cel-1-u-lār-1-s dm.** a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cellularis* (a), and fem. pl. suff. *-ida*.]

**Zool.**: A family of infusibulate Polyzoa (*Bryozoa*), or the entire order of Thelothozoa. They are distinguished by the branched, erect polypodium, and the flat linear branches, with the cells in one plane. (*Giff. & Hensley.*)

**cel-1-u-lār-1-s**, s. pl. [Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = cell.]

**Zool.**: A family of Corals, in which each polypus is adherent in a corneous calcareous cell, with thin walls.

**cel-1-u-lār-tēd**, a. [Lat. *cellula* (a), and Eng. suff. *-ed*.] Formed of cells.

**cel-1-u-lār**, s. (Fr. *cellule*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = cell.) A little cell.

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**B. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to cells or their language. **A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **C. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **D. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **E. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **F. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **G. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **H. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **I. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **J. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **K. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **L. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **M. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **N. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **O. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **P. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **Q. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **R. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **S. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **T. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **U. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **V. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **W. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **X. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **Y. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language. **Z. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Celta or their language.

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**cel-11-clm**, s. [Eng. *celtic*; -ism.] A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

**cel-11-clm**, s. [Lat. *cella*, the name for an African species of *Leuca*.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Ulmaceae (Elms) known as Nettletrees. The fruit of the European Nettletree, *Celtis occidentalis*, is the source of the name of the classic nations. The tree grows on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Any limestone containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of clay will, when properly prepared, form a good cement. A fine gray or reddish clay and mix it with two-thirds its quantity of lime, grind to powder, and calcine again. The epithet Roman is given since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans.

(3) *Hydraulic Cement* is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls which is exposed to water. There are many varieties, one of the best being composed of ground Portland-stone sixty-two parts, sand thirty-five, and lithine three.

(4) *Glass manufacture*: Cement for glass is of various kinds, according as it is designed for ordinary or for chemical glasses, for the necks of bottles, for lens grinders, or for affixing metallic letters to plate-glass windows.

(5) *Gold cement*: First mixed cemented by clay, constituting an auriferous stratum in Sierra Nevada and Placer Counties in California, and in others of the western gold fields.

#### Metallurgy:

(1) A brown deposit in the precipitation tank in which the soluble chloride of gold obtained by the chlorination process is deposited by the addition of sulphate of iron to the solution.

(2) The material in which lime is imbedded in the cementing furnace (q. v.). (*Knipfel*.)

(3) *Odontology*: The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tibia. It is less bony than dentine, and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth, and extends to the enamel, terminating in a thinness to the lower extremities of the root. An artificial cement is now much used by dentists in filling cavities of human teeth.

"A single tooth may be composed of dentin, enamel, enamel, and bone; but the dentine and enamel are present in each of all reptiles." (*Comp. Anatomy of Vertebrates*.)

**B. As adj.**: (See the compounds.)

#### Cement-ducts, a. pl.

Ducts connecting through the proboscis antennae in the Cirripoda. (*Darwin*.)

#### Cement-land, s.

**Zool.**: A gland the secretion of which glues down the premaxillary tentacles of the Cirripeds. (*Darwin*.)

**Cement-mill, s.**: A mill for grinding the septaria or stony concretions from which cement is made.

#### Cement-spreader, s.

**Building**: A machine used for coating and saturating paper with liquid cement for roofing purposes.

**Cé-mént', v. t. & i.** [*CEMENT*, *v.*] (*Cement*, *v.*)

**A. Transitive**:  
1. *Id.*: To unite by means of some material interposed.  
2. *Id.*: Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them." (*Burrows*.)  
3. *Id.*: To unite together socially or morally.

"But how the four of us  
May cement their divisions."  
*Shakspeare, As You Like It, Act II, l. 1.*

**B. Intrans.**: To become joined, to join, to cohere.  
"When a wound is recent, and the parts it is divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by intercellular, and cement the one branch of a tree to another." (*Shakspeare*.)

**Cé-mént'-tal, a.** [*Eng. cement*; *-tal*] Pertaining to or composed of cement.

**Cé-mént'-tial, s.** [*Low Lat. cementatio, from cementum*.]

**Or. Lat.**: The act of cementing or of joining with cement.

**C. Chem.**: A chemical process which consists in introducing a solid body in a pulverulent matter, and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or earthen case. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal to form cast-iron, and better glass with gypsum powder, or sand, to form Reaumur's porcelain. (*Encyc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*.)

**Cé-mént'-ty, ad. pa. par. & a.** [*CEMENT*, *v.*] **Cemented-back, a. & a.** (See the compound.)

**Cemented-back, s.**: In forming cemented-back, a nap is made in a pulverulent matter, and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or earthen case. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal to form cast-iron, and better glass with gypsum powder, or sand, to form Reaumur's porcelain. (*Encyc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*.)

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**Cé-mént'-ty, ad. pa. par. & a.** [*CEMENT*, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:  
1. The act of uniting or joining together. (*Lat. & Eng.*)  
"Our cementings and fermentations."  
*Chaucer, C. T., l. 744.*

2. That which cements or joins.

**Cementing-furnace, s.**: A furnace by which an article is packed in the powder of another substance and therewith subjected to heat contained heat below the fusing-point. The article is changed by a chemical reaction with the powder.

**Cé-mént'-tious, a.** [*Lat. cementitiosus*, *or* pertaining to rubble; *cementum*=rubble, &c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cement or stucco.

"In some parts the *cementitius* work is esteemed."  
*Porphyry, l. p. 128. (Cicero)*

**Cé-mént'-tious, a.** [*Eng. cemetery, and suff. -tious*] *or* pertaining to a cemetery.

"Any ameliorations of our present *cemeteryal* system being obtainable." (*Bacon, Essay to the Art, p. 66 (165)*.)

**Cé-mént'-tious, a.** [*Fr. cimetière*; *Ital. cimiterio*; *Low Lat. cimetarium, from (fr. cimetium)=a sleeping place, a cemetery; cimetio* =a sleeping place, a cemetery; cimetio

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where the dead are buried, a burial-ground not eroded a parochial or other churchyard.

"That one of the *cynophores* was in air, and that other in the burghole." (*Quintus, Charis the Great, p. 243 (165)*.)

2. *Lang.*: In this country cemeteries are usually places of sepulture at a convenient distance from the centers of population. They are generally the property of private corporations, or the rural ones are owned by municipal corporations. Lots are sold in them either in fee or are leased for a term of years. They are governed by boards of trustees, who act in obedience to their by laws, made in conformity with the statutes of the state in which they are located.

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9. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where the dead are buried, a burial-ground not eroded a parochial or other churchyard.

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"That one of the *cynophores* was in air, and that other in the burghole." (*Quintus, Charis the Great, p. 243 (165)*.)

3. Living in community.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, monastic and eremitic, and many." (*Stilla, p. 161.*)

**Cé-nó-bit-tim, s.** [*Eng. cenobitic*; *-tim*.] The state of living in a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite.

**Cé-nó-bit, a.** [*Lat. cenobitic*; *Gr. koenobios*=a place where persons lived in society, a convent or monastery; *koenobios*=common, black, life.] A convent or monastery; a religious community.

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**tên-tên-ni-1-an-lâm.** *s. [Eng. centenarian; -ism].* The act or state of attaining the age of one hundred years.

“Putting aside, however, the questionable legends of centenarianism. . .” —*Esbo*, Aug. 15, 1971.

**gên-tê-ni-1-ôis.** *a. [Lat. centenarius.]* Of or relating to a hundred. (*Weak.*)

**gên-tê-ni-1-ôis, gên-tên-a-ry, gên-tên-nar-y.** *a. & s. [Lat. centenarius.]*

**A. As adjective:**

1. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

2. Recurring once in every hundred years.

3. Centenary solemnities, which returned but once in a hundred years. —*Palmer.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. The aggregate of a hundred years; a century. “In every century of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made.” —*Hakewell, On Providence.*

2. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event.

**gên-tên-sê.** *s. [SENTENCE.]*

**gên-tên-ni-1-al.** *a. [Low Lat. centenalis; from centenarius a hundred, and annus a year.]*

1. Pertaining to a centenary, or hundredth anniversary. “The centennial day.” —*Moore, Poems.*

2. Recurring once in a hundred years.

**gên-têr, gên-tre** (*trê as tên*), *s. & a. [Fr. centre; Sp. & Ital. centro; Lat. centrum; (tr. centrum a prick, a goad; Lat. centum to prick, to goad.)]*

**A. As substantive:**

1. Ordinary Language:

**Literally:**

(1) The middle point, that point from which all points on the circumference of any circle, real or imaginary, are equally distant. [*III. (3).*]

This circle . . . hath his centre after the laws of geometry. —*Boyer, III. 6.*

(2) The middle portion of anything.

“The market-place, the middle center of this cured . . .” —*Wells, Boston, 71, 72, 73, 74.*

(3) A point of concentration; the point to which all points converge.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The point on which men's thoughts or minds are concentrated; the principal point. “The center of the diplomatic difficulty . . .” —*London Times, Nov. 13, 1876.*

(2) The earth. “The heave'n's themselves, the planets, and this center, Observe degree, priority, and place.” —*Shakespeare, Troilus & Cressida, I, 2.*

(3) The soul. “Four soul, the center of my sinful earth.” —*Shakespeare, Sonnets, 146, 1.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., etc.* [*I. 1.*]

**Mech.:** One of two conical steel pins on a lathe, on which the body to be turned is fixed and revolves.

**Building:**

(1) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for supporting the arches of a bridge during the construction of an arch. (*Weak.*)

(2) *Pl. centers:* The two points of timber disposed in a certain way to process called centering.

(3) *Geometry (pl. centers):* The two cones with their axes horizontally pursued for sustaining the body.

**III. Compound Terms:**

(1) *Center of a bastion:* *Mil.:* A point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences; it is generally at the inner polygon of the figure. (*James.*)

(2) *Center of a battlement on a parade:* *Mil.:* The middle where an interval is left for the colors. (*James.*)

(3) *Center of a circle:* *Geom.:* A point within a circle, and so situated that all straight lines drawn from it to the circumference are equal to one another.

(4) *Center of a circle section:* *Geom.:* The point which bisects any diameter, or the point in which all the diameters intersect each other. [*Nos. 7 & 11.*]

**ball, bowl; pôut, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, pin = f.**

**-cian, -lian = sbia. -tion, -sion = sbân; -tion, -sion = sbân. -tious, -cious, -sious = sbia. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.**

(5) *Center of a curve of the higher kind:* *Hydrostatics:* A point situated such that it will just sustain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid.

(6) *Center of a dial:* That part where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial. (*Weak.*)

(7) *Center of a hyperbola:* *Conic Sect.:* The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipse. [*No. 4.*]

(8) *Center of a regular polygon:* *Geom.:* A point so situated that the straight line drawn from it to the several angles of the polygon are equal to one another.

(9) *Center of a sphere:* *Geom.:* A point within a sphere, so situated that all the radii running from it to the circumference of the sphere are equal to each other. It is the center also of every great circle of the sphere.

(10) *Center of a surface:* *Geom.:* A point so situated that straight lines drawn from it to the several angular points of the square are equal to each other.

(11) *Center of an ellipse:* *Conic Sect.:* The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipse. [*No. 4.*]

(12) *Center of attack:* *Mil.:* An attack carried upon a capital in the middle, which requires lead to the half moon. The term is used when works with a considerable front upon three capitals are used in besieging a place. (*Jamies.*)

(13) *Center of attraction:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point to which bodies tend through the attraction of gravity.

(14) *Center of buoyancy:* *Ship-building:* The same as Center of displacement.

(15) *Center of cavity:* *Ship-building:* The same as Center of displacement.

(16) *Center of conversion:* *Nat. Phil.:* A point in a body about which it tends to revolve, or turns when struck by another body.

(17) *Center of displacement:* *Ship-building:* The mean center of the portion of the vessel which is in line water. It is called also the Center of buoyancy, immersion or buoyancy.

(18) *Center of equilibrium in a series of connected bodies:* *Nat. Phil.:* A point so situated that if it be supported the whole series of bodies will remain at rest.

(19) *Center of forces:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point of application of a number of forces where they can be constructed by a single force.

(20) *Center of friction:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point around which anything rotates.

(21) *Center of gravity:* *Nat. Phil.:* A point in any material body or system of particles rigidly connected which is so situated that if it be supported or fixed the body will remain at rest whatever be the position which the body itself may occupy at the time.

(22) *Center of gyration:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point at which, if the whole matter in the body were collected, given forces would produce the same angular velocity of rotation in a given time as they would do if the particles of the body were distributed in their proper places. (*Per. Cycl.*)

(23) *Center of immersion:* *Ship-building:* The same as Center of displacement. (*q. v.*)

(24) *Center of inertia:* *Nat. Phil.:* The same as Center of gravity (*q. v.*).

(25) *Center of magnitude:* *Nat. Phil.:* A point in a body equally distant from all its external parts.

(26) *Center of motion:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point which remains at rest while all the other parts move about it.

(27) *Center of oscillation:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point in which the whole of the matter must be collected that the time of the oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.

(28) *Center of percussion:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point at which the force of the stroke is the greatest possible.

(29) *Center of position:* *Nat. Phil.:* The same as Center of gravity (*q. v.*).

(30) *Center of pressure:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as if it were distributed.

(31) *Center of pressure in a fluid against a prism:* *Hydrostatics:* A point situated such that it will just sustain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid.

(32) *Center of rotation:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point around which a body rotates, the center of motion of a body.

(33) *Center of spontaneous rotation:* *Nat. Phil.:* The point around which a body, every part of which is free to move, acquires the motion of rotation by a force not passing through its center of gravity.

**B. As adjective:** (*See the compounds.*)

**center-bit, s.** *Mech.:* A bit or instrument turning on . . . center, and having a projecting conical point. It is used for boring circular holes of various diameters. The end of the stock is passed against the back of the stock itself caused to revolve swiftly by means of a handle.

**center-board, s.** *Naut.:* A board placed amidship in a vessel which extends longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and is adapted to be lowered to give a deeper draft, in order to avoid leeway and to give the vessel greater stability under power of canvas. It is the old Dutch lee-board in a central position. A sliding-keel.

**center-chisel, s.** *Metal.:* A chisel used to make a dent at the exact center to form a starting-point for the drill, in drilling holes in metal. A pointed cold-chisel.

**center-chuck, s.** *Turning:* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel core, the center fixed on it, and also a projecting arm or driver.

**center-drill, s.** *Turning:* A small drill used for making a short hole in the center of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

**center-ears, s. & a.** (*See the compound.*)

**center-ear carriage, s.** A carriage in which the fulminate occupies the two positions, instead of being around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

**center-gauge, s.** A gauge for showing the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned, and also for accurately grinding and setting screw-cutting tools.

**center-lathe, s.** A lathe in which the work is supported upon centers at each end; one on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other the back-center, on the axis in the tail-stock. The latter is adjustable.

**2. A pole lathe:** a lathe in which the work is held by centers projecting from two posts, and is turned by a band, which passes two or three times around it. The band is fastened at its respective ends to a treadle beneath the lathe and a spring bar above it.

**center-line, s.** *Shipbuilding:* A central, longitudinal, vertical section of the hull.

**center-phonio, s.** *Acoustics:* The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabic and articulate echoes. (*Weak.*)

**center-phonomantic, s.** *Acoustics:* The place or object which returns the voice. (*Weak.*)

**center-pin, s.** The pivot on which the needle oscillates in a mariner's compass.

**center-pump, s.** *Joinery:* A small piece of steel, with a hardened point at one end, used for making a small hole or indent.

**center-rail, s.** *Rail Engineering:* A third, or middle, rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, and used on the locomotive in ascending or descending the grade.

**center-rush, s.** *Football:* The middle man of the line of seven rushers. Also called the snap-back.

**center-saw, s.** A machine for splitting round timber into bolts, instead of riving, for use on pick handles, and heavy spokes. It has a sliding carriage, furnished with center bars, upon which the log is placed; and it is provided with dial-plate and stops, by which the log can be brought into the desired size. The centers can be adjusted up or down, to suit the work.

**center-second hand, s.** A term applied to a watch or clock in which the second-hand is mounted on the central arbor and completes its revolution in one minute. It is distinguished from the ordinary second-hand traversing in its own small dial.



**qên-tral-ly**, adv. [Eng. *central-ly*.] As regards the center, in a central manner.

**qên-trân-thùs**, s. [Gr. *trênthos* = a spur; *anthos* = a flower.]

**Bot.** A genus of valerian, a small genus of plants of the order Valerianaceae, much used for borders in gardens. *Centranthus ruber* grows in a number of places apparently but not really wild. It comes from the south of Europe and north of Africa.

**qên-trâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *centrum* = center.] A tendency to approach the center.

"What needs that numerous *stellæ* constellation?"  
Like *stellæ* said rose with *stellæ* inundation.  
Lion?<sup>1</sup>

**qên-tric**, **qên-trick**, **qên-tri-cal**, s. & a. [Eng. *centric*], and **qên-tri-cle**, s. [Eng. *centric*.] As placed in the center; central (lit. & fig.).

"Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I, say where his center's happiness doth lie." *Dumas*.

**B.** As *subter*: A line drawn in a circle.

"How glad the sphere  
With *centric* and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,"  
*Millons Pl.*, vi. 111, 112.

**qên-tri-cal-ly**, adv. [Eng. *centric-ly*.] Centrally, in the center.

**qên-tri-cal-ness**, s. [Eng. *centric-ness*.] The state or quality of being central.

**qên-tri-ly**, s. [Eng. *centric-ly*.] The same as CENTRICALLY.

**qên-tri-v-gal**, s. [Fr. *centrifuge*, from Lat. *centrum* = the center, and *fugio* = to fly from.]

1. *Mech.*: Having a tendency to or causing to recede from the center. [CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.]

"They described an hyperbola, by changing the centrifugal into a centrifugal force."—*Chapman*.

2. *Botany*: (1) An epithet applied to that kind of inflorescence, which, like the cyme, flowers first at the end and last at the base; or from center to circumference. *Definite*, or *Terminal* inflorescence. [CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers in this case *centrifugal*, that is, from spot to base, or from center to circumference."—*Bulfinch*, *Botany* (1855), § 322.

(2) Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the peduncle.

**centrifugal drill**, s. A drill having a fly-wheel upon the stock, to maintain and steady the motion against the effect of temporary impediments.

**centrifugal filter**, s. A filter the cylinder of which has a porous or foraminous periphery, and is very rapidly rotated on its vertical axis, so as to separate by centrifugal force the liquid which the substance contained in the cylinder is saturated.

**centrifugal force**, s.

**Nat. Phil.**: The force which impels a revolving body from the center to the circumference of its orbit.

"I force, *say* that there is no force in operation. He proposes to substitute the expression 'centrifugal tendency.'"—*Prof. Airy*: *Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.

**centrifugal gun**, s.

**Mil.**: A form of machine-cannon in which balls are driven tangentially from a chambered disk revolving at a great speed.

**centrifugal inflorescence**, s.

**Bot.**: An inflorescence in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively afterward. (*Figures*: *Vegetable World*.)

**centrifugal machine**, s.

1. *Hydraul.*: A machine contrived to raise water by means of centrifugal forces, combined with the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Machinery*: A machine for drying yarn, cloth, etc., by sugar, or by centrifugal action. The fiber or other material is placed in a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery or wire gauge, and is rotated at a speed from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, the water flies off by the centrifugal action, and is collected by the surrounding air, down a pipe which trickles to a discharge-pipe. It is also found useful in removing the must from the grape after crushing. (*Knapp*.)

**centrifugal pump**, s. The same as CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.

**centrifugal tendency**, s. A compound term devised to express the same idea as the more common one, centrifugal force (q. v.).

"A circular pump when set to spinning becomes more or less *centrifugal*, in the sense of a centrifugal tendency."—*Prof. Airy*: *Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.

"As the centrifugal tendency is powerful in operation at the equator, but not at all at the poles, the motion of the earth on its axis is not necessarily greater than on bodies at its equator. Another cause tends to produce the same result, but not the distance between the poles and the center of the earth is less than that between the equator and that center."—*Prof. Airy*: *Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 243-4.

**qên-tri-v-gal-ly**, adv. [Eng. *centrifugal-ly*.] 1. *Lit.*: In a centrifugal manner.

2. *Fig.*: Spreading outward.

"The British Association, as a whole, faces physical nature on all sides and pushes knowledge *centrifugal* outward."—*Lyndall*: *Proc. of Science*, 4d. ed., vi. 111.

**qên-tri-v-gal-ly**, s. [In Fr. *centrifuge*, from Lat. *centrum* = center, and *fugio* = to seek.]

1. *Mech.*: Having a tendency to or causing to approach the center, or having gravity. It is the opposite of centrifugal (q. v.).

"In the same manner the centrifugal force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the force of gravity, measured by the portion of centrifugal which counteracts it."—*Newton*: *History of the Universe*, i. 285.

2. *Botany*: (1) An epithet for that kind of inflorescence which, like the spike or capitulum, flowers first at the base and last at the end or center; called also *Indeterminate*, *Indefinite*, or *Acillary* inflorescence. [CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers in this case *centrifugal*, that is, from base to apex, or from circumference to center."—*Bulfinch*, *Botany* (1855), § 321.

(2) Having the radicle turned toward the axis of the fruit.

3. *Intology*: Progressing by changes from the center toward the periphery, as the centrifugal calcification of a bone. (*Owen*.)

**centrifugal force**, s. The same as CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

**centrifugal pump**, s. The same as CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.

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3. *Intology*: Progressing by changes from the center toward the periphery, as the centrifugal calcification of a bone. (*Owen*.)

**centrifugal force**, s.

**Nat. Phil.**: A so-called force which tends to make a body move toward a center.

"The centrifugal force is continually augmenting velocity toward the sun, against which they would ultimately impinge, with the supposed effect that earth in the time consumed would be burnt."—*Knapp*.

**centrifugal pump**, s. A pump in which the water is gathered by revolving blades or arms, and drawn to the axis from whence the discharge tube rises. (*Knapp*.)

**centrifugal tendency**, s.

**Nat. Phil.**: A name proposed by Prof. Airy to designate what is now commonly called "centrifugal force," but properly speaking is not a force but a tendency. (*Knapp*.)

**centrifugal press**, s. A mechanical contrivance for pressing inwardly on a rounded body from all directions all the fluid which is in the common plane. (*Knapp*.)

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the center; *kenrom* = center, *baro* = weight, gravity.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

**centrobaric method**, s.

**Math.**: A process invented for measuring or determining the quantity of any surface or solid, by considering it as composed of a great number of triangles the common apex or surface into the path of its center of gravity. It is sometimes called the *Theorem of Pappus*, and also, but incorrectly, *Goldstein's properties*.

**qên-trô-qên-cên**, s. [Gr. *trên* = center, and *kenko* = to call.] A genus of birds of the grouse family, the type of a species of which is *C. struthiostruthus*, or sage-cock.

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Centrifugal Inflorescence—Geranium.

**qên-trô-cên-lên**, s. [From Gr. *trên* = center, and *kenko* = to call.] A genus of birds of the grouse family, the type of a species of which is

**çên-trô-pô-má, çên-trô-pô-má, s.** [Gr. *kentron* = a point, a center, a lid, a cover; *fékhô*; A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidae or Perch family. *Centropomus undecimatus*, a specific name of which species it is said to have had eleven rays to the posterior dorsal fin. Frequents the mouth of some South American rivers. It is called by the English-speaking residents the Sea-pike, and is eaten.

**çên-trô-pên-tê-s, s.** [tr. *kentron* = a spur, and *pristes* = a perch from its saw-like spines.] *çên-trô-pên-tê-s*; A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidae or Perch family. *Centropistes nigricans*, one of the species called Black Perch or Black Bass, is abundant in the rivers of this country, and is esteemed for the table.

**çên-trô-pûs, s.** [Gr. *kentron* = a spur; *pous* = a foot.] *çên-trô-pûs*; A genus of birds belonging to the Coccyzinae or Hooked-billed Cuckoos.

**çên-trô-sê-lê-nô-s, s.** [Gr. *kentron* = a spur; *selên* = the moon.] *çên-trô-sê-lê-nô-s*; A genus of *Homocera*, from British Guiana.

**çên-trô-sê-lê-nô-s, s.** [Gr. *kentron* = a spur; *selên* = the moon.] *çên-trô-sê-lê-nô-s*; A genus of *Homocera*, from British Guiana. It consists of but a single plant, which has a short, creeping stem, subcordate, petiolate leaves, and solitary axillary peduncles. The calyx is five-parted, with serrate segments. It is distinguished from *Nematanthus*, to which it is allied, by the spur of the flower, closed with the habit and the toothed segments of the calyx. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

**çên-trô-sê-má, s.** [Gr. *kentron* = a spur; *sê-má* = a mark, a device.] *çên-trô-sê-má*; A genus of luminous prostrate or twining perennial plants, distinguished by having on the neck and near the base of the standard a short spur. The large and elegant pea-like flowers are white, violet, rose, or blue in color, single or in axillary racemes. The pods are very narrow, compressed, thickened at both sides, and terminating in a long point; in some species they are eight inches in length. Upwards of twenty species, all peculiar to warmer portions of America, are known.

**çên-trâm, s.** [From Mod. Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *kentron* = a horse-goad, . . . the stationary part of a pair of compasses.] *çên-trâm*; A center, applied especially to the "bones" of vertebrates. (*Huxley*). The central portion or "body" of a vertebra. (*Nicholson*.)

**çên-trî-s, s.** [Saxons.] *çên-trî-s*; The thoughtless who shall frequent forlorn pay, Who against the center's bolt discharge their ray.

**çên-tâm-vîr, (pl. çên-tâm-vîr-lî, s.)** [An adaptation of Lat. *centumviri*; *centum* = a hundred; *viri*, nom. pl. of *vir* = a man.] *çên-tâm-vîr-lî*; A Roman magistrate, appointed by the prior to decide common causes amongst the Romans. They were selected from the most learned in the law, and were elected from the thirty-five tribes, three out of each tribe, so that their number really was one hundred, and five though, for the sake of the round number, *centumviri*. They were afterwards increased in number to one hundred and eighty, yet still retained their original name.

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [Lat. *centumviri*; pertaining to the *centumviri*.] Pertaining to the *centumviri* or *centumviri*. (*Asch*.)

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [Fr. *centumviri*; Lat. *centumviri*.] The office or position of a *centumviri*.

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [Lat.] *çên-tâm-vîr-âl*; A genus of plants, order Primulaceae. *Centropoma minor*, a common, flimpy, annual weed with alternate leaves and sessile flowers. A book-name for it is the Small Chaff-weed.

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [Fr. *centuple*; Lat. *centuplex* = a hundred-fold; *centum* = a hundred; *plic*, part. of *plectere* to twist, to weave.] A hundred-fold. (*Don Juan*.)

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [CENTUPLE, a.] To multiply or increase a hundred-fold.

**çên-tâm-vîr-âl, s.** [CENTUPLE, a.] To multiply or increase a hundred-fold.

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**A. & B. As pr. part. of portic. adj.:** (See the verb.) *çên-asubel*; The act of multiplying a hundred-fold.

**çên-tür-1-âl, a.** [Lat. *centuriarius*; pertaining to a century; *centuria* = a century; *centum* = a hundred.] Pertaining to a century or a hundred. (*Edw. C.*)

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**ceph-al-lis**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *med. suff.*, *-itis* (q. v.).]  
Med.: The name given by Linnæus to inflammation of the brain (as in *inflammatory meningitis*).

**ceph-al-lā-tion**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, formed as if from a verb *kephalizo*.]  
Bot.: A word first used by J. Dana to indicate the tendency in certain animals to have their forces localized in or near the head.

This centralization is literally a *cephalization* of the whole; in the higher groups, the larger part of the whole structure is centered in the head. —Dana; Crustacea, p. 1, p. 2.

**ceph-al-ō**, *in comp.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head.] Pertaining to the brain.

**cephalo-branchiata**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as *Tunicata* (q. v.).

**cephalo-branchiate**, *a.*

Zool.: Having branchie (gills) upon the head. Example, the *Nereide* in the class *Amphelida*.

**cephalo-extractor**, *s.*

(Obstetric.) An instrument to extract the fetus by the head.

**ceph-al-ō-lā**, *eng.* [From Gr. *kephalē*=a head, and *eng.*, *eng. suff.*, *-lā*.] Forming a head. (R. Brown, 1874.)

**ceph-al-ō-ō-raph**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *logos*=a discourse; *grapho*=to write.]

Bot.: A description of the head of a flower.

**ceph-al-ō-ō**, *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *eidos*=form.] Head-shaped.

**ceph-al-ō-ō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head; and *logos*=a treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise on the head.

**ceph-al-ō-m-ē-ter**, *s.* [From Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the fetal head during parturition.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-r-ō**, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *phoro*=to bear.]

Bot.: A sub-class of mollusks containing those which possess a distinct head. They are called also *Ecnephala*.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-r-ōis**, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalophorus*, and *eng. suff.*, *-ōis*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of cephalophora.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *tophos*=crest.]

Zool.: A genus of *Argemone*, peculiar to tropical and southern Africa. The males have horns which are short, straight, simple cones, slanting backward, and a long tuft of hair (whence the name) directed backward behind the ears. They are known as Bush-horns; and there are several species, the smallest, the Pigmy Bush-horn, being no bigger than a rabbit.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-s** (Lat.), **ceph-al-ō-phōs** (Eng.), *s.* [Fr. *cephalopode*, from Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pous*, *genit. pous*=a foot.]

Zool.: A class of mollusks, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles, used for crawling and seizing objects. It includes the Argonaut, Octopus, Cuttle-fish, &c., with the fossil Belemnites and Ammonites. They are furnished with two large eyes, and mostly with an internal shell. They swim with the head backward. The Nautilus and Spirula form the living types of hundreds of species which have become extinct, and the remains of which are found in great abundance in secondary strata; they occur also in the Paleocene formations. (AMMONITE.)

Cephalopods are divided into two orders: Dibranchiata, containing those which have two branchie only, and Tetrabranchiata, or those that have four branchie.

2. *Palæontol.* The order Tetrabranchiata comes first in time, appearing in the Lower Silurian rocks, attaining its maximum in Paleocene times, and decreasing through Mesozoic and Tertiary periods till now its solitary representative is the genus Nautilus. The order Dibranchiata began with Mesozoic epoch and has since increased, reaching its maximum in the present day. (Nicholson.)

**ceph-al-ō-phō-s**, *s.* [Fr. *cephalopode*, from Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zool.: A mollusk of the order Cephalopoda.

**ceph-al-ō-phō-l-ō**, *a.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and *suff.*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalopods.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-s** (Lat.), *s.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and *suff.*, *-ōis*.] The same as *CEPHALOPODIC*.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of flowers, the typical one of the family *Cephalopteridace* (q. v.). *Cephaloptera gioria* is large in size. It occurs in the Mediterranean.

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**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-t-ē-r-i-dm**, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalopterid* (q. v.), and *form. pl. ad. suff.*, *-idm*.]  
Bot.: A family of fishes, sub-order Plagiostomi, the jawed fishes, many with small teeth and the tail a long barbed spine. The head looks horned from its having two small projecting spines; hence the name.

**ceph-al-ō-ph-ō-t-ē-s**, *s.* [CEPHALOPTERA.]  
Ornith.: A genus of the Coraciine or Fruit-crows, family Coriidae, having an enlarged erect of feathers on the jaw, which shows in front as a shadow of the bill. *Cephalopterus acridus* is the Umbrella-bird of Brazil.

**ceph-al-ō-tē**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head.] The head or coronal (q. v.).

**ceph-al-ō-tē-gē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cephalotegæ*, and Lat. *form. pl. ad. suff.*, *-gæ*.]

Bot.: The Australian Pitcher-plant, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a curious herb, with radical leaves, which is a plant of very doubtful affinity, has been considered provisionally as a distinct family under this title. It has a very short or contracted stem, with spoon-shaped stalked leaves, among which are mingled small pitcher-like bodies, placed in short stout stalks, and closed at the top like the true pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*). These pitchers are of a green color, spotted with purple or brown, and provided with hairs.

**ceph-al-ō-tē-ō-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=a head (reference to the clusters of the male flowers); Lat. (*genus*)=yew.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferales plants, belonging to the family Taxaceæ. They are nearly allied to the *Taxus* or Yew in general habit, foliage, and essential characters. There are four or five species known, all from Europe or North China. One, *Cephalotaxus Fortunei*, is frequently found in our collections of Conifers.

**ceph-al-ō-tē-g**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=a head, *ous*, *genit.*, *ō-tē-g*=an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of mammiferous animals, natural order Chiroptera, with conical head, ears short, and tail little apparent.

**ceph-al-ō-thēr-ā-s**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *thēr*=chest.]

Entom.: Zool.: The name given to the first segment of the Arachnida and Crustacea, consisting of the head and chest united.

**ceph-al-ō-tō-mē**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *tomē*=cutting.]

Sur.: An instrument for cutting into the fetal head, to assist its forcible contraction and facilitate delivery.

**ceph-al-ō-tō-m-y**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head, *tomē*=cutting, *genit.*=to cut.]

1. Anat.: The dissection of the head.  
2. Midwifery: The removal of the brain of a child injured in the pelvis.

**ceph-al-ō-tribe**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head, *tribō*=to rub away, to crush.] An obstetrical instrument used in cephalotomy.

**ceph-al-ō-ri-chūm**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head; *thrix*, *genit.*, *trichō*=hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiæ (hyphomycetous Fungi) *Cephalotrichum curcum* is an extremely minute plant growing upon the leaves of sedges, with scattered, short, brown, erect filaments, bearing somewhat globose heads composed of tufts of forked or ternate branches, with one or two short, acute spines, slightly scabrous, bearing smooth spores.

**ceph-al-ō-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Bot.: A genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, of which only one species is known, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a native of swampy places in King George Sound, (Tasmania.)

**ceph-al-ō-ūs**, *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*=head; Eng. *suff.*, *-ūs*.]

Bot.: Having a head, applied principally to a division of Mollusks, the Cephalata, which includes the Univalves, &c. (Dana.)

**ceph-al-ō-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

1. Ichthy.: A genus of Cod-fishes (Gadidae), in which the head is remarkably large, depressed, and broad.

2. Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects.

3. Cephalotus (Naxos) after the husband of Callisto, and father of Andromeda.]

Astron.: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, lying between Cassiopeia and Draco.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [Fr. *kephalē*=head.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Xylidridæ. *Cephus pennatus* is common in flowers, particularly buttercups.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a small onion, a chive.]

Ichthy.: A genus of anguilliform fishes, order

Theracinae, having the head roundish, compressed, teeth curved; gill-membranæ with six rays; body eel-shaped and naked.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *Cephalotus*, and *form. pl. ad. suff.*, *-ūs*.]

Ichthy.: Ribbon-fishes, a family of fishes in which the body is very long, compressed, and ribbon-like. *Isueta* (Cera), *Gymnetrus* *Trachurus*, &c.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *cer*=wax, and *Eng. suff.*, *-ūs*.] Pertaining to or made of wax; like wax in appearance. Specially in botany. (Brande.)

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [From Gr. *keras*=bees-wax, and *adēs*=a gland.]

Bot.: *Ceroidia furcata*, a half succulent plant from the mountain barren part of southwestern Africa, yields African Beldium. It is a brittle, resinous substance, fragrant when burned, and must not be confounded with ordinary Beldium.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *cer*=wax. Second element in the compound unknown.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting principally of the pollen of flowers, and used by bees for food.

**ceph-āl-ūs**, *s.* [From Lat. *cer*=wax, and *Eng. suff.*, *-ūs*, *ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and not saponified by potash.

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Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and not saponified by potash.















2. The girl, full of stnds, with which the bride-groom girded the bride at the wedding, and which he tossed again with his own at the end of the night.  
3. A thick bandage or gaudium worn by boys. It was made of leather, and frequently loaded with beads or lead.

**gēs-tūs** (2), s. [CESTUS.]

**ce-sun, v.** [SKIZEL.] [Prompt. Parv.]

**gē-sū, s.** [CESTUS.] [CERUSA.]

**gē-sū, s.** [CERUSA.]

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of mammiferous animals, which have no hind feet. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water for respiration, which they are obliged to do frequently, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They are divided into the *Cetacea* *herdiora* and *C. ordinaria*, the first comprising the manul or lanians, the halibute or dungeness, and stellerus; the latter the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachalots; or the order may be divided into two, the Sirenia and Cetacea, in which case the latter will comprise the five following families: (1) Baleenae (Whalebone Whales), (2) Delphinidae (Dolphins and Porpoises), (3) Cetodontidae (Sperm Whales), (4) Rhyncodontidae (Aliphoi Whales), and (5) Zeuglodontidae, the last named being all fossil. (See these words.)  
2. *Patron.*: The Cetacea appear to begin in the Eocene, from which they extend onward till now.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**As. adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, cetaceous.

**B. As substantives:**

**Zool.**: An animal belonging to the Cetacea.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**Of or pertaining to the Cetacea; of the whale kind.**

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Nont. sing. of *Lat. cetaceus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]  
**Pharm.**: An oily, concrete, crystalline, and semi-transparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, and especially of the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale.]

**Zoology:**

1. The whale (q. v.).

This cetacean has channels (Jahet).

*Bentley in Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), 512.

2. In some of the cetaceans of two sub-orders of Cetacea, the cetacean, the Sirenia.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**Chem.**: A colorless hydrocarbon, boiling at 25°. It is a colorless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**gēt-ār-āch, s.** [Fr. *aldrac*; Ital. *ettracca*; a name probably of Arabic origin. (Maka.)]

**Bot.**: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the group *Asplenium*, distinguished by having distinct simple sori, reticulated veins of which the marginal veinlets are free, and fronds clothed thickly with scales. One species is a common native fern, called *Milwa* to or *Wale* to.

To this plant was formerly attributed a marvellous influence on the spleen, and Virrunt states that it had the effect of destroying that organ in certain certain wine which fed upon it.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

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**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Lat. *cec. cetus*; neut. pl. *cestus*; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**Chem.**: A name given to what was supposed to be a new acid, resulting from the isomerization of cetin, but which has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Formed from *Lat. cetus* = whale; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

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**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Formed from *Lat. cetus* = whale; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**Chem.**: The bitter principle of the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland-moss, which is a mixture of cetraric acid, a fatty acid, and an indistinctly crystalline substance, neither acid nor basic, which has not been properly examined.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Formed from *Lat. cetus* = whale; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

**Chem.**: A substance obtained in the state of an acid, cetraric acid, which is a mixture of alcohol, and is termed *ethyl*, from the first letter in *ethyl* and *alcohol*. Cetraric consists of thirty-two atoms of carbon, and thirty-three of hydrogen.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [Formed from *Lat. cetus* = whale; *gētā* = whale; *cec.* = cetus = a whale.]

1. *Zool.*: The whale (q. v.).

2. *Astron.*: The Whale, a large constellation in the southern hemisphere, which occupies the great space of any in the heavens, and contains ninety-seven stars, of which two are of the second magnitude, eight of the third, and thirty-three of the fourth, &c.

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [From *gētā* = sea monster, and *hylē* = ... matter as a principle of being.]

**Chem.**: Organic radical,  $C_{12}H_{12}$ .

**gē-tā-gē, s.** [From *gētā* = sea monster, and *hylē* = ... matter as a principle of being.]

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**çây-lân-êgô**, a. & s. [From Eng., &c., *Ceylon*; and *chây*, &c.]

**A. As adit.** Pertaining to Ceylon.

**B. As subst.** A native of Ceylon. [CINCHALÉA.]

**çây-lân-ite, çây-lân-lie**, s. [Fr. *ceylanite*, from *Ceylon*, where it is found.]

**Min.** A variety of Spinel (q. v.), from Ceylon; also called *from Magnesian Spinel*. Color, dark green, brown to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Specific gravity, 35-36.

**çê-ÿx**, s. [The name of a mythic king of Travancore, of the wife and husband of Aleyon. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Aleyon. His wife was apprised of her loss in a dream, and afterwards found his body on the sea shore. They were both changed into birds, and called Aleyons.]

**Ornith.** A genus of birds belonging to the Aleyonidae or Kingfishers.

**C fa ut, a.** A note in the scale of music.

"Ganant I am, the ground of all accord,

As, to please Horly, such's provision.

B ut, Hissao, take him for thy lord,

C fa ut, that loves with all affection."

**Shakspear.** *Tempest* of the *Shrew*, III. 1.

**C. G. S.** An abbreviation of *Centimeter-gram-second*, the three fundamental units used in dynamical and electrical nomenclature; as the C. G. S. system.

**châb-a-gle, châb-a-gite**, s. [Fr. *chabazium*, one of a number of precious stones mentioned in the poem *per ilthou* a boat of whites, ascribed to Chivalry.]

**Min.** A rhombohedral mineral of a white or flesh-colored color; luster vitreous, transparent, or translucent. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 2.98-2.99. Composition: Silica, 45.63-52.20; alumina, 17.41-21.91; lime, 4.21-15.30; soda, 0.25-1.00; potassa, 0.71-3.01; water, 17.78-22.26. It is widely distributed.

**châb-leu** (eau na ô), s. [Fr. *chablern* to fasten a cable to, to drag.]

**Seck.** A middle-sized rope, used to draw craft up a river; a tow-rop.

**châb-lis** (s silent), s. [From the place where it is made.] A white wine made at Chablis, a town in France.

**châb-rô-m, a.** [Named after *Chabré*, a botanist of Geneva.]

**Bot.** A genus of garden plants, order Composite, sub-order Labiales. *Chabrea macrocarpa* grows wild in the Falkland Islands.

**châ-bâk**, s. [Hind. *chabaka* a whip.]

**As adit.** "concerning Feruzkora, and literature, and the chabak, as connected therewith."—*Moore, Lalla Rookh; The Light of the House*.

**châço, c. v.** [CHASSE.]

**chick, check**, s. [From the sound made by the bird.] The Whet-crane, a bird, *Motacilla cyanoptera*, Linn.

"The White Ear,—here denominated the chick, is a migratory bird. . . .—*Burp, Urkney*, p. 268.

**chick, v. t. & i.** [A word probably formed from the sound produced by the action.] To toss up and shake the head of, and frequently, as a horse does, to avoid the suggestion of the bridle.

**chick-ar-al-ly**, s. [Prob. a corruption of *Fr. échecquer*, *échec*, *cheker* (q. v.). A species of cotton from India; in its French called *chacart*.] Apparently some kind of checked or variegated cloth.

**Chickadee**, *Parus*.  
"No great Chickadee, there was none."  
"Aston, *Colt*, 1836.

**chic-ma**, s. [From *Hottentot* *chickamma*, the name of the name of the animal.]

**Zool.** A baboon. *Cynocephalus porci-*cus. Found in India, and in French called *chacart*. It is dark-colored, tending to black. The animal is so large mauling parties to rob caravans.

**chac-o**, s. [Etyim. doubtful. From Eng. *chocolate* (q. v.).]

**Head of Chacma.**

**châ-cô-ne, châ-con**, s. [Fr. *chacôn*; Ital. *ciacconia*; Sp. *chacóna*.]

**Music.** A kind of Spanish dance in triple time, somewhat like a saraband. It was borrowed by the Spaniards from the Moors.

**chil, boy; pôut, jow; cat, cell, chorus,**

**-cian, -tiau = shan, -tion, -sion = shân,**

**\*chad-lock**, s. [CARLOCK.]

**Chad.** A hakeam for *Scopis arenata*.

**Water-chadlock:** *Nesosternum amphibium*. (Gerard.)

**chm-nô-piê-ra**, s. [Fr. *chamo* to open, and *piet*, a sides.]

**Bot.** A genus of West Indian shrubs, of the order Malvaceæ.

**chm-nô-ô-ma**, s. [Fr. *chamo* to open, to loose, and *stoma* the mouth.]

**Bot.** A considerable genus of South African shrubs, belonging to the order Scrophulariæ. Leaves alternate opposite; flowers axillary or racemose, pedicellate; calyx five-parted; corolla deciduous, funnel-shaped; style simple, stigma subulate.

**cher-a dô-dî-a**, s. [From *Fr. chair* to rejoice; and *sement* doubtful.]

**Bot.** A genus of endogenous plants, order Amarillidæ. A cold infection of the leaves of *Cherodactylus chilensis*, the Thelod of (hill), is used by the natives as a purgative and diuretic.

**cher-rô-phÿ-lân**, s. [Fr. *cher* to rejoice, and *phÿlon* = leaf, from the agreeable smell of the leaves.]

**Bot.** Cicely, or Chervil, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe Scandiacæ. [CHERVIL.]

**cher-ô-pôt-a-mûs, chër-ô-pôt-a-mûs**, s. [CHEROPOTAMUS.]

**cher-ôp-sis, chër-ôp-sis**, s. [From *Fr. choir* as a pie, and *opsis* = aspect.]

**Zool.** A genus of Pachyderms. Its sole member is the small Librian Hippopotamus (*Cheropsus Librianus*), which has only two lower incisor teeth. It occurs, at a specific name suggested, from Libria in Western Africa.

**chm-ta**, s. [Fr. *chât* = long, loose, flowing hair = a bristle.]

**Bot.** A kind of term for the hair at the back of the head, and about the temples.

**2. Bot.** A bristle. The slender stalk of the apex of a flower; also called *seta* (q. v.).

**chm-ta-chine**, s. [Fr. *chât* = long, loose, flowing hair, a bristle.]

**Bot.** A small spiny genus, belonging to the order Euphorbiæ of South Africa. It differs from the elm in not having winged fruits. Leaves smooth or downy, oval or elliptical; flowers small and arranged on the same plant. The fruit is a small oval not above the size of a pea.

**chm-tân-thër-a**, s. [Fr. *chât* = a hair, a bristle, and *anthër* = an anther.]

**Bot.** A genus of plants belonging to the order Compositæ.

**chm-tê-s**, s. [From *Fr. chât* = long, loose, flowing hair, and *suff*, &c.]

**Palæont.** A genus of "Tabulate" corals, the typical one of the family Chætidæ. It is found from the Silurian to the Permian.

**chm-tê-ti-m**, a. pl. [From *Mod. Lat. chætetes* (q. v.), and *tem*, pl. *ti-m*, suff., &c.]

**Palæont.** A family of "Tabulate" corals, containing species with a compound corallum of closely approximated imperforate corallites without septa. They occur from the lower Silurian to the Permian period.

**chm-tô-viën-ma**, s. [Fr. *chât* = hair, a bristle, and *viën*, from *viën*, look; *biëp* = to look.]

**Ornith.** A genus of birds, belonging to the Laniidae or Shrike family, and tribe the *Destroctores*. They are named from the froat of the head being protected by strong thick-set bristly hairs.

**chm-tô-ô-s**, s. [Fr. *chât* = hair, a bristle, and *ô-s* = a horn.]

**Zool.** *Palæont.* A genus of marine and fossil Diatomææ, having the frustules concatenate; valves equal, sub-cylindrical, with two processes, one on each side, which, in the young state, are very short and tubular, forming very long horns as the frustules become older; horns subsequently converted into very long thin, and interwoven siliceous filaments. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

**chm-tô-dêr-ma**, s. [Fr. *chât* = a bristle, and *dêr-ma* = the skin.]

**(Aphid.)** A genus of Chelliform *Aphis*, in which the body is entirely covered with sharp prickles intermixed with soft cilia, or lobed appendages. Family *Chalcididae*, order *Chalcidæ*.

**chm-tô-dië-disk**, s. [Fr. *chât* = a hair, a bristle, and *disk* = a disk.]

**Zool.** A genus of Diatomææ, having the frustules circular or sub-circular, or with radiating dots and a submarginal circle of obtuse processes unconnected by means of special radiating dots with the center.

**chm-tô-dôn**, s. [Fr. *chât* = a bristle; *odon*, gent. *odon* = a tooth.]

**chm, bô; pôut, jow; cat, cell, chorus,**

**-tion, -gion = shân, -tions, -cious,**

**Ichthy.** A genus of fishes, the typical one of the order Chætopodidæ. The body is oval; the mouth more or less pointed; no spine on the preoperculum, or prickles before the dorsal fin, which is single.

**chm-tô-dôg-**

**Mod. Lat. chæt-**

**Mod. Lat. chæt-**

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together) expanded into gelatinous, branched, definitely or shapely fronds or masses. Plamagitation consisting of spores and four-ciliated zoospores, formed out of the contents of the articulation. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

**chm-tóp-dá, s.** [*Gr. chait=long* flowing hair, and *pous*, *pos* (from *pous*=a foot).] *Zool.*: The name of a genus of the Annelid order called Nerisida, from the typical genus Neris.

**chm-tópá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *opá*=a face.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of birds, belonging to the Myctophidae or Ant-thruidae, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the face. Order Merulidae.

**chm-tóp-sá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a hair; *opá*, *opé*, *opé*=a face.]

*Griff.*: A genus of Mucedines (Hymenoptera) characterized by erect jointed threads, whorled below, above simple and flagelliform, bearing cylindrical spores from the tips of the bristles. One species only is known, *Chaitopoda flaccida*. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

**chm-tóp-sá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *opá*=a face.]

*Ornith.*: The Francolin, a genus of birds belonging to the Perididae or Partridge, so named from the latus of the male being armed with spurs.

**chm-tóp-spá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *opá*=a face.]

*Griff.*: A genus of Ales, of the order Coniformes, so named in reference to the fine capillary divisions of the filaments.

**chm-tóp-tóm, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *tóm*=a mouth.]

*Bot.*: A genus of small, dry, heath-like Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the order Melastomaceae. Stems leafless at base; flowers solitary, rather small, purple with yellow anthers.

**chm-tóp-rá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *opá*=a face.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of birds of the Hirundinidae or Swallow family, so named from the shafts of the tail being prolonged into acute points.

**chm-tóp-rá, s.** [*Gr. chait=* a bristle, a hair, and *opá*=a face.]

*Bot.*: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Aestividae. The only species described, *Chaiturus fasciculatus*, is a small annual grass, a native of Spain. It derives its name from the silky appearance of the panicle.

**chaf, s.** [*CHAF*.]

**chaf-ant, s.** [*Eng. chaf*, *chaf*, and *ant*, *ant*.]

*Her.*: Enraged, furious. (Used of a boar.)

**chaf-are, s.** [*CHAFER* (1), *s.*]

*chaf-are*, *chafaren*, *chafare*, *s.* [*cf. Lat. calfo* = to warm; *Lat. calfacio*: *calidus* = warm; *facio* = to make.]

*A. Transitive:*

1. Literally:

1. To make warm, to warm.

"Chafed to chaf the knight"  
*Aster of Arthes*, *xxv*.

2. To warm or heat by rubbing.

"They laid him upon some of his garments and fall to rub and chafe him, till they brought him to recover."  
*Shakspeare*.

3. To make angry, to inflame the passion.

"Her intercession chafed him so."  
*Shakspeare*: *Two Gent. of Verona*, *iii. 1*.

4. To become mixed with by motion, to perfume.

"Whose scent so chaf'd the neighbor air, that you Would smelt sweet Arabia's spices grow."  
*Shakspeare*.

*B. Intransitive:*

1. Literally:

1. To rub together,

"Beaten upon the neighboring forces,  
Made its great brags chafe together."  
*Longfellow*: *The Song of Hiawatha*, *l*.

2. To dash against, to struggle with.

"From the sound of Terrier's tide,  
Chafing with the mountain's side."  
*Scott*: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, *l. 14*.

3. To be worn out by friction.

*C. Figuratively:*

1. To fume or rage in spirit, to fret.

"Yet stay within—here linger safe,  
Altho his rage will only chafe."  
*Byron*: *The Bride of Abydos*, *ii. 28*.

2. Especially to fret or grieve exceedingly over some calling wrong or slight from asperser, which one cannot resent openly.

"She treated him as an asperser; he chafed under the treatment, and was often on the point of returning home."  
*Tyndall*: *Principles of Science*, *3d. ed.*, *iii. 385*.

3. For the difference between to chafe and to rub, see *Rub*, *v*.

**chafe, s.** [*CHAF*, *v*.]

1. *Lit.*: Heat excited by friction.

2. *Figuratively:*

1. Heat of mind, rage, fury.

"When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed the purpose of cardinal Wolsey, that the cardinal, in a chafe, sent for him to Whitehall."  
*Candlish*: *Romances*.

2. Heat of the passions.

"Par Riots now, and from his scornous chafes, Ceres and Tyche seem hardly safe."  
*Cooper*: *Travels in Africa*, *On the Approach of Spring*.

**chafed, pa. par. & a.** [*CHAF*, *v*.]

"Amis the Niven, heard no more of afe,  
Lalls his chafed breast from elemental war."  
*Scott*: *The Curse of Marston*.

**chaf-ér (1), s.** [*CHAF*, *v*.]

1. One who chafes.

"A saccapane, a pot, a chaffing dish."  
*Scott*: *Travels in Africa*, *On the Approach of Spring*.

**chaf-ér (2), s. & a.** [*A. S. ceafor, ceafar*; *Dut. kever*; *Ger. keifer*.]

*A. As substantive:*

**CHAFER**: A beetle—one of the Scarabaeidae. (*Coccyzidae*.)

*B. As adj.*: Consisting of the insect described under *A*.

"Round ancient oaks, with hammer noles,  
Full loud the chafers swarm."  
*Keats*: *Hyperion*, *l. 10*.

**chaf-ér-y, s.** [*Eng. chafe*; *v*.]

A force in an iron mill, whereby the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. (*Phillips*.)

**chafé-weed, s.** [*CHAFFWEED*.]

**chaff, verb, chaf, s. & a.** [*A. S. ceaf*; *Dut. keif*; *Ger. keifer*.]

*A. As substantive:*

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The husks of corn or grasses separated from the grain by threshing and winnowing.

"We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,  
That we an our corn shall seem as light as chaff."  
*Shakspeare*: *Hamlet*, *iii. 1*.

"The songbirds are not so: but are like the chaff which the wind drives away."  
*Ps.*, *l. 4*.

2. Hay and straw chopped up fine for food for cattle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything light and trifling, or of little value; trifling.

"Art thou a man of gallant pride,  
A soldier, and no man of chaff?"  
*Watts*: *Watts*, *l. 10*.

"Not meddling with the fire and chaff," *Ps.*, *l. 10*.

"That makes the spirit of the mind most true."  
*Shakspeare*: *Hamlet*, *iii. 1*.

(2) Hence applied to the wicked at the Day of Judgment. (*Matt.*, *iii. 12*.)

"At the great harvest, when the angels' blast Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain."  
*Longfellow*: *Chaff*, *l. 10*.

(3) A joke; banter; the act of quizzing a person. (*Colloquial*.)

*Drake's chaff*, if possible, was sharper than his hawk-like eye."  
*Scott*: *Travels in Africa*, *On the Approach of Spring*.

*B. As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

**chaff-cutter, s.**

1. A man who cuts chaff for feed for animals.

2. A machine constructed for the purpose of cutting chaff for feed.

**chaff-engine, s.** The same as *CHAFF-CUTTER*.

**chaff-flower, s.** A book-name for *Alternanthera Aegyptiaca*. (*Treas.* of *Bot.*)

**chaff-halter, s.** A lady's bridle with double reins.

**chaff-need, s.** An American name for Schwalbes (*Treas.* of *Bot.*)

**chaff, v.** [*CHAF*, *v*.] To banter, to joke.

"A down honest fellows... chaffed each other about their weaknesses."  
*Kingsley*: *Two Years Ago*, *ch. xv*.

**chaffed, chafed, a.** [*CHAF*, *v*.] Mixed with chaff, chaffy.

"With chafed clay the wounds ayein, to bynde."  
*Poland*, *iii. 21*.

**chaf-ér, chaf-far, chaf-fare, chaf-far, chaf-far, s.** [*cf. Lat. calfo* = to warm; *Lat. calfacio*: *calidus* = warm; *facio* = to make.]

*A. Intransitive:*

1. Originally to boggle or dispute in bargain-making; hence, to bargain simply.

"It was chosen for chafes to chafers in."  
*Alsomere*: *Pragmatic*, *l. 230*.

"Welcome English!" they said—the words they had learned from the trader, to barter and chaffer for peltries."

*Longfellow*: *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, *l. 10*.

2. To talk a great deal and idly, the element of bargain-making having disappeared.

*B. Transitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To bargain, to buy; to sell or expose for sale.

"His chafed Chaffers in which Churches were set, and branch of leaves to press flowers did let."  
*Spenser*: *Moth. Habd.*, *l. 130*.

2. *Fig.*: To bandy, to exchange.

"Apprehending sigh, he never staid to greet,  
To chaf-fare words, good courage to provoke."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, *ii. 1*.

**chaf-ér (1), s.** [*ETYM.* unknown.] The round-lipped whale.

"Whales of the genus (*Lin. Syst.*) *Chaf-er*, *Grampus*."  
*Edmonstone*: *Zool.*, *ii. 300*.

**chaf-ér (2), s.** [*CHAF*, *v*.] One who banters or jokes with another.

**chaf-ficed, chaf-fied, pa. par. & a.** [*CHAF*, *v*.]

"Remember thy boon, my lips," she said,  
That chaf-ficed them and limited."  
*Scott*: *The Bride of Trossachs*, *l. 21*.

**chaf-finch, s.** [*From Eng. chaf, and finch*.]

A European bird, so-called because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. (*Fasci-ling*: *Field of Words*.) This well-known and beautiful bird is locally called spink, leech-dink, pink, twink, skelly, shell-apple, horse-dink, scobby, and pink.

It makes a beautiful nest, with four or five eggs, bluish-white, lined with pink and with spots and streaks of purplish red.

**chaf-fish, s.** [*Eng. chaf, and fish*.]

1. *Lit.*: Without or free from chaff.

2. *Fig.*: Free from any worthless qualities.

"Made me to fan you thus: but the gods made me, Unlike all others, chaffless."  
*Shakspeare*: *Cymbeline*, *l. 1*.

**chaf-weed, chaf-weed, s.** [*Eng. chaf, and weed*.]

*Bot.*: A popular name for several plants: (1) Cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium, *Gnaphalium pinnatifidum*; (2) *Fragaria virginiana*. (*Written & Holland*.)

**chaf-ry, s.** [*Eng. chaf, and ry*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Like or full of chaff.

"If the straw be light and chaff, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise into the middle."  
*Brown*: *Field of Words*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Light as chaff, worthless.

"The most slight and chaffy opinion, if it is great enough from the present age, contracts a reformation."  
*Oliver*.

(2) Inclined to make fun of another, addicted to jokes.

*B. Bot.*: The same as *PALEACNOCHA* (q. v.).

**chaf-lag, pa. par. & a.** [*CHAF*, *v*.]

*A. & B.* *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

*C. As substantive:*

1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing or heating by friction; hence, to bargain simply.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of inflaming the mind or passions.

*plie, pit, sire, sir, marino, gó, pó, or, wóre, wolf, wórk, wóh, sós; müté, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, röl, füll; try, sýrian, m, o, s; ey, a, qu, xw.*



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2. A scroll-saw especially adapted for getting out chair-stuff, such as backs and legs which have curves which cannot be readily bent, or of stuff which cannot be readily bent to shape.

**chair-organ, s.**  
**Music:** A chair-organ placed in a separate case in front of the great organ and at the back of the pillars and spindles of the back.

**chair-rack, s.**  
**Carpent.** A molding round a room, on which the chairs rest so as to keep them from the wall.

**chair-seat, s.** The seat of a chair.  
**Chair-seat boring-machine:** A machine for the systematic and rapid boring of the small vertical holes in a chair-seat frame, to be occupied by the spindles of cane or rattan, or the larger holes for the pillars and spindles of the back.

**Chair-seat machine:** Various machines. *Spec.*, a planing one, for rounding out the bottoms of the chairs, or one for cutting grooves in the chair-seat.

**chair-spring, s.**  
**Upholstery:** A spring underneath the hinged seat of a chair, which gives it a certain resilience, and encourages a tilting or rocking motion.

**chair-web, s.** A scroll-saw.

**chair, 'chayre, v. f. [CHAIR, s.]**  
1. To install.  
*"Chaired or stalled, cathedra."—Hilbert.*

2. To carry about in a chair in triumph; a compliment frequently paid in former times to a candidate at an English election by his supporters and admirers.

**chaired, pa. par. or a. [CHAIR, v.]**  
**chair-lag, pr. par. or a. s. [CHAIR, v.]**  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj. [See the verb.]**

**Ch. as ruled, 't.** The act of carrying in a chair.

**chair-man, s. [Eng. chair, and man.]**  
1. One who takes the chair at a meeting; the president of an assembly.

*"In assemblies generally one person is chosen chair-man of moderate, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order."—Watts.*

2. The president of a company or society.  
*"One who is chosen to lead it was to carry a sedan-chair, or wheel a Bath-chair."*

**The elected chairman or president of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker [SPEAKER].** When the house resolves itself into committee of the whole [COMMITTEE] the Speaker vacates the chair, and is taken by some other member who is called the Chairman of Committee.

**chair-man ship, s. [Eng. chairman; ship.]**  
The position or office of a chairman; the time during which any one is chairman.

**chaise, s. & f. [Fr. chaise; a seat, a chair; a Parisian pronunciation of chaire.] [CHAIR, v.]**

**A. as substantive:**  
1. *Lit.*: A light two-wheeled carriage, to accommodate two persons, drawn by one horse, and provided with a calash top.

2. *Fig.*: Any vehicle.  
*"Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise was the vehicle, for chaise is driven by the person that sits in it."—Addison.*

**B. As adj. [See the compounds.]**

**chaise-car, s.** A light cart, with springs, used for carrying luggage or parcels expeditiously.

**chaise-house, s.** A covered place in which to keep a chaise; a coach-house.

**chaise-lounge, s.** A kind of sofa open at one end. (*Opivie.*)

**châli-gel, 'cheli-sel, 'chey-sil, s. & a. [O. Fr. chaise; f. chaise.]**

**A. As subst.:** A woman's upper garment.

*"Pêche and chaise at bibbed."—Green Saxon, 1819.*

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or of the nature of a woman's upper garment.

*"In a chaise much to say."—Alexander, 1779.*

*"Woe was on an evening cloth."—Passion of the Lord (Owen, 1801), ed. Morris, p. 81, l. 330.*

**châli-ti-flie, v. f. [Lat. confusio = making chaste or pure; confusio = chaste, pure; facio (pass. fo) = to make.]** To confuse.

*"Heitor to find this attempt of Englishmen, I find no thing as expedient as to be considered with the peril that may ensue if these must only."—Bulwer, 1800.*

**châk (l) v. f. [CHECK.]** To check.

**châk (2), v. f. [A word formed in imitation of the sound produced by the action.]**

**bôll, bôf; pôt, shân; cat, eel, choruss, -clan, -tlan = jôw, -tlan, -sion = shân;**

1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim." (*Rudd.*) (*Châk*.)

2. The sharp sound made by iron substance, when entering into its socket, as of the latch of a door when it shuts; to click.

**To chack to:** To shut with a sharp sound.

**châk, s. [CHECK.]** The act of checking, stop.

**'châk-êr, s. [CHECKER.]** A chess-board.

*"An old chack with the men of tablis thaire."—Auchinleck, A. B. 147, l. 15.*

**'châk-êr, s. [SHACKLE-HOLE.]** The wrist.

*"Gold bracelets on their chackis hings. Their fingers full of costly rings."—Scott, C. 11, l. 10.*

**'châli-an-dria, 'chal-an-dr, 'chal-aund-re, s. [Fr. calandrie; Lat. calandria = a lark.]** A singing-bird, a lark.

*"Calandrie and wolvale."—Land of Cockayne, 97.*

**chal-ê-tic, 'chal-ê-tick, a. & s. [Gr. chal-êstikos = relaxing; chalo = to relax.]**

**A. As adj.:** Having the property or quality of removing stiffness of right and of the body.

**B. As subst.:** A medicine having the power or quality described under A.

**chal-ê-s, chal-ê-s, s. [Gr. chalaion = (1) ball; (2) a pimple.]**

1. That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the seminal integuments; it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite to the cotyledons.

2. **Veterinary:** A disorder to which swine are very subject, which causes the flesh to be full of tubercles.

3. **Physiol.:** The treading of an egg, or the knotty kind of string at each end, whereby the yolk and white are connected together.

4. **Med.:** The name as Chalazium (q. v.).

**chal-ê-lâ, a. f. [CHALAZA.]** Or pertaining to chalaz.

**chal-ê-lâ-ê-m, s. [Gr. chalaion = hall (from the size and shape).]**

**Pathol.:** A small tubercle on the eyelid, commonly called a chalazion.

**chal-ê-bôt, 'cha-ê-bôt, s. [From Fr. chabot, dimin. of cab or chabot = head.] [Littre.]**

1. One who is chosen to lead in a literary to the fish called Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb.

**chal-ê-nâ-ti-s, s. [Gr. chalaion = brass; anthos = flower, and Eng. suff. -ite (Minn.).]**

1. A mineral species; crystalline, of different shades, sometimes a little greenish; subtransparent or translucent; hardness, 2½; specific gravity, 7.213.

2. **Chem.**: Sulphuric acid, 32½; oxide of copper, 31½; water, 36½.

**chal-ê-pô-dôn-ê, a. f. [Eng. chalcedony; f. -ite.]** Or pertaining to chalcedony. (*Brandes.*)

**chal-ê-pô-dôn-ê, s. [Lat. calcedonia, from Chalcedon, Gr. chalcedon; kalchedon, a town in Asia Minor.]**

1. **Min.**: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, having the luster nearly of wax, and either transparent or translucent. Color, white, grayish, pale brown to dark brown or black; tessular or columnar; sometimes delicate blue shades, and then having other colors. It is a true quartz with some disseminated opal-quartz. Composition: Silica, 99.7; aqueous acid of iron, 0.02; carbonate of lime, 0.02. (*Dana.*)

2. **Script.**: It is not quite certain that the chalcedony of Gen. 2, 12, is the mineral now designated by that name. The probabilities, however, are in favor of its being so.

**Chalcedony** is a species of quartz, the second, a sapphire, the third, a chalcedony. (*Rer. xxi. 19.*)

3. **Chalcedony** of different colors, arranged in stripes or layers, is called *agate*; if the stripes or layers are horizontal it is called *onyx*; if *chrysopterus* is green chalcedony, *cornelian* a flesh-red, and *sard* a grayish-red variety. (*See the words.*)

**'châd-ên-fx, s. [Eng. chalcedony (onyx) and onyx.]**

**Min.**: The name applied to those agates in which opaque white chalcedony alternates with the translucent variety.

**châli-gi-dm, 'chal-gi-dm (l), s. pl. [Gr. chalikioz = to shine like brass, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -id.]**

**Geol.:** A family of aspidian reptiles, of which Chalcids or Chalcids is the type. They have long snake-like heads. There are, however, four minute feet. All are found in various parts of this country.

**châli-gi-dm, s. [Gr. chalikioz = to shine like brass.]**

**Min.**: A genus of four-legged aspidian reptiles, of the family Scakidae. They are covered with rectangular scales.

**chal-ê-gi-dm, s. [Gr. chalikioz = to shine like brass.]**

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**chal-ê-gi-dm, s. [Gr. chalikioz = to shine like brass.]**

**chal-gi-dm (3), s. [From Gr. chalikioz = to shine or ring like brass.]**

**Entom.**: A family of hymenopterous insects, generally small in size. Antennae nearly always articulated, sometimes pedicellate; body and limbs ornamented with brilliant metallic colors. Some species are wingless. They are parasitical in their larva state.

**chal-gi-bult, s. [Native Mexican name.]**

**Min.**: A mineral, identified by Pimpelly with *juleite* (q. v.), and by Blake with *turquoise* (q. v.). (*Dana.*)

**chal-gi-têg, s. [From Gr. chalikitis = containing copper, copper.]**

**Ornith.**: A genus of birds belonging to the Cuculidae, or parasitic Cuckoo, family. *Opivie.* They are adorned with plumage of a brilliant metallic luster.

**chal-gi-têg, s. [Gr. chalikitis = the name of a mineral.]**

**Min.**: A disintegrating pyrites, iron or copper, impregnated with vitriol. (*Dana.*)

**chal-gi-têg, s. [Gr. chalikioz = brass; Eng. suff. -ite (Minn.).]**

**Min.**: An orthorhombic mineral of a lead-gray color, often furnished with blue or green. Hardness, 2½. Specific gravity, 5.5. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and many other localities.

Composition: Sulphur, 19.21; copper, 71.31; 70.90; iron, 0.60. (*Dana.*)

**chal-gi-têg, s. [From Gr. chalikioz = like brass or copper, and Eng. suff. -ite (Minn.). (q. v.).]**

**Min.**: A variety of stibionomelane (q. v.). It consists of minute flexible scales of submetallic luster.

**chal-gi-grâph, s. [From Gr. chalikioz = copper, and grapho = drawing or delineation.]** An engraving on copper or brass.

**chal-gi-grâph-êr, s. [Gr. chalikioz = copper, and grapho = to write, engrave; grapho = to write, to engrave.]** One who engraves on brass, copper, or other metal.

**chal-gi-grâph-êr, s. [Gr. chalikioz = brass, copper; grapho = to write, engrave.]** Pertaining to or connected with a chalcography.

*"We shall name the names of chalcographic artists, according to the date of their proficiency."—Encyclopædia Britannica.*

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**\*chamber-stead, s.** A place for a chamber.

**\*If I love be as dear to thee then hast a chamberstead."**  
—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, vii, 286.

**chamber-story, s.** The story or flat of a house on which the sleeping apartments are situated.

**cham-bér, v. t. & i.** [CHAMBER, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**1. Lt.:** To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1. To rest, to repose.**

**"You shall be more . . ."**

*Chamber underneath the spreading oak.*  
—*Byron: Golden Age*, l. 1.

**2. To be wonton or dissipated; to act lewdly or immorally.**

**3. To trifle. (Nautical.)**

**B. Transitive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Lt.:** To inclose or shut up, as in a chamber.

**"To make the voracious fire down into the lowest parts and thence to chamber or smoke themselves."**  
—*Turner: The Works of Fenner*, p. 156.

**2. Fig.:** To shut up, to confine.

**"Celtic manhood and chaste hym, whence he chambered his tongue in season."**  
—*Udell: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 16.

**II. Ordinance:** To provide or construct with a chamber for the reception of the powder.

**"It will be expensive to chamber all the field-guns in the service."**  
—*London Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

**\*cham-bér-dek-in, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

**"Chambered-bras are Irish Beggars, which by the statute of Henry VI., c. 8, were by a certain time within the same statute limited to every third Irish."**  
—*Las Termes de la Ley*, l. 1.

**phám-béred, a.** [Eng. chamber; -ed.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Inclosed or shut up, as in a chamber.

**"The blood chambered in his bosom."**

*Shakspeare: Rich. III., l. 1.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Conchol.:** Divided into compartments or sections by walls or partitions.

**"The chambered shells which is given the name of Peccary Nautilus."**  
—*Holmes: Annot. of Broad-foot Fauna*, p. 26.

**2. Ordnance:** Provided or constructed with a chamber for the powder.

**"Three 12-pounder guns on the chambered principle are now in course of trial."**  
—*London Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

**\*cham-bér-bér, s.** [Eng. chamber; -er.]

**1. A male or female attendant in a chamber; a valet or lady's maid.**

**"Abram holds another wife [maid] that he got upon his chamber."**  
—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, p. 102.

**2. A dissipated person; one who indulges in lewd or loose speech or actions.**

**"I have not those soft parts of conversation, That chamberers have."**  
—*Shakspeare: Othello*, III, i.

**A. A man of intrigue.**

**\*chám-bér-lig, a. & s.** [CHAMBER, s.]

**A. As adj.:** Indulging in lewd or loose speech or actions; lewd, dissipated.

**B. As subst.:**

**1. Lewd, wanton, or dissipated behavior.**

**2. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Cham-bér-lein, \*cham-bér-ling, \*cham-bér-lein, \*chám-bér-lin, \*cham-er-lane, \*cham-bér-lein, \*cham-bér-ling, s.** [O. Fr. *chambre-lein*, *chambre-lein*, *chambre-lein*; Ital. *camerino*; Ger. *Kammerling*; Sp. *camarero*; Port. *camarero*; from Low Lat. *camerarius*, *camerarius*, from Lat. *camerarius*, chamber.]

**2. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Generally:**

**(1) A person who has the charge of attending to the private chambers of a house.**

**"His chamberlains byn broghe . . . a pette hom of say."**  
—*Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 100.

**"His princis and his chamberlains."**  
—*Wycliffe: Parv.* vi, 13; chap. II.

**(2) A chamber attendant.**

**2. Spec.:** An officer or person in charge of the private arrangements of a nobleman or monarch.

**"Of this castle was custodian Elin the king's chamberlaine."**  
—*Gower: C. A., l. 184.*

**ból, bér, pólt, jów; cat, cel, chorua, -cian, -tlan = áwan, -tion, -sion = áshán;**

**II. Technically:**

**1. Of a corporation or public office:** A receiver of rents and revenues.

**"Erastus, the chamberlain of the city, saluted you."**  
—*Romans*, vii, 26.

**2. Court:**

**(1) Lord Great Chamberlain of England** is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is in a coronation; to him belongs the provision of everything in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. He has also the supervision and licensing of all theaters and plays.

**(2) Lord chamberlain of the household** has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber.

**\*chám-bér-lain shíp, s.** [Eng. chamberlain; -ship.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

**\*chám-bér-lin, s.** [CHAMBERLAIN, s.]

**\*chám-bér-g, s. pi.** [CHAMBER, s.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Apartments, lodgings.

**2. Lt.:**

**(1) The private rooms of the Judges.**

**(2) The office of a barrister in the Inns of Courts, England.**

**\*chám-bér-tiá, s.** [From Chamberlain, a village in the department of the Côte-d'Or, France.] A superior kind of Burgundy wine.

**"The battle of the Chamberlain to-day, Vincent."**  
—*St. John's, Devises*, c. xxviii.

**\*chám-bér-lét, s.** [CAMLET, s.] To variegate, or mark with streaks.

**\*chám-bér-lét, a.** [CAMLET, CAMLEOT.] Variegated.

**"Some have the veins more varied and chambered; as made."**  
—*Racon: Nat. Hist.*

**\*chám-bránle, s.**

**Arch.:** An ornamental bordering on the sides and top of doors, windows, and fire-places. This ornament is generally taken Chamberlain to Door at St. John's, Devises.

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**II. Technically:**

**1. Zool. (chiefly of the form chammeo):** A genus of Sanitar reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on figs and laurels.

**"They spend their lives in trees, and are found widely distributed in Africa, East India, Madagascar, South of Spain, etc."**  
—*CHAMMEO*.

**2. Astron. (of the form chammeo):** A constellation near the south pole, established by Bayer.

**3. Bot.:** A term used chiefly in the two following designations of plants: *Black chammeo*; *Cardiopota corymbosa*; *White chammeo*; *Carlinium pumilum*.

**4. Chammeo-like, a.** Like a chammeo.

**"These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary, chammeo-like power of changing their color."**  
—*Bonnet: Voyage round the World*, ed. 1870, ch. l. p. 1.

**5. Chammeo mineral, s.**

**Chem.:** K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>. A name given to potassium manganate, from the change of color it undergoes during its conversion into permanganate. Obtained by fusing MnO<sub>2</sub> black oxide of manganese with potash, and a little nitrate of potash. Its solution in water is green, and gradually changes into blue, purple, and red.

**6. Chammeo, s.** It is said as God's hand; it is a valuable disinfecting agent; a small quantity of the red fluid mixed with water and placed in a soup-tureen will keep a sick-room perfectly wholesome.

**\*chám-bér-léon-le, s.** [Eng. chammeo; -le.] To change into deep colors. (Bailey.)

**\*chám-bér-lé, s.** [CAMLET.]

**"Chamlet, best. Camlet."**  
—*Prompt. Parv.*

**\*chám-bér-lé, s.** [CAMLET.]

**"And wad'd upon like water Chamlet."**  
—*Shakspeare: Henry V., Q. IV, sc. 1.*

**\*chám-bér-lé, s.** [CAMLET.]

**1. To cut a furrow or gutter in, as in a column; to groove, to channel, to flute.**

**2. To bevel off, to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.**

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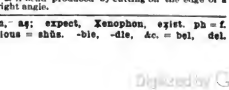
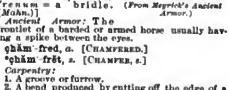
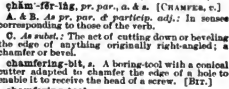
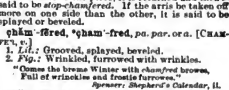
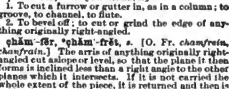
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**2. To bevel off, to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.**



**cham-frét**, v. f. [CHAMFRET, s.] To chamfer or bore off.

**cham-frét**, s. [CHAMFRET, s.] To chamfer or bore off, or window.

**cham-frét-lag**, pr. par. & s. [CHAMFRET, v.] A. As pr. par.; (See the verb.)

B. As substantives:

**Buiding:**

The act of beveling or splaying the edge of a right angle, &c.

**cham-frét**, s. [CHAMFRET, s.]

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**cham-frét**, s. [CHAMFRET, s.]

being perfectly-rolled up and again failed, to distribute the oil throughout the bundle. They are then taken out, unfolded, dried, re-rolled, and again rolled and so on. These processes are repeated till the effect is fully accomplished, being applied during the latter portion, by means of anping the skin in a store-room. Superfluous oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins are then wrung, dried, suppled by stretching, and polished by rolling.

**chamois-leather**, s. [CHAMOIS, s.]

**cham-oig-ti** (as wā), s. [From Chamois, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. -ti (Mān) (q. v.)] A hybrid of the skin of a store-room. Superfluous oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins are then wrung, dried, suppled by stretching, and polished by rolling.

**cham-o-mile**, s. [CAMOULE, s.]

**cham-o-chis**, s. [Gr. chamai=on the ground, and Eng. suff. -chis, orchis (q. v.)]

**Bot.** A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchaceae.

**cham-p, v. f. & l.** (O. Fr. *champer* *champer*, *champer* to graze in fields; Fr. *champ* a field, from Lat. *campus* (Mān), &c.)

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**cham-p, v. f. & l.** (O. Fr. *champer* *champer*, *champer* to graze in fields; Fr. *champ* a field, from Lat. *campus* (Mān), &c.)

and semi-sparking. They are either sweet or dry, according to the extent to which fermentation has been carried. In the manufacture of Champagne, black grapes of the first quality are usually employed. The breakage of the bottles in these sparkling wines is frequently a very serious and costly business. The Champagne sold in America, being manufactured from a cheap white wine sweetened with sugar, and colored sometimes by California grapes taken in a pre-emptive position, so in regard to the manufacture of effervescent wines, the California article is frequently by unscrupulous judges fully equal to the best French product.

**As it will it give, the gay Champagne.**

**cham-pain** (2) (pāin as pān), 'chām-pāin (1), s. & a. [O. Fr. *champagne*, *champagne*,] (CAMPAIGN.)

**A. As substantives:**

**1. Flat, open country.**

**2. A field.**

**3. A field.**

**4. A field.**

**5. A field.**

**6. A field.**

**7. A field.**

**8. A field.**

**9. A field.**

**10. A field.**

**11. A field.**

**12. A field.**

**13. A field.**

**14. A field.**

**15. A field.**

**16. A field.**

**17. A field.**

**18. A field.**

**19. A field.**

**20. A field.**

**21. A field.**

**22. A field.**

**23. A field.**

**24. A field.**

**25. A field.**

**26. A field.**

**27. A field.**

**28. A field.**

**29. A field.**

**30. A field.**

**31. A field.**

**32. A field.**

**33. A field.**

**34. A field.**

**35. A field.**

**faté, fat, fāre, amidat, whit, fall, faller; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōd, wōn, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fōll; try, Sfrīan, s, a; e; ey; a. qu = xw.**

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**Q. As subst.:** The act of biting with frequent or violent action of the teeth.

**chām-pi-ōn** (2), **chām-pi-on**, **chām-py-on**, **chām-py-on**, **chām-py-on**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *champion*, *champion*; Ital. *campione*; Sp. *campeón*; Port. *campeão*; O. It. *campione*; *campio*; Ger. *kämpfe*, from Low Lat. *campio* = gladiator; from *campus* = field, a place of battle.]

**A. As substantiv:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**\*1. A fighter, a warrior, a boxer.**

*"Champion or campeon. Campio, atleto, pugil."*

*Prompt. Pers.*

*"A champion is in the place  
That hath wrought in sorrow."*

*Gamelyn, 200.*

**2. One who engages in a duel or battle on behalf of another.**

*"Tis therefore sober and good men are and  
For England's glory, seeing it was pain  
And shily, while he champions wear their hearts  
So loose to private duty, that no brain  
Can dream their trusty."* *Chaucer: Troil. v, 511.*

*"What checks the fiery soul of James?  
Why sits that champion of the dames  
Inactive on his seat?"*

*Scott: Marston, vi. 20.*

**3. A stout-hearted warrior; a noble knight.**

*"The meeting of these champions proud  
Seemed like the bawling thunder-cloud."*

*Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 8.*

**4. One who is the acknowledged superior in any exercise.**

*"A strong supporter or defender of anything."  
"Old English Law: One who maintained a  
cause by wager of battle. When a tenant in a writ  
of right pleaded the ground, i. e., that he had  
more right to hold than the demandant to recover,  
and offered to prove it by the body of his champion,  
the demandant had the option of refusing or accept-  
ing the proposal. If he did the latter, then the  
tenant's champion being produced threw down his  
glove or glove, which his opponent's champion took  
up. A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was then  
inclosed with lists. Within it the champions, if  
strong enough, fought till the combat was decided,  
or if the champion of the tenant held his own till that  
time, he gained the victory for his employer or  
tenant, while if he was slain, the losing party was  
contented was lost. Sometimes the fight was ter-  
minated prematurely by one of the champions  
offering "recreation," and pronouncing "that his  
stone calls" the horrible word "craven." The man  
who did so was believed to be permanently dis-  
graced, and was never again allowed to appear as a witness in a court of law."*

*"In our common law, champion is taken no less for him  
that trieth the combat in his own cause, than for him that  
fighteth in the case of another."*—*Cowell.*

**B. As adj.:** Another; the place or position of a  
champion; the acknowledged superior in anything.

*"The emperor's wish to check the tyranny of the pro-  
fects and tax-gatherers was strongly marked in the case  
of the champion fighting-cock."—*Shapiro: History of  
Egypt, ch. xi.**

*"Champion of the King, or Queen, or of the  
Realm: An ancient officer who, at the coronation of  
English kings, while the king was at dinner, rode  
armed cap-à-pied into Westminster-Hall, and with a  
proclamation made by a herald, threw down his  
gambriel and challenged any who disputed the king's  
right to the throne to single combat. His foe, was a  
man, with a corn of wheat in his hand. The ceremony  
has been discontinued."*

*"For the difference between champion and cham-  
pioness (see Contrast)."*

**chām-pi-ōn**, v. t. [CHAMPION, v.]

**\*1. To challenge, as, to combat.**

*"The seed of Banquo kings?  
Rather than so, come, Fate, into this  
And champion me to th' utterance!"*

*Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 1.*

**2. To fight for or defend as a champion; to sup-  
port, protect, or defend one's champion; to sup-  
port, protect, or defend one's champion.**

**chām-pi-ōned**, pa, par, or, a. [CHAMPION, v.]

*"Furnished with or defended by a champion."*

*"Championed or unchampioned, those diest by the  
sword's edge."—*Scott: Ivanhoe, ch. vi.**

**chām-pi-ōn-iss**, a. [Eng. champion; -ess: A  
female champion.

*"Not she, the championess of old,  
In Spenser's magic tale enrolled."*

**chām-pi-ōn-i-s**, a. [Named after Lieut.-Col.  
Champion, killed at the battle of Inkermann.]

*"Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the cyan-  
droid division of Gressneraceae, characterized  
as having the seeds without albumen, and the fruit*

*woolly free. The only species is from Ceylon.  
(Ally hairy, and cut into five equal linear-subulate  
lobes; corolla white, glabrous, and rotate, with a  
very short tube and four-parted limb. Stamens  
four; anthers; ovary one-celled; style bifurcate.  
chām-pi-ōn-iss, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAM-  
PION, v.]*

**A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.:** In senses cor-  
responding to those of the verb.

**C. As subst.:** The act of defending or fighting for  
as a champion.

**\*chām-pi-ōn-iss**, v. t. [Eng. champion; -ice:]  
To contend for mastery, to champion.

*"With reddish lance, and with a blunted blade,  
To champion under a tatted shield."*

*Silverator: Du Rarior.*

**chām-pi-ōn-ship**, a. [Eng. champion; -ship.]

*"The act of championing; the state of being a  
champion for another."*

**2. The position or state of being the acknowledged  
superior in any exercise or pursuit; superiority.**

**\*chām-pi-ōn-s**, a. [CHAMPION.]

*"Thanne seyde Gamelyn to the champion,"*

*Chaucer: The Tales of Gamelyn, 220.*

**\*chām-pōe**, v. t. [SHAMPOO.]

*"Horses are much refreshed by shampooing."—*Satchley*  
to *Champion*, iii. 260.*

**chām-pi-ōn-ill**, a. [From Chaffarill (O), in  
Chili, where it is found, and suff. -ill (Min).  
(q. v.).]

*"A silver-white shining arsenio-antimonial ore  
from Chaffarill, disseminated through calcite.  
It is a variety of Dyscrasite (q. v.). Composition:  
Antimony, 60. arsenic, 32.5-22; silver, 5.5-  
3.3; iron, 3.0. (Dana)."*

**chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**,  
**chance**, **chance**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *chance*,  
from *cheoir* = to fall, *cadere*; from Low Lat. *cadentia* = a chance, from *cadere* = to fall.]

**A. As substantiv:**

**1. An accident, a casual occurrence or event.**

*"... it was a chance that happened to us."—*Idem.**

*"To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to  
second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth."—*Idem.**

**2. Fortune; the cause or origin of fortuitous  
events.**

*"May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield  
To little chance, and Chance shall give the word."*

*Milton: P. L., li.*

**3. The act of fortune, the course of events.**

*"... the art of catching the toss of any society  
into a whirl, might throw him."—*Beaumont: The  
English, ch. xli.**

**4. The quality of being without any defined or  
recognized cause; fortuity.**

*"Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in it-  
self; a conception of our minds, and only a convenient  
way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such  
effects are as commonly attributed to chance, were verily  
produced by their true and proper causes, but without  
their design to produce them."—*Boyle.**

**5. The event, success, or result of things.**

*"Turns we our steeds; that both in equal tilt  
May meete againe, and each take happy chance."*

*Spenser: F. v. li. vii. 18.*

**6. An unlucky event; misfortune, ill-luck.**

*"You were so'd  
To say extremely was the rite of spiritus,  
That common chance common could bear."*

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 1.*

**7. The possibility or probability of any occur-  
rence.**

*"Thus he taught the game of hazard,  
Thus displayed it and explained it,  
Scanning through its four thousand  
Labyrinths: The Song of Solomon, xvi.*

**8. An opportunity offered.**

*"The last chance. The last remaining hope.  
The main chance. The principal or most important  
opportunity offered to one."*

*"The opportunity of an inheritance, the character  
of the three words chance, fortune, and fate, Crabb  
thus distinguishes between them: "In this ori-  
ginal sense chance is the generic, fortune and fate  
are specific terms; chance applies to all things  
personal or otherwise; fortune and fate are mostly  
used to denote persons; chance neither  
personal orders or designs; neither knower of its  
intention is attributed to it; its events are uncertain  
and variable; fortune forms plans and designs, but  
without choice; fate is attributed to it, an intruder  
without discernment; it is said to be blind: fate*

*forms plans and chains of chance; intention, know-  
ledge, and power are attributed to it; its views are  
fixed, its results decisive. A person goes as chance  
directs him; fortune has no express object to deter-  
mine his choice one way or other; his fortune favors  
him, if without any expectation he gets the thing  
he wishes; but fate is so sure to arrive at the desired  
point contrary to what he intended. Men's success  
in their undertakings depends often on chance  
than on the power of the mind; to ascribe to ourselves  
what we owe to your good fortune; it is the  
fate of some men to fall in every thing they under-  
take."*

**(2) Chance and probability are thus discrimi-  
nated: "These terms are both employed in forming  
an estimate of the probability of an event, but  
either for or against; the probability is always for  
a thing; a chance is but a degree of probability."**

**(3) The following are stated to be the differences  
between chance and hazard: "Both these terms  
are employed to mark the course of future events,  
which is not discernible by the human eye. With  
the Deity there is neither chance nor hazard; His  
plans are the result of omniscience, but the designs  
and actions of men are all dependent on chance or  
hazard. Chance may be favorable or unfavorable,  
more commonly the former; hazard is always un-  
favorable; it is proper to a species of chance. There  
is a chance either of gaining or losing; there is a  
hazard of losing."**

**(4) The following are the differences between  
accident and chance: "Accident and chance may  
be used indifferently in the colloquial expres-  
sion, but chance by chance or by accident; but the  
word accident is used only in respect to particular  
events, as it was pure accident; but chance is em-  
ployed to denote a hidden, sometimes cause of things  
as opposed to a positive intelligent cause." (Crabb:  
Eng. Synon.)**

**(5) Happening accidentally; casual, acci-  
dental, fortuitous.**

*"Now should that pair, malicious tongues would say,  
They met like chance companions on the way."*

*Dryden.*

**\*C. As adv.:** Perchance, accidentally, fortu-  
nately, unexpectedly.

*"If cheer by lot, contemplation led,  
Some kindred spirit shall acquire thy fate."*

**\*Compounds of obvious meaning: Chance-coin,  
chance-gift, chance-ill, chance-met, chance-poised,  
chance-said, chance-taken, chance-true.**

**chance-medley**, **chance-medley**, a. & s.

**A. As substantiv:**

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Chance, luck, a haphazard result.

*"Wherefore they are no twin, but one flesh; this is  
true in the moral as well as in the material; but not  
the chance-medley of every particular match."—*Milton: To  
Isabella.**

**2. Law:** The casual slaughter of a man, not al-  
together without the fault of the slayer, when ignor-  
ance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if  
a man lay under a highway-side, by which many  
usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving  
warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one  
passing by is slain; in this case he offends, because  
he gave no warning, that the party might have  
taken heed to himself.

*"But the self-defense, which are now speaking of, is  
that whereby a man may protect himself from an assault,  
or the like, in the course of a sudden brawl or quarrel,  
by killing him who assaults him. And this is what the law  
expresses by the word chance-medley, or (as some rather  
expressly say) a killing in the heat of blood; which in  
its etymology signifies a casual affair, the latter an affair  
in the heat of blood or passion; both of them of pretty  
importance."—*Blackstone: Commentaries, b. iv, c. 14.**

**B. As adj.:** Depending on chance or fortune.

*"And, as the word chance-medley is used in the law  
books, though much depends on what they choose shall be,  
it is also chance-medley, and unknown to me."*

*Compton: Tractatus.*

**chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**, **chance**,  
**chance**, **chance**, a. & s. [CHANCE, a.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**1. Of things:** To happen, to fall out, to befall,  
to occur accidentally.

*"... natural selection can do nothing until favor-  
able variations are produced."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*  
(ed. 1880), ch. v, p. 177.*

**\*It is frequently used impersonally.**

*"It chanced that the glad tidings arrived at Whitehall  
on the day to which the marriage feast stood protracted."*

*Mansfield: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

**2. Of persons:**

*"To happen, to do anything accidentally, casu-  
ally, or without premeditation (followed by a verb).  
"As Diana hunted on a day,  
She chanced to meet a Cupid lay."*

*Spenser: Epigrams, li.*

*"... chance to mention the famous verse which  
the Emperor Adrian wrote in his marble hall:  
Papa: Letter to St. Peter (1712)."*







dislikes alternately the same thing; an *inconstant* person likes nothing long; a *fickle* person likes many things successively; or at the same time a *versatile* person has a talent for whatever he likes. . . . *Changeable, variable, inconstant, and fickle*, as applied to persons, are taken in the bad sense; but *versatility* is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously. (*Crabbe: Eng. Synon.*)

**Changeable change.** *Changeable* is a means of adjusting wheels to different gauges of tracks by making the wheels adjustable on the axis. (*Knight*.)

**change + a ble + ness, changeo + a ble + ness, a.** [*Eng. changeable; -ness.*]

1. Liability to change.  
His stiff head was like a leopard's head of many colors, full of trickiness and changeableness. (*Butt: Image*, pt. II.)

2. Inconstancy, fickleness.  
**change + a ble, adj.** [*Eng. changeable; -y.*] In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

**changed, pa. par. or s.** [*CHANGE, v.*]

**change-ful, \*change-füll, a.** [*Eng. change; -ful(-i).*]

1. Full of, or liable to, change.  
"So shall we strive, in *change-ful* day,  
Field, feast, and combat, to renew."  
Scott: *Norman*, introd. to canto v.

2. Fickle, changeable.  
"He is very *change-ful* and abrupt."—C. Brown: *June Eve*, ch. xiii.

**change-fül-lig, adv.** [*Eng. change-fül; -ly.*] In a change-fül manner; uncertainly, inconstantly.

**change-fül-ness, s.** [*Eng. change-fül; -ness.*]

The quality of being change-fül; inconstancy; inconstancy, fickleness.

**chan-gel, s.** [*Etym. unknown.*]

*Bot.*: The herb Bugloss (q. v.). (*Wright*.)

**chan-ge-lies, \*chan-ge-lis, a.** [*Eng. change, and less.*] Free from change, unchanging.

"Then shall my hand be as *chan-ge-lis* as my mind,  
From your glad eyes a kindly welcome bind."  
*Switzerland: A Letter from Bas.*

**chan-ge-lig, \*chan-ge-lig, s. & a.** [*Eng. change, and dimin. suff. -lig.*]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Literal*:  
1. Gen.: Anything substituted for another.  
"I folded the writ in the form of the other,  
Rocher'd it gave the impression, bid it waltz,  
The changing never knew."  
*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Spec.*: A child substituted, or left in exchange, for another.  
"In her bosom altho' breed there for this left;  
"Bush man do changings call, so chang'd by fairies"  
"theft."  
*Spenser: Faery Queen*.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Changed, substituted.  
"I do but beg a little *chan-ge-lig* boy."  
*Shakespeare: Mid. Night*, iii. 2.

2. Fickle, wavering, changeable, and inconstant of purpose.  
"Nay, some of us studiously *chan-ge-lig* . . . they  
sneer on opinion, and distrust all that is not secure  
worth the keeping."  
*Bosch: Works*, vol. I, p. 3.

**tchäng-ör, \*tchäng-ör, s.** [*Eng. change(-i); -er.*]

1. *General*:  
"Changer of all things, yet immutable,  
Before and after, all the first and last."  
*Oliver: Fichte's: Christ's Triumph*, II. 40.

2. One who is given to change; a fickle, inconstant person.  
"Meditate not with them that are given to change [in the margin, *change*]."  
*Proverbs* xiv. 21.

3. *Spec.*: One whose business is to change or discount money; a money-changer.  
"He travels up and down the boards of *chan-ge-ria*."  
*Wolfe: St. Matthew*, xxi. 12.

**chan-g-lig, pr. par. & a.** [*CHANGE, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or process of substituting or giving one thing in exchange for another.  
"Now this was the *chan-ge* of the former time in Israel  
concerning redeeming and concerning *chan-ge*, for to  
confirm all things . . ."  
*—Ruth* II, 7.

2. *State, fat, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hér, théro; pine, pit, sire, éir, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, éón; móte, cúb, cure, unite, cúb, rále, füll; trí, trí, Sfrían, é, é, é; éy = á; qu = kw.*

2. The act of passing from one state to another; alteration, change.

**changing notes, s. pl.**

*Music*: Passing notes or discords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

**\*changing-piece, s.** One who is fickle or changeable.

"Go give that *changing-piece*."  
*Shakespeare: Tit. Andronic*, I. 2.

**\*chan-k, s.** [*CHANCE, (Norse).*]

"An angel-like water of a marvelous virtue against blood-spots, hemorrhoids, chank, and burning with itch."  
*Lepton: Thousand Noble Things*.

**chánks, s. pl.** [*Ceylonese (T), from Sansc. chank, [CONCH].*] The same as CHANK-SHELLS (q. v.).

**chan-k-shells, s. pl.** A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell *Totata grandis* found up by divers in the Gulf of Mannar, on the N. W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, *pai* and *patty*, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are imported into India, where they are sawn into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is (as in most spiral shells) rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by their great use by divers in the Gulf of Mannar, so great that 60,000rix-dollars (\$2,400) per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. The fishery is open to every one to all.

"The natives, in addition to fishing for *chan-k* shells in the sea, dig them up in large quantities from the soil on the adjacent shores."  
*Travels: Ceylon*, pt. I, ch. I.

**chán-s, s.** [*It. coana; Lat. channe, chane, from Gr. channel, chana-s. Sea-shell, so called from its wide mouth up by divers in the Gulf of Mannar, on the N. W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, pai and patty, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are imported into India, where they are sawn into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is (as in most spiral shells) rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by their great use by divers in the Gulf of Mannar, so great that 60,000rix-dollars (\$2,400) per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. The fishery is open to every one to all.*]

**chán-sel, \*chan-sel, \*chan-sis, s. & a.** [*O. Fr. chénel, channel, from Lat. canalis = hollow. Channel and canal are doublets.*] [*CANAL.*]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ordinary Language*:  
1. *Literal*:  
(1) The hollow bed of a stream of water, especially the deepest part, where the main current flows.  
"Canal or channeil. Canals."—*Prompt*, 1656.

"The sandbanks and the shallows of the Zeyder Zee  
are so full of canals in the world . . ."  
*London Times*, Nov. 11, 1874.

(2) A narrow arm of the sea or strait running between two portions of land.  
"As if a channel should be called a sea."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VI*, pt. III, II. 2.

(3) A gutter; a channel. [*KENNEL.*]

"Gif their be any person that has any blight land, also  
as cellars, under the peid, and the passage of thame  
thereabout than four fute, stoppeth the *chan-ge* and  
cally."  
*Bulfinch: Travels*, pp. 387-8.

2. *Figuratively*:  
(1) A hollow or cavity formed lengthwise.  
"Complaint and hot desires, the lover's fall,  
And swelling tears, that were a channel where they  
fell."  
*Dryden: Fables*.

(2) The means or medium by which anything is conveyed or transmitted; an instrument or means of communication.

"You seem to think the *chan-ge* of a pamphlet more  
respectable than being edited in the dignity of your count,  
and that of a newspaper."  
*—Letters of Junius*.

(3) The course, line, or direction taken by a thing.  
(4) The arteries or veins, as the channels through which the blood passes.

**B. Technically:**

1. *Archit.*: A gutter or furrow in a pillar; but the channel in an Ionic capital is that part which lies

under the abacus, and open upon the face of the pillar.

2. *Channel*: A channel cut under a rock, or a soft coping stone, etc., to prevent the rain which drips from the roof, from running down the walls of the building.

3. *Channel of the route*: The spiral channel or sinking on its face.

4. *The neck or channel-bone*:  
"Clear him to the *chan-ge*."  
*Marlowe: Tamburl*, I. 2.

5. *Abacus*: 2. Channels & Echinus.

6. *Channeling-machine*:  
1. *Foot-making*: A machine for cutting the channels in boot-soles, to allow the thread to bury itself in the leather and be protected from immediate wear. It consists of a knife, which makes an oblique cut in the sole to a ganged depth and regulated as to distance from the sole-edge by a guide.

2. *Foot-making*: The hollow between the two either jaw-bones of the horse where the tongue is lodged. (*Shakespeare*.)

(1) A flat ledge of wood or iron projecting outward from the ship's side, for spreading the shrouds or standing rigging at each side of the masts, and protecting the chain-plates. The channels are at the level of the deck-beams. (*CHAIN-WALES.*)

(2) The rope-block in a tackle-block.

3. *Boot-making*: The cut in the sole of a boot to hold the thread and allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the sole. (*Knight*.)

4. *Masonry*: A long groove cut in a stone on a line where there is to be a pipe.

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ions = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.



14. A gentleman who escorted and protected a young lady in public.

5. A married lady who takes charge in public of one's children.

Partly chaperones with strings of smartly dressed girls. — *Miss Aston: The Watsons*, p. 236.

6. A female guide; a snow-woman.

"This snow was soon collected, and quietly inserted in the pocket of our chaperon, who was conducted as up the passage into a small back room. . . . — *Bulwer: The Moonstone*, p. 100.

II. Tech.: The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet; applied to scotch mouths, and all others except common mouths. (Crossed)

cháp-ér-ón, cháp-ér-ón, v. t. [CHAPERON, s.] To escort or protect a young lady.

"A widow lady. . . wishes for a situation. . . . — *Chapman: Young Ladies*, London Times, Nov. 18, 1878.

cháp-ér-ón-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. chaperon, and suff. -age.] The act of acting as chaperon, or protector of a young lady in public.

"Beautiful, and possessing every accomplishment which renders beauty valuable, she was married chaperone of the countess, that had played their popular parts without a single blunder. — *Barrett: The Young Duke*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

cháp-ér-óned, pa. par. or a. [CHAPERON, s.]

cháp-ér-ón-ing, pr. par. a. & a. [CHAPERON, s.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participle, adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of escorting and protecting a lady in public, or of acting as a chaperon.

"Had I the unaccounted chaperoning of an intelligent eight-year-old. — *London Morning Star*, Oct. 1, 1866.

cháp-ér-ón-mét, s. [CHAPERONNET.]

Her.: A kind of small hat.

cháp-ér-ón-fál, s. [Eng. chap (2), s., and fál-ín.]

1. Lit.: Having the mouth or mouth-piece fallen or let down.

"A chap-fál never loosely hanging by the corners alone. — *Drotsky: Journal*, s.

2. Fig.: Having the mouth sunk; down-cast, crestfallen.

" . . . quite chap-fál. — *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1, sc. 3.

"chap-fál, s. [CHAPFARE.]

cháp-fál, s. [Probably corrupted Arabic. Cf. Arab. kharab, to demolish, supposed to surround the world and bind the horizon on all sides. Cf. also kharab, to palm of the hand, and kharab-kharab, to demolish.]

1. Astron.: A star, called also Beta Cassiopeia.

cháp-fál, s. [Fr. chap-fál.] [CHOPIN, s.] A chopin, a quart.

"Gin he likes drink, 'tend after some the case, And drunken chapter blather at his face. — *Shirley: Poems*, p. 42.

2. To take a chap-fál: A circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor.

cháp-fál-lín, s. [CHOPINITE.]

"Take my chap-fál-lín off. — *Hawthorne: Ransomed*, p. 1.

cháp-fál-tér, pa. par. [O. Fr. échapper.] Escaped.

cháp-fál-tér, s. [CHAP-FÁL-TÉR.]

cháp-fál-tér, s. [CHAP-FÁL-TÉR.]

1. A chapter or section of a book.

"The head letters of the chapters of this first book. — *Trévoux*, iii. 77.

2. A chapter of the clergy.

"At the seat of the first. — *P. Flourens's Oeuvre*, 648.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The capital or upper part of a pillar.

"The height of the one pillar was eighteen cubits, and the chapter upon it was brass; and the height of the other three cubits, and the wreathen work, and pomegranates upon the chapter round about, all of brass. . . . — *1 Kings* xv. 17.

2. Eng. Law: A summary in writing of such matters as are required of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions called more commonly articles, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the justice (Jacobs).

cháp-fál-lín, s. (O. Fr. chap-fál; Sp. & Port. chap-fál; Ital. capitulum; from Low Lat. capitulum; Lat. capitulum, a dimin. of caput= a head.) [CAPITULUM, CAPITAL.]

1. A chapter of clergy.

"Consistorio and capitulum. — *P. Flourens*, 2, 606.

2. A chapter of a book, a section.

"We habbith yepike into the chapfals of oies. — *Ascham*, p. 221.

cháp-fál-trál, s. [Eng. chapter=chapter; suff. -trál.] Of, or pertaining to, a chapter; capitular.

"The chapfals (revenues) are in the course of reduction to about £36,000. — *Brougham: First Course*, ch. xviii.

cháp-fál-lín, s. [Chap-fál-lín, s. and chap-fál-lín, s.]

cháp-fál-lín, s. [Chap-fál-lín, s. and chap-fál-lín, s.]

1. A clergyman who performs divine service [originally in a chapel].

"Chapfals to the chapel house the gate. — *Spenser: Faerie Queene*, 100.

2. A clergyman officially attached to the senate and the house of representatives.

3. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a family, or a university, college, or school, performing divine service privately; a confessor.

4. The spiritual advisor of a regiment of soldiers, or any similar organized body of individuals.

5. Chapfals of the Pope: The Pope's auditors or judges at the Vatican.

cháp-fál-lín-ý, s. [Eng. chaplain; -ý.] The position or office of a chaplain.

"The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. — *Chaplaincy*, letters.

cháp-fál-lín-ý, s. [Eng. chaplain; -ý.] The same as CHAPLAINSHIP (q. v.). (Fen. Cycl.)

cháp-fál-lín-ship, s. [Eng. chaplain; -ship.]

1. The office or position of a chaplain; chaplaincy. (Milton.)

2. The revenues of a chapel.

cháp-fál-lín, s. [Eng. chap, s., and lín.] Property, lawless; hence, without flesh; fleshless.

"Now chapfals, and kneel about the mazzard with a sword. — *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1, sc. 3.

cháp-fál-lín, s. & v. t. [Fr. chapellet.]

A. As substantives:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A wreath or garland worn round the head.

"Then playfully the chapellet with the wreath in her dark locks, and smiled. — *Scott: The Lady of the Lake*, li. 5.

"Now, too, a chapellet might be wreathed. — *Scott: The Lady of the Lake*, li. 5.

(2) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in kneeling in prayer; their prayers; a rosary.

(3) A number of things strung together.

" . . . certain maid made take the beads of eggs from the females and wove them round their own wights. — *Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. 1, ch. vi, vol. 1, p. 236.

(4) A tuft of feathers on a peacock's tail.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A molding carved into beads, olives, and the like. It is the same as the baguette with ornaments added. [BAQUETTE.]

2. Her.: A garland or head-band of leaves borne in the arms, in token of great military prowess and success.

B. As verb transitive: To deck with a chapellet, or with a garland of flowers. (R. Browning.)

cháp-fál-lín, s. (O. Fr. chap-fál, and dim. suff. -lín.)

A little chapel or shrine. (Hammund.)

cháp-fál-lín-ed, a. & pa. par. [Eng. chapellet (1), s., v. t.; -ed.]

Garlanded, filleted.

"His forehead chapellet gown with wreathy hop. — *Browning: Flight of the Dutchman*.

cháp-fál-lín-ý, s. [CHAPLAINRY.]

"Probationary and chaplainries. — *Heglin: Hist. Preb.*, p. 207.

cháp-fál-lín, s. [Rym. unknown. Jamieson suggests O. Fr. chapellet=to gaze.] See extract.

"For presenting petitions that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for inducing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of Chappin, whereby members are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of the majority, were it never so wrong. — *1st. Pet. Burgh of Dunf.*, p. 174.

cháp-fál, s. [A. S. ceapman; O. Icel. kaupmann; R. S. kōpmān; Dan. kjøbmand; A. S. ceapman to buy.]

1. One who buys and sells; a merchant; a dealer.

2. A peddler, a hawk. (Scott.)

Chapman's drouth: A proverbial expression for hunger. (Scott.)

cháp-úr-mét, s. [Fr. chaperon; -et.]

Her.: A chaperonnet or little hood, borne in a coat of arms to signify that the chief is divided by a bow-shaped line.

"My lady thus told, my fingers as chapfals. — *Tennyson: Maud*, p. 96.

" . . . the rebbement hooded, and clasped their chaperons. — *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, 1, 2.

cháp-pile, s. [Dimin. of chap (3) (q. v.).]

1. A little fellow. (Galt.)

2. A modern term of familiarity in use among those peculiarly indigenous products of our soil, "the diuine." [CHAFIN.]

"Growl when your chapin bottle's empty. — *Hector Macneil: Poems*, p. 30.

cháp-pilg, pr. par. a. & a. [CHAP-PILG, s.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participle, adj.: In sense corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of cleaving or striking.

chapping-stick, chapin-stick, s. Any instrument for striking with.

"My man, said he, 'tho' ye're no else of your chapin-sticks! — *Petrie: Man*, li. 88.

cháp-pý, s. [Eng. chap, s.; -pý.] Full of chaps or chinks.

"When chapin knuckles have often yearned to amputate. — *Lamb: Elia, Newspaper*.

cháp-pýt-tyl, chap-pý-tyl, s. [CHAFFTYLE.]

chaps, s. [CHAP (2), s.] A jaw; the mouth.

1. Of a beast.

"So on the downs we see A haster's head from greedily greyhound on And past all hope his chaps to frustrate. — *Spenser*.

2. Of a man (used contemptuously).

"Open your mouth; you cannot talk who's your friend; open your chaps again. — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1, 2.

cháp, pa. par. or a. [CHAP (1), v.] Full of cracks or scored.

"They squeezed the juice, and cooling element made cháp on their sunburnt cheeks. — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1, 2.

cháp-tér, chap-tér, chap-tér, s. [O. Fr. capitulum, capitula; Ital. capitolo; Sp. & Port. capítulo, from Lat. capitulum, dimin. of caput= a head.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Lit.: A division or section of a book.

"XV chapters useful to the knowledge of the youth of Brittany. — *Trévoux*, i. 28.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A portion, a division.

"Giz. Where live your town? — *W. O. O'Connell's Poems*.

(2) A lot, a share.

"Necessity is a hard chapter. — *Bailey: Examen*, p. 208.

(3) A point, a subject.

"There are some chapters on which we shall not agree. — *Walspole: Letters*, iii. 150.

II. Technically:

1. Eccles.: A congregation, synod, or council of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, provided order by the dean.

"Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a chapter. — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A meeting or council of an organized body or society.

3. A branch of an organized society.

"On a mission from a chapter of his order. — *Robertson: America*, li. 301.

4. A place where delinquents were punished. (Aldrich.)

"And he would fledge a fabled mandement, And some man to the chapsire bath two, And sell the man, and let the search go. — *Chaucer: The Reeve's Tale*, v. 694.

5. A decretal epistle. (Aldrich.)

6. Arch.: A kind of column.

"The chapters same to be a mixture between that [Ionic] and the Doric order. — *Potter: Antig. of Greece*, bk. 1, ch. viii.



Chapterhouse.

bell, bēf; pōst, jōw; cat, cēll, chorua, -cian, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shān; -chion, -gion = gūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, -le = bēl, dēl, sūn, s; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, -le = bēl, dēl, sūn, s; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.









# 1. A military post or command.

"I'll procure this far more a charge of foot."—*Shakespeare Henry IV., Pt. II., i.*

(5) A body of troops under one's command.

6. Missing: A quantity of powder or other explosive substance used in blasting.

7. *McClaff. Glas Moss-factory, &c.* The body of ore, metal, fuel, or other matter introduced into a furnace at one time, for one heat, or one run, as the case may be.

8. To give in charge:

1. To commit to the charge or care of another.

2. To have anything committed to one's charge or care.

3. To hand over to the custody of a policeman for arrest.

To take in charge:

1. To take under one's care or responsibility.

2. To arrest, take into custody.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

charge-house, s.

1. A school-house.

2. Military stores: A building or room in which the proper charges are made up into cartridges, &c.

charge-sheet, s.

Police: A paper kept at a police station on which are duly entered the names of the persons brought to that station in custody, the offense imputed, and the name of the accuser.

charge, *po. par.* [Fr., charged, the *pa. par.* of *charger* to charge.]

chargé d'affaires, s. [Fr., charged with the management of affairs.]

Diplomatic: A minister or representative of a country at a less important foreign court, inferior to an ambassador, to whom is intrusted all matters of diplomacy. Also the officer to whom the care of an embassy is intrusted during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister-plenipotentiary.

charge-a-bie, a. [Eng. charge, and *able*.]

1. Of persons or things:

(1) Involving expense; expensive, costly.

(2) Liable or responsible for a payment.

2. Of persons:

(1) Liable to be charged or accused; open to a charge (with *with* before the thing charged).

(2) Your papers must be chargeable with something worse than indecency; they would be immoral.—*Spectator*.

3. Liable to be called upon for an account of a transaction.

"But the former governors that had been before me were chargeable unto the people, &c."—*Nehem., v. 13.*

3. Of things:

(1) Capable of being brought as a charge; imputable (with *on* or *upon* before the person or thing responsible).

(2) To be charged as a debt; to be set to one's account. (Followed by *to*.)

charge-a-bie nêss, s. [Eng. chargeable; *ness*.]

The quality of being chargeable; expense.

"... the mischief that grew from the delays, the chargeableness, and the irregularity in the proceedings of law &c."—*Memoria, no. 161.*

charge-a-bie adf, adv. [Eng. chargeable(-); *y*.]

In a chargeable manner; at great expense, expensively.

"By reason whereof we be most notably charged with masses, sufferings and other sins dwells, for his benefit to us most chargeably exhibit."—*Strapara Records, No. 30. Abbot of York to Wolsey.*

charge-a-ant, charge-a-ant, o. [Fr., *par. par.* of *charger*.] Involving trouble or expense; difficult, dangerous.

"That chargeant chase."—*Sir Gawain, 1304.*

charged, *po. par.* & a. [CHARGE, v.]

charge-fhl, a. [Eng. charge; *fhl*(-).] Involving expense; expensive, costly.

"Here's the note

How much your chain weight to the utmost carat,

The fineness of the gold, the chargeful fashion."—*Shakespeare Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*

charge-lêss, a. [Eng. charge; *less*.]

1. Not involving trouble or expense; inexpensive, cheap.

"Here costs and chargeless a thing it is to keep silk worms."—*Marginal note to the Still-worms (1509).*

2. Uncharged, unloaded.

charge-ôus, cha ri-ous, o. [Eng. charge, and *ous*.]

1. Heavy, hard to bear.

"He is the ston and charious."—*Wyllffe Prose, xviii.*

2. Causing expense; expensive.

"I was chargeous to no man."—*Wyllffe 2 Cor. xi. 8.*

charf-ër, 'charge-our, 'cha-ri-our, s. [Eng. *charge*; *er* or *our*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who charges.

II. Technically:

1. Mil.: A war-horse; a horse ridden in action or on parade.

"... there were few chargers in the camp which had been taken from the plough."—*Manning Hist. Reg., ch. v.*

2. Comm.: A large dish, capable of bearing a great weight.

"Grett swanow fulla swythe in silveryn chargers."—*Morte Arture, li. 7.*

3. Mining: A spiral instrument for charging horizontal blast-holes.

4. Sport: A device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a quantity of shot. By forcing down the plunger the communication with the pouch is closed, and the charge is allowed to pass to the tube, which is convertible, to vary the capacity of the charge-chamber. (Knight.)

charge-ship, s. [Eng. charge; *ship*.] The quality or state of being in charge; responsibility.

charge-lâg, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CHARGE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The performing of any of the actions denoted under the verb.

charge-ing, s.

Football: The act of rushing forward to seize the ball or tackle a player.

charging-order, s. An order from a judge binding the tacks or funds of a judgment debtor with the judgment debt. (Wharton.)

charf-in-thêss, s. [From *Gr. charis*, beautiful, and *in* as a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceae from the West Indies. Erect shrubs, with opposite, stalked, five-lobed leaves, generally entire. Flowers purple; fruit a globose berry depressed in the center, with four cells and numerous seeds at the circumference.

char-i-êss, s. [Gr. *charis*, pleasant or pleasing.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species from the Cape of Good Hope. Erect herbaceous plant, an annual, with stem erect, simple and hairy; leaves stalkless; flowers yellow in the center and violet at the circumference.

char-i-lyf, 'char-i-lyf, adv. [Eng. *charity*; *ly*.]

In a charity manner; cautiously, warily.

char-i-f-nêss, s. [Eng. *charity*; *ness*.] The quality of being *char*; caution, wariness, nicety.

"Nay, I will consent to any villany against him, that may not only the chariters of our honesty."—*Shakespeare Merry Wives, ii. 1.*

char-ing-lâg, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CHAR, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act or occupation of doing odd jobs.

char-i-ôt, 'char-y-ot, 'char-y-ot, 'char-ôt, 'char-ett, 'char-ret, s. & a. [Y. Fr. *chariot*, from *char* to carry.]

1. A. As *substantive*:

(1) A war-car in which a number of men rode to battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive or pugnacious.

(2) A car of state.

(3) A stately

lorden rydan about this charge.

*Mercurius, v. 21.*

2. A. As *adjective*:

(1) A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back seats.

(2) As *adjective*: (See the compounds.)

Obvious compounds: *Chariot-road, chariot-wheel, chariot-man, &c.* A charioteer.

"He said to his chariot-man, Turn thine hand

to."—*2 Chron. xviii. 33.*

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(1) A war-car in which a number of men rode to battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive or pugnacious.

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to."—*2 Chron. xviii. 33.*

char-i-ôt, v. t. & i. [CHARIOT, s.]

1. Trans.: To convey in a chariot.

"An angel all in flames accompanied, As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes.*

2. Intrans.: To ride, to drive, to pass along (lit. & fig.).

"With what a chierly lead the golden sun (chariot) throbbed the rounding sky."—*Fellman, pt. 1, par. 68.*

char-i-ôt-êd, 'char-i-ôt-êd, *pa. par.* or a. [CHARIOT, v.] Seated or driven in a chariot.

"Roadless standing loftily charioted."—*Tennyson: Boscawen, lii. 70.*

char-i-ôt-têss, s. [Eng. *chariot*; *dim. suff. -ess*.]

A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, having two seats covered by a canopy top.

char-i-ôt-êr, 'char-i-ôt-êr, s. [Eng. *chariot*; *er*, *er*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Ld.: A driver of a chariot.

"On a heap

Chariot and charioter lay overgrown."—*Wilton: P. VI.*

2. Fig.: The sun.

"Long ere the charioter of day had run His morning course."—*Campbell: Progress of Error.*

II. Astron.: The constellation Aurigæ.

char-i-ôt-êr, v. i. [CHARIOTEER, s.] To drive a chariot, to act as a charioteer.

"To charioter with wings on high."—*Donner: Ode to Astræum, (Cælia).*

char-i-ôt-êr-lâg, a. & s. [CHARIOTEER, v.]

A. As *adj.*: Driving a chariot.

B. As *subst.*: The act of driving a chariot.

char-i-ôss, a. [Gr. *charisma*—a gift.]

char-igm, s. [Gr. *charisma*—a gift.]

Eccles.: A supernatural gift or power bestowed upon the early Christians, such as the pentecostal gift of tongues, ability to heal diseases miraculously, &c.

char-i-t-êss, o. [Eng. *charity*(-), and *able*.]

1. Of persons:

1. Full of love to one's fellow-men; benevolent, kind.

2. Kind or liberal to the poor.

II. Of thoughts or actions:

1. Pertaining to charity or liberality; founded or supported by charity.

"Be not too narrow, husbandmen! but bring From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth, The liberal handful."—*Tomson: Autumn.*

2. Dictated by kindness, favorable, merciful, free from censoriousness.

Law: Requests and gifts to charitable institutions or for charitable purposes must be used in strict conformity with the expressed terms of the instrument of conveyance. Property of charitable institutions is usually exempt from taxation in all the states, although in some of them the institutions must be founded by legislative charter to secure this exemption. The management of private charities is usually in the hands of a superintendent and board of directors, elected by patrons; and that of public charities in the hands of a board of commissioners (usually called visitors) and superintendent appointed by the governor of the state or of the president of the territory to which the charity belongs. In rare cases these officials are elected by the people.

char-i-t-êss nêss, s. [Eng. *charitable*; *ness*.]

The quality of being charitable; benevolence, kindness, liberality.

char-i-t-êss adf, adv. [Eng. *charitable*(-); *y*.]

1. In a charitable manner; with good will and love to others.

2. Liberally.

3. From dictates of kindness.

"'Tis best sometimes your course to restrain, And charitably let the dull be beaten."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism, 561.*

char-i-tyf, 'char-i-ty, 'char-y-ty, 'char-i-ty, s. & o. [Y. Fr. *charité*, *carité*; Fr. *charité*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; Ital. *carità*; from Lat. *caritas*=dearness, love; from *carus*=dear.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Love toward our fellow-men; the chief of the Christian graces.

"Whether we name thee Charity or Love, Chief grace below, and all in all above."—*Campbell: Charity.*

2. As *adjective*:

(1) As *adjective*: (See the compounds.)

Obvious compounds: *Charity-road, charity-wheel, charity-man, &c.* A charioteer.

"He said to his chariot-man, Turn thine hand

to."—*2 Chron. xviii. 33.*

3. As *adjective*:

(1) A war-car in which a number of men rode to battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive or pugnacious.

(2) A car of state.

(3) A stately

lorden rydan about this charge.

*Mercurius, v. 21.*

2. A. As *adjective*:

(1) A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back seats.

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2. The name of the whole family Ampelide, to which *Bombacilla* belongs, and especially to the typical sub-family Ampelinae.

\**chat-er-es-tree*, *chat-er-es-tre*, *s.* [Eng. chat. *Mid. Eng. fem. suff. -estree*.] A female chatterer.

"Sits as still, chatterer."

*Cost and Night*, 655.

\**chât-ër-lâg*, *chât-ër-lâg*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CHATTER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As verb.* The act or habit of talking idly and thoughtlessly; chatter.

"The ape and monkey such a chattering keep." *Dragon*, *John's Flood*.

\**chât-tër-ist*, *a.* [Eng. chatter. *-ist*.] A chatterer.

\**chât-tër-y*, *s.* [Eng. chatter. *-y*.] Chat, gossip, light conversation.

\**chât-tîng*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CHAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As verb.* The act of talking lightly and familiarly; chat.

\**chat-tôn*, *s.* [From Fr. *chaton* = a catkin.] The inflorescence of various species of Salix or Willow.

"... therefore the whole flower is called a chaton, kitelon, or catkin." *-Lye*.

\**chât-ty*, *a.* [Eng. chat. *-y*.] Given to light talk; talkative.

\**chât-ty*, *s.* [An East Indian word, perhaps from Tamil.] A porous earthen water-pot, used in India in refrigerating.

\**chât-wood*, *s.* [Eng. chat (2), *s.*, and wood.] Small wood for burning; twigs.

\**Châu-êr-lîm*, *s.* [From the name of Chaucer, the great English poet, born in London in the year 1328, and where it is supposed he also died in the year 1400. His best-known work is the "Canterbury Tales," written about 1374; and suff. *-lîm*.] A phrase or idiom used in Chaucer.

"The many Chaucerians used ... are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes." *-Pallier*, *Wortles*, London, 11, 8.

\**chaud-mê-lî* (*chaud* as *shôd*), *s.* [Fr. *chaude*, fem. of *chaud* = hot, *mêlê* (from *O. Fr. melle*) = a fray.] [CHANCELOT.]

*Law*: Killing a person in an affray, without premeditation, and in the heat of passion.

\**chauf-peep*, *s.* [Fr. *chaufpêpe*.] Gnomes.

\**châuf-fîr*, *s.* [Fr. *chauffoir* = a stove, from *chauffer* = to heat.] A small table-stove. It may be of iron or of a blackened crucible, fitted with air-boles and a grate.

\**châuf-fûr*, *s.* [Fr. = a fireman or stoker.] An expert automobilist.

\**chau-mô-tîlle* (*chau* as *shô*), *s.* [Fr.] A variety of pear.

\**châun*, *v. t.* [A. S. *geanian*; Eng. *gaun*, Cf. *Gr. chaidon* *gaw*; O. H. Ger. *gân*; Ger. *gân*.] To open, to yawn.

\**chaun-tër*, *s.* [CHANTER.]

*Music*: The highest part of the bagpipe from which the chant or melody is derived as opposed to the drone, which can speak only to a single note. (*Grove*; *Dict. of Music*.)

\**chaus*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of cat (*Felis chaus*) found in Africa.

\**chaus-sé* (pron. *shô-sé*), *s.* [Fr. *chausé* = (lit.) shod.]

*1. Here*: In history denotes a section in base; the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the ridge of the escutcheon, which it meets about the feet point.

*2. Fort*: The level of the base, the plain ground.

\**Chau-tshû-qué*, *s.* [From a story in West New York, noted for its beautiful lake, which is one of the most extensive sheets of navigable water on the continent.] The title given to a now noted school in New York. At this delightful summer resort a popular seat of learning has been established. Lectures are delivered all through the summer months by the most eminent divines, scientists, and artists in the country. The "Chaustauqugen Literary Circles have become a great educational agency."

Chausus.



\**chauve* (pron. *shôv*), *a.* [HAUTE, *a.*]

1. A term denoting that color in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair.

2. Also applied to a swarthy person when pale.

\**chau-vîn-lîn* (as *ô*), *s.* [Fr. from Nicolas Chauvin, a brave soldier of the French Republic and of the First Empire. His name became a synonym for a passionate admirer of Napoleon, and the word *chauvinisme* was formed to denote the most idolatrous respect entertained by many for the First Emperor, and generally any feeling of exaggerated devotion, especially of patriotism. A. Vanderlille, *La Coquette Tricolore*, in which there was a character named Chauvin, with a song that became immensely popular. Fixed then in the French language.] Exaggerated patriotism, jingoism (*q. v.*).

\**chavel*, *\*chaulé*, *\*cheffe*, *v. t.* [CHAVEL, *a.*] To use the jaw much in talking; to chatter. [Stapp's *Journal*, *s. 281*.]

\**chavel*, *\*chavly*, *\*chaul*, *\*chawli*, *\*choul*, *\*chol*, *\*cheafé*, *\*chevel*, *\*chel*, *s.* [A. S. *ceaf*; *Gr. kevel*.] [JOWL.] A jaw. [*L'Acad. de l'Acad.*, 1, 361.]

\**chavel-bone*, *\*chavly-bone*, *\*chawli-bone*, *s.* A jaw-bone.

\**With this chavli-bone I seal this* *-Orest. Myt.*, *p. 1*.

\**Chave-ling* (1), *\*chav-ling*, *s.* [CHAVEL, *v.*] Chattering, talk.

"Mid chavelling and mid chavering." *Cost and Night*, 285.

\**chavé-lîg* (2), *shavé-lîn*, *s.* [Flom, *chavé-lîg* = a plane; pl. *chavé-lîng* = shavings.] A tool, especially employed by cartwrights and coach-makers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood; a spokeshave.

\**For the wranglers taken in his sword's striking* *-The same as the chavé-lîg*, *s. 285*, *p. 1*.

\**chav-in-dêr*, *chav-en*, *s.* [CHAVEY.]

*1. Chavay*: The same as the Chuk (*q. v.*).

"There are a choice ball for the chub, or chavender, or indeed any great fish." *-Walton*, *Angler*.

\**chav-lîc*, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.]

*Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Piperaceae (Piperaceae), and family Piperaceae. *Chavé-lîc*, *pepuloideae*, and *spicifera* are used in India as substitutes for black pepper. So also is *C. officinarum* in tropical America. The female spikes of *C. rotundifolia*, when dried, constitute the long pepper of commerce. The bark of *C. majusculum* is a rubefacient. The leaves of *C. bœrle* and *strobil* are used by the Malays with lime and slices of the nut of *Areca catechu* (the Penang palm).

\**chavé*, *v. t.* [Essentially the same as *chew* (*q. v.*).

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To chew roughly; to champ.

"The trampling steed, with gold and prey tropped, Chawing the foaming bit, there fiercely stood." *Lord Barry*.

"II. Figuratively:

1. To meditate over; to ruminate.

"I am God Thyra, wrought with love's daylight And chawing vengeance all the way I went." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, 11, iv, 28.

2. To fret; to gnaw; to wear away.

"I am God Thyra, wrought with love's daylight And chawing vengeance all the way I went." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, 11, iv, 28.

3. To provoke; to vex.

"To chaw one's own nose." To chew the cud, to ruminate, to meditate.

"The cowardly he chawed his own nose At neighbors' wealth, that made him ever sad." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, 1, iv, 10.

B. *Intrans.*: To chew roughly or loudly; to champ.

\**chaw-bacon*, *s.* A boar, a rustic.

\**chaw-stick*, *s.*

A plant, *Gonania domingensis*.

\**chaw-tooth*, *s.* A grinder.

\**chaw*, *s.* [Dan. *kiere*; Scand. *kafte* the jaw.] [CHAW, *v.* CHAP, *a.*] The chap, the under-jaw of an animal.

"His chaw also ready for weakness to hang or fall, to be composed and set straight." *-Holand*, *Reynolds*, *p. 84*.

\**chaw-drôn*, *\*châu-drôn*, *s.* [Cf. *Gr. kalodron* = a bowl; *Wel. bwyddys* = a eat, dim. of *calud* = bowls; *Low Lat. caluna* = an intestine.] [CHALDRON.] Intestines, entrails.

"For the ingredients of our caudron." *-Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, 1, v, 1.

\**châwt*, *a.* [CHAWED.] Intoxicated. (*Scott's*)

"He was one chawt." *Scott's Rhymer*, 11, 122.

\**chây* (1), *s.* [Sp. *chapa*.]

Common. The root of the plant *Oleandra undulata*, used for giving the beautiful red color of the Madras cottons. It grows on the Coromandel coast in India.

\**chây* (2), *s.* [CHAIKÉ.] A vulgar pronunciation of *chaise*.

"There's Mr. Rusk keeps my sister a chay." *-Footnote*, *Major of Garratt*, 1, 1.

\**chaya-root*, *chay-root*, *shaya-root*, *s.* [The same as CHAT (1), *a.*]

\**chêa-dê*, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] A euphorbiaceous plant, *Mercurialis perennis*, the Dog's Mercury.

\**cheadie-dock*, *s.* The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

\**chêap*, *\*chêp*, *\*chêpe*, *\*chêep*, *a.* & *ad.*

1. *As a cheap-price*, *cheapness* to cheapen, to buy; *Dut. koop* = bargain; *Lecl. koop* = bargain, *koupen* to buy; *Sw. köpa* = bargain; *köpa* to buy; *Dan. købe*, *købe*; *Goth. kausan* = to traffic; *O. H. Ger. konfan*; *M. H. Ger. kaufen* = to buy, *kauf* = a purchase. The word was originally a substantive, and was never used as an adjective in the earlier writers. (*Shed.*)

A. *As a substantive*:

1. A value, value.

"Hire cheap was the woe." *-Lagomani*, 1, 17.

"Cheap. Precious." *-Pompey*, *Pure*.

"2. A market. In this sense the word survives in many local names, as *Eastcheap*, *Chapin*.

"It is generally found in the compound phrases—Good cheap (an imitation of the French *bon marché*) = great plenty, very cheap; better cheap, great cheap, dirt-cheap. The phrase *good cheap* = good cheap, the former word being catchastically transposed."

"Triolorous maketh the corn good cheap or dear." *-Gower*, 11, 10.

"To great cheap is holden at that price." *-Gower*, 11, 10.

B. *As an adjective*:

1. Possible to be had or purchased at a low price.

"Where there are a great many sales to a few buyers, there the goods will be sold cheap."

2. Of little value; common, worthless.

"... human life was held almost as cheap as in the worst governed provinces of Italy, ..."*-Mausolus*, *Hist. Gen.*

"To be cheap of it: To deserve all that one has received of affront or punishment."

C. *As an adverb*: Cheaply; at a low rate or price; easily.

"... winning cheap the high reputa, Which he through hard-earn'd has must earn." *Hutton*, *F. L.*, 11, 11.

\**cheap-jack*, *cheap-john*, *s.* A travelling hawk, a vendor of cheap or worthless articles.

"A sort of political cheap-jack." *-O. Elliot*, *Middlemarch*, ch. vi.

\**chêap*, *\*chêpe*, *\*chêps*, *v.* [CHAP, *s.* CHAPEN, *v.*] To bargain for, to buy.

"I am God Thyra, wrought with love's daylight And chawing vengeance all the way I went." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, 11, iv, 28.

"To bid or bargain for anything; to try to buy."

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it were any other piece it could be taken. [*CHECK-MATE*.] The king is, in such cases, said to be in *check*, and notice of the effect of the move is given by saying out loud that the king is in check.

2. *Hanking* (of the forms *check*, *cheque*, *chequer*): A draft, an order for the payment of money drawn on a bank and payable at sight.

3. *Fahret*: A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The stripes may be of various colors, or varying thickness, or both.

4. An East-Indian screen or sun-shade made of narrow strips of bamboo, four to six feet long, with connecting cords, and hung before doors or windows of apartments.

5. A card, plate, or tape in duplicate, used to identify bottles placed upon a counter with others.

6. *Music*: A pattern placed on the back end of a pianoforte key, used to catch the head of the hammer in its descent and prevent rebounding, which might cause it to strike the string. It is a feature of the grand action.

7. *Falconry*:  
(1) *Hann game*, such as rooks, crows, &c.  
"If she has killed a cheet and fed theron."  
*Scott. Keir. Recant.* (1731). (2) The forsaking of the proper game by a hawk to follow other birds that cross its flight.

"The free haggard  
(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it  
(Spirit and place), will) follow  
To show her freedom."  
*Beacon & Flet. Tamer Tamed.*

8. Frequently used with *ad* and *on*.  
"And with her eagerness, the quarry mien'd,  
Straight flies in check, and, elips it down the wind."  
*Dryden.*

9. *Hunting*: A failure of the scent.  
10. War: A reverse, a slight defeat.

11. *Card Playing*: The celluloid or ivory disks used in gaming houses to represent money gambled for. At the beginning of the game each player buys a quantity of these from the keeper of the house, who redeems them at the same value from whoever may possess them. [*CHIPS*.]

12. *Special phrase*:  
Passed in his checks: Said of one dead, the figure being borrowed from the gambler, who passes in his checks for redemption at the end of the game.

B. As *adj.*: Checkered, diapered, variegated.  
"Large chess napkin folded with his neck."  
*Scott. Black Dwarf*, ch. i.

check-action, s. [*PIANO-FORTE*.] (*Stainer & Barrett*). By action in a pianoforte is meant the keys, hammer, and damper. The check-action was one in which a projection called a key-check was fixed on the end of the key to catch the end of the hammer flange, and prevent it from rising.

check-bar, s.  
*Music*: A bar which limits the backward play of the jacks. [*PIANO-MOVEMENT*.]

check-book, s. [*CHEQUE-BOOK*.]  
check-bridge, s.

*Steam-engine*: The fire-bridge of a steam-boiler furnace, so called as it was supposed to check the too great freedom of draught which was carrying off the heat.

check-book, s.  
1. *Mock*: A device in hoisting and lowering apparatus, designed to stop the motion of the wheel over which the rope runs, if the machinery become unmanageable. (On the pulley, the rope which fly out by the centrifugal force when the speed becomes excessive, and engage stop-pins which arrest the rotation of the pulley and the check-line comes down.)

2. *Saddlery*: A hook on a gig-saddle for the attachment of a bearing-rein.

check-line, s.  
*Saddlery*: The line which branches off from the principal rein. [*CHECK-REIN*.]

check-lock, s.  
A lock so applied to the door as to check or hold the bolts. The bolts of the check-lock do not themselves hold the door, but are the means of detaining the bolts which do.

check-out, s.  
A secondary nut, screwing down upon the former to secure it: a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pin-nut.

check-rein, s.  
*Saddlery*: The branch rein which connects the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other. In double harness, the left rein passes to the near side bit-ring of the near horse, and the check-rein proceeds from the said left rein to the near bit-ring of the off horse. The right driving rein passes directly to the off bit-ring of the off horse, and has a check-rein which connects with the off bit-ring of the near horse. The horses of the Egyptian chariots had check-reins.

check-rein hook: [*CHECK-BOOK*.]

chól, bóy; pót, jów; cat, cell, shón, qhín, bench; go, gem; thín, thís; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shán, -tion, -sion = shón, -tion, -tion = shún, -tion, -sion, -cious, -clous, -die, ac = bel, del

check-string, s. A cord by which the occupant of a carriage signals the driver.

"Driving at such a rate that . . . It was time to pull the check-string."  
*Coleman: Man of Business*, iii.

check-tailor, s. A person whose duty it is to give out and receive checks or passes in a theater, &c. [*CHECK-SLIP*, I. 10.]

check-tooth, s. [*For check-tooth* (q.v.).] A grinning or chattering.  
"The gradiers or checktooths."  
*Lamartine, on Painting*, 138.

check-valve, s. A valve placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler, to prevent the return of the feed-water.

chēcked, po. par. or a. [*CHECK*, v.]  
1. Stopped, restrained, repressed.  
2. Formed in chequer-patterns.

"Under her well-starched checked turban."  
*Scott. Tom's Cabin*, ch. iv.

chēck-ēr, tshēqu-ēr (qu a k), s. f. [*CHECK*, v.]  
1. Literally:  
1. To variegate, diversify, or ornament with a pattern of little squares on a chess-board.  
2. To variegate, to diversify in any way.

"The grey of a woman smiles on the frowning night."  
*Chaucer: The squire's tale, with strange and*  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 3.

II. Figuratively:  
1. To diversify with various events, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the po. par.).  
"Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light."  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 3.

2. To diversify with various events, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the po. par.).  
"The grey of a woman smiles on the frowning night."  
*Chaucer: The squire's tale, with strange and*  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 3.

chēck-ēr (I), s. [*CHECK*; v.] He who, or that which checks.  
"Not as a checker, repressor, or deplainer of other men's translations."  
*Cervantes: Lucio's History of the Translations of the Bible into English*, p. 1.

chēck-ēr (2), 'chēk-ēr, 'chēk-ēr, 'chēk-ēr, 'chēk-ēr (qu a k), s. & a. [*O. Fr. enchequier* = chess-board, *enchequer* (at chess)].  
A. As substantive:  
1. Ordinary Language:  
"A chess-board."  
"Cher, enchequier."  
*Prompt. Par.*

2. The game of chess.  
"Piercing at tables ether atte chekers."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 122.

3. Work executed in alternate or diaper pattern, by a chess-board.  
"The checker."  
"Laws of the chekers."  
*Robert of Brunne*, p. 112.

II. *Masonry*: The stones in the facings of walls, which have all their joints lying in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints. Walls built in this manner are of the very worst description; particularly when the joints are made horizontal and vertical. (*Geoff.*)

B. As *Adj.*: (See the compounds).  
checker-berry, s.

1. *The Partridge-berry*, *Mitchella repens*.  
2. The common Winter-green, *Gaultheria*.

checker-board, s. A board on which to play the game of checkers; a draughts-board.

checker-work, chequer-work, s.  
1. *Fig.*: Work executed in pattern or checker pattern.  
"Not a checker-work."  
*King's vi. 11.*

2. *Fig.*: Anything varied, diversified, or chequered in its character.  
"How strange a checker-work of Providence is man."  
*De Fo: Robinson Crusoe*.

chēck-ēred, tshēqu-ēred (qu a k), po. par. or a. [*CHECK*, v.]  
1. *Fig.*: Variegated or diversified in pattern like a chess-board.  
"A purple flower sprung up, chequered with white."  
*Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis*, ch. 194.

II. *Figuratively*:  
1. Diversified or varied in its nature; said of one's life, career, future, &c.  
2. Variegated or diversified in any way.

"Lift up his Castle" mid embowering trees,  
That half shot out the beams of Phœbe's bright,  
And made a kind of checker'd day and night."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 1.

3. Crossed with good and bad fortune (perhaps from the notion of black (unlucky) and white (lucky) days).  
"Any other event of his chequered life."  
*Macmillan: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

chēck-ēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [*CHECK*, v.]

checkering-ale, s. A compound ale, consisting of two files riveted together, and whose edges project unequally, so that one acts as a spacer in checkworking the small of gun-stocks, &c. [*BUCKLE FILE*.]

chēck-ēr-man, s. [*Eng. checker*, and man.] One who checks or checkmates, (*fig.*) cuts short or cuts off, any one.

"For this both been a checkerman  
Not many years ago;  
And he is such a one as can  
Rebuke his checking son."  
*Scott's Dance, on Old Ballad*, (*Nares*).

chēck-ēr, tshēqu-ēr, s. [*CHECKER* (2), s.] A well-known game on a chess-board.

"The chequer, at this time a common sign of a public house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called tablin, and shewed that there game might be played."  
*Drevel, Popular Antiq.*

"chēck-fūl, 'chēk-fūl, a. [*Eng. check; full*.] Reproachful.

"One of the bishop's ministers . . . gave James a blow upon the cheek, and such a chekfūl rebuke as was fit for such a bishop."  
*Edwards: John*, ch. 18.

chēck-īng, pr. par. or a. & a. [*CHECK*, v.]  
1. *Fig.*: To pr. par. & particip. *adj.*: (In sense corresponding to those of the verb.)  
G. As *substantive*: The act of repressing, restraining, or repressing; check.

checking-line, s. pl.  
1. *Fig.*: These are three through thimbles at the eyes of the top-mast and top-gallant rigging, one sent bent to the left and brace, the other into the top. They are used to haul them up to the mast-head, instead of sending them aloft. (*Smyth*).

chēck-lā-ton, 'chēk-lā-ton, s. [*CHLATHRON*.]  
1. The same as *Chlathron* (q.v.).  
2. A kind of gilt leather.

"In a jacket, quilted richly rare  
Upon chechelon, he was strangely dight."  
*Spenser: E. Q. VI. vii. 48.*

tshēck-lōss, a. [*Eng. check; loss*.] Unchecked, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"The hollow murmur of the cheekless winds  
Shall groan again."  
*Burton: Troop of the Malcontent*.

chēck-māte (1), s. [*A corruption of the Pers. shak mat = the king is dead*. In *Fr. échec mat*; *Ger. schachmat*.]

1. Literally:  
Chess: The result of a movement such as is described in *Chess*, II. 1, when it is impossible for the king to escape the danger, either by moving himself, or by interposing another piece between himself and the attacking piece. It ends the game. It is frequently contracted to *mate*.

2. *Fig.*: A complete defeat, discomfiture.  
"On their return to office in 1832 and 1838, we received never in make another move unless it were a checkmate."  
*Disraeli: Coningsby*, ch. v.

chēck-māte (2), s. [*Probably for checkmate*, t. e., one who is intimate enough to his check to checkmate.] A close companion on terms of great friendship and equality.

"Take upon themselves to be arrogant superiors and presumptuous checkmates."  
*Bacon: David's Burp*.

chēck-māte, v. f. [*CHECKMATE* (1), s.]  
1. *Lit.*: To make a move at chess so as to place the adversary's king in checkmate.

2. *Fig.*: To defeat utterly, to discomfit.  
"Our days be day'd  
To be checkmated  
With drivvity of death."  
*Shelton: Poems*, p. 206.

chēck-māt-ēd, po. par. or a. [*CHECKMATE*, v. f.]  
chēck-māt-īng, pr. par. or a. & s. [*CHECKMATE*, v.]

G. As *substantive*:  
1. *Lit.*: The act of placing in checkmate.

2. *Fig.*: The act of defeating utterly.  
chēck-rōl, s. [*Eng. check*, and roll.] A roll, or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants, &c.

"Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in checkroll, . . ."  
*Bacon: Henry VII.*

chēcks, s. [*CHECK*.] The same as *CHECK*, s. A. 11. (q.v.).

chēck-spāil, s. [*From Scotch check = check, and spail, spail-play*.] A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek.



















**chê-vâs-têr, chê-vâs-tre, s.** [Fr. *chêvêtre*; O. Fr. *chevastre* = a bandage.]

**chê-vâs-tre, s.** [O. Fr. *chevastre*, from Low Lat. *chevastre*.] [ACHIEVEMENT.] An achievement.

"Full once made a great chevance."

Guicci. C. A. H. 718.

**chêve, chève, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *chevir*, from *chev* = the head.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To succeed, to fare.

"Kest mol he chev."—Chaucer. C. T. 13,118.

2. To happen, to occur, to pass.

"For no chance that may chev, change your wills."—

Deut. of Troy, 708.

3. To attain, to succeed in reaching or attaining to.

"Then Achilles chev to land."—Deut. of Troy, 8, 372.

4. To attach one's self to, join.

"Grete was that litte and many to them chev."—

Rob. of Brunne, p. 323.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To happen to, to befall.

"Of cheviray, al it chance that chev hym before."—

Deut. of Troy, 317.

2. To achieve.

"I there, I bring to an end."—Palgrave.

3. To reach, to attain to.

"The chevre above the chevris they never."—Morte

Arthur, 3, 320.

**chê-vîn, chê-vîn, chê-vîn, s.** [O. Fr. *chevin*, *chevin*, from *chev* = a head; Lat. *caput*.] So

famed from the size of its head. A club.

"The fishes of this lake were trout, pikes, chevins, and

lampreys."—Sir T. Brown's Travels, p. 96.

**chê-vr-êl, chê-vr-êl, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *chevre*, *chevre*; Fr. *chevre* = a kid, dimin. of *chèvre*; Lat. *capra* = a goat.]

**A. As substantives:**

1. Lit.: A species of fine soft leather, made of kidskin.

2. Fig.: A soft, yielding nature or disposition.

"O, here's a wit of chevris, that stretches from an inch

broad to an ell broad."—Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

**B. As adjectives:**

1. Lit.: Made of kidskin.

2. Fig.: Yielding, pliant.

"A sentence is not a chevris gown to a good wit; how

quicker the wrong side of his head."—Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

**chê-vr-êl, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *chevris*, and suff. *-êl*.] To make as soft and pliant as kidskin.

"I apply unto your grace, though never so much

chevrised, conscience, my good calculators."—

Munday: App. to Cms, p. 23.

**chê-vr-êl, s. [Fr., from Lat. *capra*.]**

**Arch.:** A variety of the ape, almost exclusively

confined to French Gothic churches.

**chê-vr-êl, s. [Fr.] A peg for a violin, guitar,**

gute, etc. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**chê-vr-êl, s. [Fr. *chevre*.]**

**Roof:** Small pieces of timber in the inside of a

ship to which the ropes called sheets or tacks are

fastened.

**chê-vr-êl, s. [CHUVEN.]**

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**II. Lave:**

1. A making of a contract.

2. An unlawful agreement or contract. (Bourcier.)

**chê-vr-êl-sauce (2), s.** [A corruption of O. Fr. *chevre-sauce* = comfort, heartiness.] The wallflower,

*Chorizanthe chevre.*

**chê-vr-êl-sau-êr, chê-vr-êl-sau-êr, s.** [Mid. Eng. *chevre-sauce*; *er*.] A surer, an extortor.

"If any false chevresauce or extortor should

draw within their ward."—Boswell. Londonopolis, 1591.

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**chê-vr-êl-sau-êr, chê-vr-êl**





2. For the most part, principally.

"Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and extent of the districts are large."—*Scott.*

3. For the difference between chiefly and especially, see ESPECIALLY.

\***chief-ness**, **chief-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *chief-ness*.] Superiority.

\***chief-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; suff. *-ty*=*ty*.] A small rent paid to the lord in chief.

"They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable chevage. . . ."—*Spenser's Ireland.*

\***chief-tain**, **chieve-tain**, **cheven-tain**, **cheuen-tyen**, **chif-tyen**, **cheve-tyen**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevetain*; *chefe-tain*, *chefe-tain*; Fr. *capitaine*, from *Low Lat. capitaneus*=captain. *Q. Fr. chief*; *Lat. capitaneus*=captain. *Chief* and *captain* are thus doublets.]

1. *Gen.*: A head man, a leader, a general, a chief.

"A stiff man and a stern that wears the kingward and chequer."—*Will. of Caxton*, 3, 798.

2. *Spec.*: The head of a clan.

"A chief to the Highlands bound  
Orion, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"  
Campbell, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*.

3. For the difference between *chief* and *chief*, see CHIEF.

\***chief-tain-ry**, **chif-tyen**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *ty*.] The rank or position of a chieftain, chieftainship.

\***chief-tain-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *ty*.] Chieftainship, chieftainship. (Johnson.)

\***chief-tain-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *ship*.] The rank, position, or office of a chieftain; sovereignty; leadership. (Smollett.)

\***chief-ty**, **chife-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *ty*.] Chieftainship, leadership, supremacy.

"Two cannot have the principality and chieftie in our love."—*Goswami's Marriages* (Latham).

\***chief**, **chif**, *s.* [CHILD.] (Scott.)

1. A young fellow.

"These are the very chiefties that lipped at at Gladstone."—*Scott. Waverley*, ch. liii.

2. A servant. (Pitcairney.)

\***chier**, **cheir**, *v. t.* [A. S. *schieran*=to shear, to shave, to snare, to cut off.] To cut, to wound.

\***chil-er**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chiferi*, in the specific botanical name of the wallflower.

\***chil-er**, *s.* The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*).

\***chifre**, *s.* [CHIEF.]

"This headband with glad olive in good wise  
Answered and said, as I shall you desire."  
Chaucer: C. T., II, 177.

\***chil-er**, *s.* [ITAL.] Church.

\***chil-er**, *s.* [ITAL.] Church.

\***chil-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cheverence*, the same as *cheverence*, from *chever*=to accomplish.] (Hervé.)

"An unlawful bargain, in which money was extorted."

"There were good laws against . . . unlawful cheverences and exchanges, which is bastard usage."—*Bacon*.

\***chifre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chifre*.] A species of bird, *Sylvia rufa*. It is called also by the book-name of the Melodious Willow-warbler.

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\***chil-er**, *s.* [The native East Indian name.]

Comm.: The name of a fragrant powder composed of sandalwood, &c. (Noble.)

\***chil-er**, *s.* [CHILD.] (Scott.)

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those to whose ancestors the promise had been made; *children of wrath*=those liable to the wrath of God; *children of disobedience*=disobedient persons, &c.

\***child**, *s.* [To be with child.]

\***child**, *s.* [To be pregnant.]

\***child**, *s.* [To be very anxious for anything.]

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**chill**, *chill*, *chile*, *s. a.* [A. S. *cgile*, *extrem*; great cold, chilliness; from *cgilan* to cool, *cgol*, *cgol*; *Dut. kilt* a chill, *kiltien* to chill, *kuel*-cool; *Sw. kyla* to chill, *kylas*, *kylig* chill, cool; *Lat. petra frost*.] [COOL, URILE.]

#### A. As substantive:

##### 1. Ordinary Language:

**1. Literally:**  
(1) The state of being moderately cold; chilliness.  
(2) A sudden sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; a sudden check to the circulation of blood.

**2. Fig.:** A sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; a discouragement.

##### II. Technically:

**1. Painting:** A dullness or dimness in a painting; also called *blooming*.

"What artists call 'chill' is no doubt an effect of this description."—*Tyndall, Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vi. 146.  
**2. Iron Manuf.:** A place of iron introduced into a mold so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith. Cast-iron, like steel, is hardened by rapid cooling, and softened by the prolongation of the cooling process. The extreme in the former direction gives chilled iron the hardness of battle steel; the extreme in the direction of softness is obtained by prolonging the heat, abstracting the carbon from the cast-iron, which results in a nearly pure crystalline iron. [MALLEABLE IRON.]

The chilled cast-iron plover has a hard surface, and the top wears away, leaving a comparatively thin edge of hardened metal. This resembles the natural provision in the teeth of rabbits and other rodents, whereby the enamel remains in advance of the softer portion of the tooth, keeping a sharp edge. [KNIGHT].  
**3. Zoology:** A colloquial name given in this country to the cold state of age (q. v.). Sometimes, when excessively severe it is called "congestive chill," and is frequently fatal.

#### B. As adjective:

##### 1. Literally:

**1. Subject:** Having a sensation of coolness; somewhat cold.  
(2) *Object:* Moderately cold; causing a sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; chilly.

##### II. Figuratively:

**1. Subject:** Cold and reserved in manners, temper, or feeling; distant, formal.

"But he is chill to praise or blame."  
—*Traveller, The Two Friends.*

**2. Object:** Causing a discouragement or to check warmth of feeling or manners; depressing, discouraging; distant, formal.

"Downward and ever downward, and deeper in age's chill valley."  
—*Longfellow, Children of the North's Supper.*

**3. Crab:** Thus distinguishes between chill and cold. "Chill expresses less than cold, that is why, it expresses a degree of cold. The weather is often *chilly* in summer, but it is cold in winter. We speak of taking the *chill* off water when the cold is in part removed; and of a *chill* running through the frame when the cold begins to penetrate the frame that is in a state of warmth." [Crabb; Eng. Syn.]

#### chill-cold, *a. v.* Very cold.

"A chilled-bird cold as a goose through my veins."  
—*Dante, Man's hour*, p. 46. [Dante.]

**chill-biting, *a. v.*** To bite or temper steel with chilling instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air.

**chill, 'chyl'-lyn, v. t. & i.** [CHILL, *s.*]

#### A. Transitive:

##### 1. Ordinary Language:

**1. Literally:**  
(1) To make cold or chilly; to strike with a chill.  
(2) " . . . when a body is said to be *chilled* . . ."  
—*Tyndall, Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 2, p. 178.

(2) To blast with cold.

" . . . by snow immod'rate chill'd." [Bacon.]

##### 2. Fig.:

To check warmth of feeling or manners; to discourage, to depress; to damp the spirits.

"As an iron touch had chill'd the heart."  
—*Hemans, A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.*

**II. Iron Manuf.:** To cause the surface of molten iron to cool suddenly by the introduction of a piece of cold iron, or air, so as to increase the hardness.

#### (CHILL, *s.* B. 2.)

#### B. Intransitive:

##### 1. Lit.:

To become cold, to shiver.

"For, for cold comes, *chill'd*."—*Prompt, Par.*  
"Ready to *chill* for cold."—*Hemans, Against Excess of Apparel.*

**böil, böf; pöät, jöw; cat, cöl, chorua, -cian, -tian** *a. u.* *chion*, *-tion*, *-sion* = *shün*;

**2. Fig.:** To become cold, distant, or formal in manners or feeling; to be discouraged, disheartened or downcast.

"Al changed her share and *chilled* at the heart."  
—*Allit. Poems: Patterson, 361.*

**chilled, *pa. par. & a.*** [CHILL, *v.*]

**A. As *pa. par.*** (See the verb.)

#### B. As adjective:

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Chill, cold.  
(2) *Chilled*, and *Fries's* aged joints with *chilled* four old shaks." [Chapman. (Rich.)]

##### 2. Technically:

(1) *Fig. Manuf.:* Made of iron which has been hardened by chilling. Chilled castings are used for axle-boxes, iron wheel-hubs, balls for iron-rolling mills, plowshares, and machine-tools, stamp-heads, heavy hammers, and anvils for some kind of work, and in many other instances. [KNIGHT].

(2) *Painting:* Dimmed, clouded; affected with blooming.

##### chilled-shot, *s.*

**Military:** Shot formerly made of very rapidly cooled or chilled cast-iron, which thus acquired a hardness of nearly equal efficiency with steel for penetrating iron plates, and yet produced at a very much less cost. Chilled cast-iron shot break up on striking iron plates, and the fragments are very destructive on crowded decks. Chilled steel projectiles are now used on naval vessels for penetrating armor of an enemy, and are more so hard that the same shell has been more than once fired through iron armor without injury to itself.

##### chill-*ll*, *s.* [Sp. *chill, chik*.]

**1. Fig. Manuf.:** The name of the American Red-pepper.

**2. Fig. The** pods or fruit of the Capsicum (q. v.). *Spec.*, the dried ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum*.

**Chilio, *s.*** . . . form the basis of *Cymus* pepper and *cerry powder*. — *Paterlin, Cyclopedia of Capers.*

**Chilli or Chilli Vinegar:** Vinegar flavored with Capsicum pods. [A.]

**chill-*ll* nésa, *a.*** [Eng. *chilly*; *new*.]

##### 1. Literally:

To be the quality or state of being chilly.  
"The *chillness* of their waters."—*Locke, Education*, p. 11.

**2. Coolness;** a moderate degree of cold.

**II. Fig.:** A sensation of discouragement or depression.

#### chill-*ll*ás, 'chyl'-lyás, *pr. par. & a.* [CHILL, *v.*]

**A. B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*** (See the verb.)

#### C. As substantive:

**1. Ordinary Language:**  
(1) The act of cooling or making chill (*lit. & fig.*).  
(2) The act or state of shivering.

"Chillage of taste or other *chill*. *Frigidité*."—*Prompt, Par.*

**2. Iron Manuf.:** The process of chill-hardening. [CHILL, *s.* (I. 2.)]

**Chill-*ll*ás man, *s.*** [A proper name, see A.]

#### A. As substantive:

**1. Ordinary Language:**  
(1) A parish in Northumberland, on the river Tyne about four and a half miles south of Wooten, England.

**B. As *adj.*** In any way pertaining to or connected with the parish.

**Chillingham bulls, Chillingham cattle, *s. pl.*** Certain bulls, or rather cattle of both sexes, preserved in a semi-wild state in Chillingham Park, England. They are pure white except the legs, which are black, and the horns, which are tipped with black. The white color on the body, however, is artificially produced, the owner causing all spotted calves to be killed. They are now generally believed to be the descendants of the mountain bull or Urus which was wild in Great Britain at the time of Caesar's invasion, and the stock whence modern breeds of domestic English cattle have been derived.

Some writers have supposed them descended from ordinary cattle which have become wild, and others have made them a distinct species, *Bos Scoticus*. The latter is the more probable view, as the last surviving representatives of the gigantic Urus of the Pleistocene period, reduced in size, and in contact with man. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxiii. (1866), pt. 1, p. 288.)

**chill-*ll*, *s. & a.*** [Eng. *chill*; *y.*]

##### 1. Literally:

1. Feeling a sensation of coldness or chilliness.  
"Sir Charles, I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost."—*Colman the Poet: The Poor Gentleman*, IV. 1.

**chion, bench; go, gem; thin, thin; sin, *s.***

**chion, -gion = *shün*, *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *shüs*, *-ble*, *-die*, *ex* = *böl, del*.**

**2. Causing a sensation of coldness or chilliness.**

"A *chilly* winter bedows *Philips*.  
My shield ring limbs."

**II. Fig.:** Cold manners, distant, cool.

**1B. As *adv.*** In a chill or cool manner (*lit. & fig.*)  
**chil-*ll* car-*ll*ás, *s.*** [*Gr. chelios* = a lip, and *karpos* = a fruit.]

**Bot.:** An imperfectly known genus of climbing plants, natives of Java, having a salver-shaped corolla, capitate stigma, and capsular fruit. The genus is referred to the Apocynaceae. (*Trevis. of Bot.*)

**chil-*ll*-*ll*ó, *s.*** [*Gr. chila* = fodder, and *chlo* or *chlo* = young grass.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Gramineae of the order Gramineae, allied to Pharus and Phalaris.

**chil-*ll*-*ll*ó, *s.*** [*Gr. chelios* = a lip, and *odon* = a tooth.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Labiata, consisting of a single species from New Holland. It is a branched glabrous or slightly pubescent shrub, in habit and structure the genus is very near *Prostanthera*, differing only in having no appendages to the anther cell. (*Trevis. of Bot.*)

**chil-*ll*-*ll*ó, *s.*** [*Gr. chelios* = a lip, and *odon*, or *chlo* = young grass.]

**Zool.:** A genus of Infusoria, of the family Trachelinae, having the body covered with cilia; mouth with teeth armed with cilia; four pairs of feet; fore part of the head produced into a broad membranous or ear-like lip. The cilia form longitudinal rows. (*Griff. & Henfrey*)

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**china-orange.** *s.* The name of a small sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium*, originally brought from China.

**china-pink.** *s.*

*Bot.*: *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering variety of pink.

**china-root.** *s.*

*Med.*: The tuberous rhizome of a plant, *Sinapis China*, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

**china-rose.** *s.*

*Gardens and Horticulture*:

1. A garden name given to several varieties of rose. Derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, natives of China.

2. A beautiful flowering plant of the mallow kind, *Hibiscus rose sinensis*, very common in gardens in China and the East Indies.

**china-shop.** *s.* A shop for the sale of chinaware. "A bell in a china-shop: Strength and violence exerted in a wrong place."

"Now they are all away, let us risk at our ease and have at everything like the bell in the china-shop." *Theobald; Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

**china-stone.** *s.* *Porcelain* of the Chinese. A semi-decomposed talcose granite, used for glazing fine pottery. (*Weale*.)

**china-tree.** *s.* Probably *Melia Adzardach*, which is cultivated in China. (*Drivens*.)

"Level the landscape grave, and along the shores of the river, Shaded by chinatrees, in the midst of luxuriant grass-lands." *Longfellow; Evangeline*, pt. ii. 2.

**china-ware.** *s.* Articles made of china, porcelain. [*CHINA*, A. 2.]

**Chi-né-man.** *s.* [*Eng. China*, and *man*.] A native of China.

**chinaman's-hat.** *s.* The name given by collectors to the shell of a mollusk, *Cyprinus sinensis*.

**chink-a-pia.** *s.* [*Fr.*]

*Bot.*: The *Dryas* (*Chenopod.*), *Castanea pumila*, a native of South America, but growing wild in the Southern States as far north as Maryland.

**chink-sh.** *s.* [*Sp.-a word*, from *Lat. cinex*.] *Entomology*:

1. The bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*. [*Boa*, A. 1. 2.]

2. A pestilent insect of the bug family, of unpleasant odor, and very destructive to potatoes, grain, &c., called *chink-bug*, *chink-bug*, and *chink-bug*.

**chink-bug.** *s.* [*CHINK*, 2.]

**chynche.** *s.* [*CHYNCH*, 2.]

**chynche.** *s.* [*CHYNCH*, 2.]

**chynche.** *s.* [*CHYNCH*, 2.]

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**chynche.** *s.* [*CHYNCH*, 2.]

**Med.**: The whooping-cough (*q. v.*).

"I have observed a chinchoa, complicated with an intestinal disease." *Dr. J. Flapier; Petenatensis State of the Animal Empire*.

**chine (1).** [*chne*], (*1*). *s.* [*O. Fr. echine*; *Fr. echine*; *Sp. equino*; *Ital. echino*; the spine, from *O. H. Ger. abrinde* = needle, a prick; *Ger. abrinde* = a splint. *Skat* suggests a connection with *Lat. spine* (1) a thorn, (2) the spine.]

**1. A literary Language**:

1. The back-bone or spine of any animal. "The hollow vein that to the neck extends." *Along the chine, his sugar jowls revolve.*

2. Part of an animal, consisting of the back-bone with the parts adjoining, apt for cooking.

**II. Naut.**: That part of a waterway left above the deck.

**chine (2).** [*chne*], (*2*). *s.* [*A. S. cinnu* = a cleft; a crack, from *cinnu* = split, to chop; *Dut. kene* = a cleft, a rift.] [*CHINK*.]

"There was some time in the middle of Rome a great chine in the arches." *—Trevius*, i. 325.

"A narrow, precipitous ravine." *—The huge precipices of Black Gang China.* *—Macquay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**chine (3).** [*chne*], (*3*). *s.* [*CHINK*.] The end of a barrel; the portion of the staves of a barrel which projects beyond the head.

**chine-hoop.** *s.* The hoop on the end of staves, or on the chine. (*Wetfall*.)

**chine, chinen.** [*chne*], (*4*). *s.* [*A. S. chinnu*; *chinnu*; *O. H. Ger. chinnu*; *Goth. chinnu*.] [*CHINK* (2), *s.*]

1. *Intrans.*: To gape open, to open in a chink.

2. *Trans.*: 1. To open, to cut, to cause to break. "That deth her hart chink." *—Arthur & Merlin*, 7. 122.

"To cut through or in places like a chine." "He that in his line did chink the long ribbed Apennines." *—Petrarch*, *Petrarch*, i.

**chink-né.** *s.* [*Fr.*]

**Fabric**:

1. A lady's dress made from printed or dyed cloth, with the rice, afterward woven. A motled effect is produced.

2. A fabric in which a mixture of colors is produced by the use of the loom, in which the smaller threads of different colors twisted together.

**chink-né.** [*Eng. chin* (1), *s.*, *ed.*] Having a back-bone; back-boned (*lit. d. sp.*). Usually in connection with *chin*, as in the example.

"... Those be they, these stout-backed rascals." *—Beau & Fleister; Scornful Lady*.

**chink-ging.** [*CHINK* (3), *s.*] Pertaining to the chine or chink of a cane.

**chink-machin.** *s.*

*Coopering*: A machine to chamfer the ends of staves on the inner surface, and form the chine.

**Chin-é.** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). *s.* [*Fr. Chinois*.] Properly as a noun singular, with a regular plural originally of Chinese, but now taken from the sound as a plural. *Ch. chery*.

1. *As a substantive*: Pertaining to China in any way.

2. *As an adjective*: A native of China. 2. The language of China.

**Chinese architecture.** The architecture of China, which has been from Indian art introduced with the worship of Buddha. But diversities of treatment soon appeared, and instead of the Indian style, a Chinese style arose, consisting of many stories, growing gradually smaller toward the top, and with each stage distinctly marked, and covered with many-colored curved roofs, to which bells were attached. These edifices were, for the most part, octagonal, and were constructed for religious purposes, such as pagodas, &c. The Chinese do not possess the art of arching large spaces, and consequently numerous columns are introduced for their elegance and cooling and proff: these are of wood, sometimes carved, but always painted. (*Roenigarten*, &c.)

**Chinese-baitance.** *s.* A form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many graduated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. (*STRETLAND*.)

**Chinese-blue.** *s.* A mixture of ultramarine, or of cobalt blue, with flake white. (*Weale*.)

**Chinese capstan.** *s.* A differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and the wheels only differing from the differential windlass (*q. v.*).

**Chinese-cherry.** *s.*

*Bot.*: *Cerasus chinensis*.

**Chinese-crab.** *s.*

*Bot.*: The fruit of a tree, *Pyrus spectabilis*, (3) the tree itself.

**Chinese-fire.** *s.* A pyrotechnic composition, consisting of gunpowder, *bl.*; nitre; *bl.*; charcoal; *bl.*; sulphur; *bl.*; and various botanics (*unusu.*).

**Chinese-glass.** *s.* A superior glass and varnish, obtained from a species of alga, which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried it retains the action of water, and is used by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped indentations in the network of bamboo of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as for strength and varied the paper of their lanterns. (*Ogilvie*.)

**Chinese-grass.** *s.*

*Bot.*: [*CHINA*, GRASS.] Chinese indigo. [*LANTEXT*.]

**Chinese lantern.** *s.* [*LANTEXT*.]

**Chinese pavilion.** *s.* [*So called from the usual shape of the pavilion.*]

**Chinese stone.** *s.* Certain stones consisting of a mass of small, irregularly altered by heat so as to adapt the material to be used in making good pottery.

**Chinese swallows' nests.** *s.* These curious productions which sell at such a high price in China, though they have no special points of recommendation beyond many other gelatinous ingredients of food, from the fact that they are made of some species of the rose-spired Alga, as *Sphaerococcus ichthyoides*, but this is now ascertained to be a mistake, and it is known that they are formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird itself. (*Wetfall*.)

**Chinese-tree.** *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ficus Indica*.

**Chinese-varnish.** *s.* *Rhus vernicifera*.

**Chinese-ware.** *s.* A secretion from a tree grown in China. [*CHINK*, *CHYNCH*.]

**Chinese-white.** *s.* White oxide of zinc.

**Chinese windlass.** *s.* A differential windlass, in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other, the amount of absolute lift being governed by the difference in the diameters of the respective portions. It is a good contrivance in the respect that great power may be attained without making the axle so small as to be too weak for its work. [*DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS*.]

**Chinese-yellow.** *s.* A very bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China. (*Weale*.)

**chin-gil.** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

**chin-gil.** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

**chink (1).** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

**chink (2).** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

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**chink (69).** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

**chink (70).** [*CHIN*, 2], (*1*). [*SINOLIT*.]

chink (1), v. t. & f. [CHINK (1), s.]

# 1. Transitive:

I. To cause to open in cracks or splits.

"The surface, which is the site of that great body, is cracked and chinked with drought, and burst up with soil."—*Seaboard News*, p. 18.

II. To fill up chinks or cracks.

III. Intransitive: To open in chinks or cracks; to split to cracks.

chink (2), v. t. & f. [CHINK (2), s.]

# 1. Transitive:

I. To cause pieces of metal, coin, etc., to emit a ringing sound, by causing them to knock together; to strike.

II. To shake so as to cause a ringing sound.

"He shook his purse, and took his seat of state."—*Pope*, *Dunciad*, li. 388.

# II. Intransitive:

I. *Lat.*: To emit a ringing sound, as of pieces of metal, coin, etc., gently struck together.

II. *Fig.*: To chink.

"He chinked and creaked with laughing delight."—*Mrs. Gaskell*, *North, etc.*, xlviii.

chink (3), v. t. [CHINK (3), s.]

chink-ka, s. [A native word.] The single cabin suspension bridge of the East Indies, upon which travelers seat in the shape of an ox-yoke.

chink-a-pin, s. [CHINK (3), s.]

chinked, a. [Eng. chink (1), s.; -ed.]

*Bot.*: An epithet for the bark of trees which crack from decay.

chink-er, s. [Eng. chink (2), v.; -er.] Money, coin.

"Let us see your chinkers."—*Taylor*: *Philip Van Arteur*, li. iii.

chink-ing, pr. par. & s. [CHINK (1), v.]

chink-pr, pr. par. [See the verb.]

A. As *adjective*: The art of filling up chinks or cracks.

chinking-and-daubing, s. The process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses. [*Spizell*.]

chink-wort, s. [Eng. chink (1), s., and wort-man herb.]

*Bot.*: The popular name in some districts for the different species of *Onopordium* and their allies, which grow on the banks and fens of low-lying rivers. They are also sometimes called Letter-lichen, or Scripture-wort. [*Fraser*, *of Cors*.]

chink-y, a. [Eng. chink (1), s.; -y.] Full of chinks or narrow clefts; gapful; fissured.

"But plainer than the chink-y hives with clay."—*Dequien*: *Virgil*, *Georgic*, li. 68.

chinked, a. [Eng. chink; -ed.] Having a chink; used principally in compounds, as broad-chinked, short-chinked, &c.

Chl-no, in compos. [From Eng. *chl*, *Chl*(n), and connective.] Pertaining to or connected with China.

Chino-Japanese region:

*Bot.*: A botanical region, including the Chinese provinces and the Japanese archipelago. Many trees and shrubs are native, not a few like the *Camellia* evergreen. [*Thom*.]

chin-of-dine, s. [Eng. *chin*, *chin*(ne)=quaine (q. v.); *Gr.* *chinos*=an appearance, and Eng. *suff.* -ine (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*:  $C_2H_5N_2O_2$  = Quinoline = Amorphous

quinoline. A substance contained in refuse of the *Chem.*: It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, also in dilute acids.

chin-of-dine, s. [From Eng. *chin*(ne)=quaine (q. v.); and Eng. *suff.* -ine (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A tertiary monamine, formed by the distillation of quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, &c., with a concentrated solution of potash. It is a slightly oily basic liquid, boiling at 285°. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

chins, v. t. [Probably from *chink* (1), v.]

*Now*: To stop a steam temperature by blowing in oakum with a knife or chisel. A slight calking.

chink-sig, pr. par. or a. [CHINK.]

chinking-iron, s.

*Now*: A calker's edge-tool or chisel for chinking between planks.

chinks, *chinks*, s. [Hindu, *chink*=spotted cotton cloth; *chink*=a spot; *chink*=to be sprinkled. The simpler forms are *chink*=chinks, a spot; *chink*=a spot; *chink*=to be sprinkled; *Mod.* *Dist.* *Sig.* *Ger.* *suff.* (*Sig.*)]

A cotton cloth daily printed with designs of flowers, &c., in five or six different colors. It was a favorite

in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap. The name, being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article. The chinks of the Comorandall coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, third-century century. They are mentioned also by Odoardo Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited India after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama. "Great quantities of cotton cloths admirably painted, also some white and some striped, held in the highest estimation."

"Let a charming child, and a handsome one, Wrap my wild limbs, and shade my lifeless face."—*Pope*: *Moral Essays*, l. 348.

chl-o-c66-04, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=snow; *kokkos*=a berry.]

*Bot.*: The Snow-berry, a genus of the Cinchonaceae family, consisting of small shrubs, with a funnel-shaped, yellowish corolla, concealing the fire stamens, which are provided with hairs. Ovary two-celled, with two inverted ovaries. Fruit a berry with two seeds. The root of *Chionococcus amplexifolius*, a tall herb, and that of *C. densifolia*, a woody bush, are valued by the people of Brazil to be a remedy for snake-bite.

chl-o-d66-128, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=snow, and *drōn*=received, acceptable.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lichens (tribe Graphele), of which the commonest, *Chionococcus myricinus*, has been found in Ireland; and its var. *sericeus* in the Channel Islands. [*Griff* & *Hensley*.]

chl-o-lite, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=snow; *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A tetragonal, snow-white mineral, of somewhat reticulated structure, found in the mountains near Niasik. Composition: Fluorine, 40; aluminum, 35; sodium, 24. Hardness, 40. Specific gravity, 2.7-2.86.

chl-o-nān-thū, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=snow; *anthos*=a flower, in allusion to the color of the flower.]

*Bot.*: The Snowdrop-tree of the country, or the Snow-flower, a small tree, belonging to the family of Oleaceae, and is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, and the large, round, ribbon-like seeds of the fruit. The fruit is a drupe like that of the olive. *Chionanthus virginica* is a deciduous tree, of small size, with large, rounded leaves, and small, white, bell-shaped flowers in terminal panicles. It blossoms in June, and is highly ornamental.

chl-o-n66, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=white as snow; *chlōn*=snow, in allusion to the color of the crymes of white flowers.]

*Bot.*: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *Chione glabra*, a native of Tortoise Island.

chl-o-n66-a, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=white as snow; *chlōn*=snow, in allusion to the color of the crymes of white flowers.]

*Bot.*: A small dipterous insect belonging to the sub-family Panorpeini, found in Sweden in winter among snow and ice. Head brownish-yellow, legs very long and thick. It is wingless.

chl-o-16-f-dm, s. pl. [From *Mod.* *Lat.* *chlōn* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. *suff.* -idae.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Rasorial birds. [*Crichton*.]

chl-o-nis, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=white as snow.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of birds belonging to the Columbigae or Pigeon family, or better made the type of a distinct family, *Chionidae* alba, the White Snow-bird. It frequents the shores of Australia and New Zealand.

chl-o-n66-11-a, s. [Gr. *chlōn*=snow; *phēd*=to love.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Scrophulariaceae, nearly allied to Pentstemon, but differing from that genus in its five-toothed corolla, and its habit. *Chionopsis Jamesii*, the only known species, found in the Rocky Mountains near the limit. It is a small unbranched herb about two inches high, with a few smooth linear leaves which are enveloped near the base by a number of membranaceous scales.

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**chlorite**, *ite*, *a*. [*Gr. chloritis*=a green stone, from *chloros*=green, and *Eng. &c.*, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*), (*q. v.*), *a*.]

*1. Mineralogy*:—

*(a)* The same as **RAYDONITE** (*q. v.*).

*(b)* The same as **PENNINITE** (*q. v.*).

*(c)* The same as **CLINOCHLOR** (*q. v.*).

*2. Geological Chlorite*:—

*Min.*: The same as **DELSERITE** (*q. v.*).

*3. Chem. (Pl.)*: Salts of chlorous acid. They can be obtained by neutralizing chlorine trioxide into alkaline solutions; also by the action of  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$  on bases. They are mostly soluble in water. Chlorites of lead and silver are insoluble, and are obtained by double decomposition.

**chlorite schist**, *a*.

*Geol.*: A green slaty rock, in which chlorite is abundant in foliated plates, usually blended with minute grains of quartz or sometimes with felspar or mica. It is often associated with or even grades into gneiss and clay-slate. [*Legill.*]

**chlorite slate**, *a*.

*Geol.*: The same as chlorite schist, or if there is any difference, then in the slates the laminations are finer.

**chlorite spar**, *a*. [*Gr. chloritispar*.]

*Min.*: An old name for Chloritoid (*q. v.*).

**chlorite-ite**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*]; *-c*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorite.

**chlorite sand**, *s*.

*Geol.*: Sand colored by an admixture of the simple mineral glauconite.

**chloritic series**, *a*.

*Geol.*: A name sometimes given to the Greensand beds, but the mineral is glauconite.

**chlorite-oid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*, and *Gr. eidōs*=appearance.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic or triclinic chlorite-like mineral of a dark-gray, greenish-gray to black color, 1 to 1½ in brittle, and has a double refraction. Hardness, 5-5½; specific gravity, 3-3-36.

**chlorite-8r**, *in compos.* [*Gr. chloros*=green.]

*1. Nat. Science*: In composition frequently used as oxidant to acetic acids, and in the preparation of bright green color.

*2. Chem.*: Compounds in which chlorine has replaced some other element, as hydram, and when, without altering the constitution of the compound, as chlorobenzene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ . The *o* is often omitted, and *chlor* is used.

**chloro-argentyto**, *a*.

*Photog.*: A photographic agent prepared by moistening a sheet of paper with a solution of potassium salt, then dipping it in a bath of nitrate of silver. Taking out a thin film of the latter substance it becomes extremely sensitive to light. [*Gr. argēto*=silver.]

**chloro-benzene**, *a*.

*Chem.*: Monochlorobenzene or phenyl chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ . It is prepared by the action of chlorine on benzene, or of  $\text{PCl}_5$  on phenol. It boils at 132°. [*Consult Water*: *Diét. Chem.*]

**chloro-calcite**, *a*.

*Min.*: Calcite with chlorine in its composition. [*Brit. Mus. Cat.*]

**chloro-naphthalene**, *a*.

*Chem.*: Monochloronaphthalene,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$ , dichloronaphthalene ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2$ ), &c. The chloronaphthalenes are obtained by boiling the chlorides of naphthalene with alcoholic potash, which removes  $\text{HCl}$ . Then, when subjected to the action of chlorine, form addition products, and by again boiling with alcoholic potash it removes more  $\text{HCl}$ , and a more highly chlorinated substitution compound is obtained.

**chloro-phenol**, *a*.

*Chem.*: Phenol  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ , in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine, as Monochlorophenol  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClOH}$ . Dichlorophenol ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{OH}$ ), and Trichlorophenol ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{OH}$ ) are obtained by action of chlorine on phenol. Pentachlorophenol or perchlorophenol,  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{OH}$ , crystallizes in long colorless needles, and is soluble in alcohol and in ether at 15°. Concentrated nitric acid converts it into tetrachloroquinone  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}$ . When distilled with  $\text{PCl}_5$  it yields  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{Cl}$ , hexachlorobenzene.

**chloro-picrin**, *a*.

*Chem.*: A compound formed by distilling picric acid with chlorides of lime and water. Chloro-picric Nitro-trichloromethane, Nitro-chloroform  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}_2$ . Also obtained by distilling chloroform with strong nitric acid; also by distilling a mixture of chloroform and nitric acid over a mixture of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 115°. It is reduced to methylamine,  $\text{CH}_3\text{H}_2\text{N}$ , by the action of iron filings and

acetic acid. Chloro-picrin heated with alcoholic ammonia is converted into guanidine hydrochloride ( $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_3\text{HCl}$ ). When heated with sodium ethylate it is converted into ethylic orthocarbonate  $\text{C}(\text{OEt})_3$ . [*Gr. picra*=bitter.]

**chloro-quinones**, *a*. pl.

*Chem.*: Substances formed by the action of chlorine on quinone,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ ; monochloroquinone,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{ClO}$ ; Dichloroquinone,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$ , is formed by action of hypochlorous anhydride,  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$ , on benzene; and by heating trichlorophenol,  $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3\text{OH}$ , with  $\text{PCl}_5$ . It forms large yellow prisms melting at 130°. Trichloroquinone,  $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3\text{O}$ , is obtained by the action of chromyl chloride,  $\text{CrO}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , on benzene. It crystallizes in thin lamellae melting at 166°. Tetrachloroquinone,  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}$ , [*CHLORANIL*].

**chloro-toluene**, *a*.

*Chem.*: Chlorotoluenes, or Toluyl Chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ , occurs in three modifications. Para-chlorotoluene, 1,4 is formed by the action of chlorine on toluene at ordinary temperatures; it is a liquid, boiling at 104°. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields para-chlorobenzoic acid. When carbon is on boiling toluene, benzyl chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ , is formed. (See *Water*: *Diét. Chem.*)

**chlorite-benzoidic**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

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**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorobenzoic acid**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

to employ the vapor as a means of producing anaesthesia or insensibility, partial or complete, in certain surgical operations and painful diseases, as well as in ordinary obstetric practice. Its use in the latter of cases unless in extreme instances, is to be reprobated.

**chlorite-form-1-ation**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite-form-1-ation*].

*Surg.*: The aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform. [*Opie*].

**chlorite-go-1-um**, *a*. [*Gr. chloros*=pale-green, and *gōia*=an angle.]

*Zool.*: A genus of the infusorial family Astasia of Eurytemora. It is a pale eye-spot, a tail, and two anterior filaments. *Chlorophonium eurytemora* is found in enormous numbers in pools and puddles, sometimes as many as 10,000 being in a single drop. [*Griff. & Henfrey*].

**chlorite-mel-1-um**, *a*. [*Gr. chloros*=green, and *melas*, neut. *melas*=black.]

*Min.*: The same as **CHROMOTITIDE** (*q. v.*).

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

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**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

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**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

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**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*], and

**chlorite-6m-1-um**, *a*. [*Eng. chlorite*

**chlôr-ô-phÿll**, **chlôr-ô-phÿll**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*, green, and *phÿllon*, a leaf; Fr. *chlorophylle*.]

**A. As a substantive:**

1. *Bot. Physiol.*: The name given to the green-colored matter of plants. Its nature is still doubtful. It is ordinarily stated that it exists under the form of globules or granules, and occasionally as an amorphous granular substance. It presents itself in the form of distinct corpuscles in the cells of the flowering plants generally.

"The color of plants, especially the green color, is produced by the presence of chlorophyll, which may be considered a vital secretion."—*Lindley: Introduction to Botany*, 1840, v. 1, p. 8.

2. *Animal Physiol.*: Chlorophyll exists in *Hydra viridis*, the Green Fresh-water Polype, one of the *Volvox*, and in *Stentor*, an infusorian animalcule. (*Nicholson*.)

**B. As adj.**: Colored by chlorophyll; composed of chlorophyll.

**chlorophyll bodies**, *s. pl.* Particles of protoplasm of definite form colored green by chlorophyll. (*Thomson*.)

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *ous*, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *œous*.] Of the nature or character of chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll.

"The affinities exhibited by many chlorophyllaceous and colorless Thallophytes."—*Nature*, Feb. 26, 1864, p. 261.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

"Chlorophyllous cells."—*Altmann*, in *Optics*.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

1. The same as *LOLITE* (*v. v.*).  
2. A variety of *Fahneite* (*v. v.*), from Unity, Maine.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

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**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; *ous*.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

spores of most members of this great division, when they are first liberated, are endowed with a long motion, which is produced by long, thorn-like appendages and by short cilia. (*Willis*.) Such spores are called, from their resemblance to Infusoria, *Zoosporia* (*q. v.*). The green powdery or gelatinous productions so common upon damp walls or rocks; the curious microscopic fern-seeded productions which abound in our pools or inland other Algae; the green floating masses which form a scum upon our ponds, or the shrubby tufts of the same color in running streams or on sea-rock, &c., are so many members of the division.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*=green, and *phÿllon*, a leaf, a sphere.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Unicellular Algae, probably related to the *Chlorella* (Rabenhofen) among the Palmellales, of which one species, *Chlorella* *Oliveri*, is known, consisting of a single globular cell about six microns in diameter, densely filled with green contents, sometimes exhibiting a radiate appearance.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*=green, and *phÿllon*, a leaf, a sphere.]

**Min.**: A variety of Spinel (*q. v.*), of a green-green color, due to the presence of copper. Also called *Magnesian-iron Spinel*. Specific gravity, 3.59-3.64.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*=green, and *phÿllon*, a leaf, a sphere.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the family Trochidae. Shell deeply umbilicated almost to the top of the spire; inner lip forming a semi-rim for the aperture, outer angulated at the base; aperture remarkably oblique.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlôrôen* (*v. v.*)] Affected with or relating to chlorosis.

"The contents of sedentary and chlorotic musa."—*Nature*.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*=green, and *phÿllon*, a leaf, a sphere.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Coniferæ of Algae belonging to the family Thallophytes. Filaments jointed, reticulate dichotomous, parallel, or branched, in kinds, some elongate and colorless, and others shorter, abbreviate, and with green endochromes. (*Griseb. & Harvey*.)

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorite*; *ous*.] Pertaining to chlorite.

**chlorous acid**, *s.* *Chem.*: HClO<sub>3</sub>. An acid obtained by condensing chlorine water or by treating a solution of chlorophoric acid on a metallic chloride. Its solution is a greenish-yellow liquid, having strong bleaching power. Its salts are called chlorites.

**chlorous oxide**, *s.* [*Chlorine*.]

**chlorous pole**, *s.* *Elect.*: A term applied on a certain electrical hypothesis to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, because of its exhibiting the same attraction as chlorine. On the same hypothesis the positive one is called the silicous or silicoid pole.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Gr. *chlôrôen*=green, and *phÿllon*=wood.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Cedrelaceæ*, generically distinguished by its fruit having only three cells, and splitting into three parts instead of five. The Satin-wood tree of India, *Cedrela* *Sterculioides*, forms a fine tree fifty or sixty feet in height. It is a native of Seylon and the Comorandian coast. Its timber has a heavy light-colored bark, and the wood is like luster, and sometimes beautifully mottled or curled, bearing some resemblance to barked wood, but deeper in color. It is used for articles of turnery, for the backs of brushes, and as veneering for cabinet-work.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*; *ous*.] Pertaining to chlorine.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*; *ous*.] Pertaining to chlorine.

**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*; *ous*.] Pertaining to chlorine.

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**chlôr-ô-phÿll-ik-ô-ô**, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*; *ous*.] Pertaining to chlorine.

(2) A piece of timber framed into the heads and heads of ships, timbers at their junctions to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle, as in the stem-piece and the main-piece of the hull, &c. (*Wheeler*.)

2. *Navigation*: A wedge used to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon. The long narrow upon two sides which when it is stowed. (*Wheeler*.)

3. *Carpentry*: A wedge-shaped block, placed between the hull and against the edge of a cask to keep the latter from rolling.

4. *Carpentry*: A piece of wood by which the wheel of a carriage is prevented from moving forward or backward.

5. *Lower plating*: A board or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; as stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, &c.

**B. As adv.**: Quite, fully. "I drew a shaft, took to the steel."—*Taylor: Philip Van Art*, II. III. 1.

**Check** and **block**, **chœk-ô-ô**, *a.* [*Check*.]

1. *Nauf. & Min.*: A term signifying closely-wedged.

2. *Fig.*: Chœk-fall.

**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]

**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]

**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]

**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]

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**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]

**chœk-fall**, *a.* [*Chœk-fall*.]



choke-strap, *s.*

**Saddlery:** A strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

choke-weed, *s.*

**Bot.:** A name proposed by Turner for *Orobancha*, "because it destroys both *choke* and the herbs that it yetteth and claspeth with his roots." (*Brit. & Holland.*)

choke-wort, 'choak-wort, *s.*

**Bot.:** A plant, perhaps a species of *Spurge*.

"The name of *choke-wort* is to it assigned, Because it stoops the veem of the mind."  
*Twelfth Night* (The Water Part. (Saras.)

choke, *s.* [A shortened form of *artichoke* (q. v.).]

The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

choke-dar, *s.* [Hind. *chook-dara* = watchman,

from *chook* = watch, custom-house, &c., and *dar*,

possessing master. (*Moh.*)]

1. A watchman.

2. A custom-house officer.

choke-ill, *s.* [Circulating.]

"Dooble me this burden, *chooking* in his throat,

For the Tapers should here of his merry note."  
*Chaucer*, *Tale of Beryn*.

1. *Lat.*: One who, or that which, chokes.II. *Figuratively*:

1. A statement or argument which cannot be

answered. (*Slang*.)2. A necktie. (*Slang*.)

"There's Mr. Brierley who . . . wears rings and white

*chookers*." (*Thackeray*, *Novels*, i., 66.)

choke-er-ingo, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Chatter-

ing, chatter.

"Mid *chockerings* mid *sterns* howl."

*Out and Nightingale*, 804.

choke-lag, 'choak-lag, *pr. par.*, *a. s.* [CROKE,

*v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*:1. *Lat.*: Causing suffocation or stifling.2. *Figuratively*:

1. Stifling.

"From *chooking* weeds to rid the soil."  
*Gay*, *Fables*, i. 24.

(2) Indistinct and interrupted, as the utterance

of one undergoing suffocation.

C. *As substantives*:

1. The act of suffocating or stifling.

2. The state of being suffocated or stifled.

choke-falle, *adj.* [CROKE-FULL.]choke-y, 'choak-y, 'choak-y, *a.* [Eng. *choke* (s);

*y*.]

1. Having the power or tendency to choke; suffo-

cating, stifling.

"Having nothing course or *chooky* therein."—*Fuller*,

*Worthies* (i. 462).

2. Inclined to choke.

"The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather

*chook*."—*Hughes*, *Tom Brown's School-days*, i. iv.

choke-m-l s. *s.* [From *Gr. cholē* = bile, and

*halma* = blood.]

**Med.:** A condition in which the bile is present in

the circulation. [JAUNDICE.]

choke-m-pūs, 'choke-m-pūs, *s.* [Fr. *cholopous* =

lame-footed; *choke* = lame, and *pūs* = foot.]

**Zool.:** A genus of elephants, comprehending the

two-toed sloths. The name was given by Illiger.

choke-s-pūs, *s.* [Fr. *cholopous*; *Gr. cholē* =

cholera; *pūs* = pus.]

**Pharm.:** (Cholagogues are purgative or cathartic

medicines, as calomel, aloes, &c., which act upon

the liver and cause flow of bile into the intestines.

They are supposed to act by emptying the gall-

bladder. [CATARTICS.]

choke-late, *s.* [Gr. *cholē* = the bile, and Eng. suff.

*ate* (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** A salt composed of a cholalic acid and a base.

choke-l-ate, *s.* [Eng. *chole* (c) = *ate*.]

**Chem.:** A salt formed of cholalic acid with a base.

choke-l-ē-d-ō-chūs, *s.* [Gr. *cholē* = bile, and *doche* =

. . . a receptacle.]

**Anat.:** The tube formed by the union of the

hepatic and cystic ducts. (*Ovary*.)

choke-l-ē-g-rap-h-y, *s.* [Gr. *cholē* = the bile; *grap-*

*hō* = a description (graphic), and *hō* = write.]

**Med.:** A description of and treatise on bile.

choke-l-ē-d-ō-g-y, *s.* [Gr. *cholē* = the bile, and

*logos* = discourse.]

**Med.:** A treatise or discourse on bile and the

billary organs.

*fatē, fat, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, būre, camel, hēr, thērē; plāse, pit, sīre, str, marīne; gō, pōt,*

*or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trē, sīrian. m. & c. ēy = ā. qu = kw.*

choke-l-ē-g, *s.* [Gr. *cholē* = bile, and Eng. adj.

*suff. -ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bile.

cholalic acid, *s.*

**Chem.:** An acid obtained from bile, (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>,

choke-l-ē-g-rap-h-y, *s.* [From *Gr. cholē* = bile, and

*pyrrhō* = to burn, from *pyr* = fire.] The same

as *cholalic acid* (q. v.), the chief of the bile pigments.

choke-l-ē-r (1), *s.* [Lat. *cholera*, from *Gr. cholē* = the

bile.]

I. *Lat.*: The bile.II. *Figuratively*:

1. That humor which, when in excess, was sup-

posed to cause irascibility of temper.

"It engendered *cholera*, plantain *grogg*."  
*Shakspeare*, *Time of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. Anger, rage.

"My *cholera* is ended."—*Shakspeare*, *Love's Lost*, I. ii.

choke-l-ē-r (2), 'choke-l-ē-r, 'choke-l-ē-r, *chūrl, s.*

[CRAUL, CHAVEL.] A double choler.

choke-l-ē-r, *s.* & *a.* [In *Lat. cholera*; *Fr. cholera*;

*Lat. cholera*: (1) the gall bile, (2) the jaundice;

from *Gr. cholera*, *cholera* = the cholera, from *cholē*

= bile; or less probably from *cholera* = the guttler of

the lower bowels, from *cholē* = discharged.]

A. *As substantive*:

**Med.:** One of two or three diseases more or less

akin to each other. They are:

1. *Pseudo Cholera* or *Cholera Morbus*: A severe

form of diarrhoea, somewhat resembling but quite

distinct from Asiatic Cholera. [2.] It occurs usu-

ally during the summer months, and is due for the

most part to deleterious food or drink taken into

the body exciting the purging, vomiting, and cramps

which characterize the complaint. Various remedies

have been proposed for cholera, and while some

of them are efficacious in cases of the pseudo-

cholera described above, no reliance can be placed

upon them in cases of genuine Asiatic or sporadic

cholera. The formulae of some of these compounds

have been widely published, especially at times

when this country has been threatened with an

epidemic of the scourge. One of the best known of

these prescriptions is the "New York Sun

Mixture." This famous remedy for bowel complaints

is composed of equal parts of tincture of opium,

tincture of rhubarb, tincture of cayenne, essence

of peppermint and spirits of camphor, mixed well

together. The dose is 15-30 drops in water every

15-30 minutes. Children fed on artificial food are

prone to this disease; adults rarely. The child

cholera is called *cholera infantum*.

2. *Asiatic* or *Malignant Cholera*: A malignant

disease due to a specific poison which, when

received into the human body through the air,

food, or in some other way, gives rise to the most

alarming symptoms and very frequently proves

fatal in less than an attack of cholera is generally

marked by three stages, though these often succeed

each other so rapidly as not to be easily defined.

There is first a premonitory diarrhoea stage, in

which the stools soon become very copious, watery,

and rice-colored; there is also occasional vomiting,

with severe cramps in the abdomen and legs, and

general muscular weakness. This condition is suc-

ceeded, and often within a remarkably short period,

by the second stage, which is one of collapse, and

called the alid or cold stage. This stage is charac-

terized by intense prostration, suppression of urine,

great thirst, feebleness of circulation, and respira-

tion, with coldness and blueness of the skin, loosen-

ess of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death

not intervene, during the third stage the sufferer

will then pass into the third or reaction stage of

the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a

great thirst, feebleness of circulation, and respira-

tion, with coldness and blueness of the skin, loosen-

ess of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death

not intervene, during the third stage the sufferer

will then pass into the third or reaction stage of

the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a

great thirst, feebleness of circulation, and respira-

tion, with coldness and blueness of the skin, loosen-

ess of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death

not intervene, during the third stage the sufferer

will then pass into the third or reaction stage of

the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a

great thirst, feebleness of circulation, and respira-

intestinal tract, each, medical opinion is much divided, the various methods each favoring warm partisans. Several experiments were made, among them one by a newspaper man, which seemed to be a fair test, and to demonstrate that the body can be fortified against the scourge. But until more extended knowledge shall have accrued, the judgment of more conservative medical men will be reserved. This is but natural when we remember that our knowledge of the disease is yet very limited, and that the statistics of years ago, which have become so many radical changes many times, without apparently arriving nearer the truth than before. Asiatic Cholera is another name for Asiatic Cholera.

"The deadly known by the name of *epandemic cholera* in India, and had at times committed fearful ravages. Its effects, however, were in general restricted to particular seasons and localities, and were not extensively diffused as to attract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of 1817, however, the disease assumed a new form, and became a widely spread and fatal epidemic. It made its first appearance in the Eastern districts of Bengal in May and June of that year, and after extending itself gradually along the north bank of the Ganges, through Tirhut to Ghazipur, it crossed the river, and passing through Bihar, fell with peculiar virulence upon the center division of the grand army, in the first week of November. . . . Various accounts have been published, which have been taken that seven hundred and sixty-four fighting men and about thirty thousand natives perished in India. Continuation by H. M. Wilson, vol. 203.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to cholera; designed for use in cholera, &c., as *Cholera poison*, *Cholera mixture*.

**Cholera asphyxia, s.** Also called Asiatic cholera, the more malignant form of cholera.

**Cholera-ty, s.** A peculiarity, the exertions of which swallow were in one case followed, probably accidentally, by cholera. (*Know*, in *Lancet*, vol. ii. (1832), p. 419.)

**Cholera-mixture, s.** [See CHOLERA, A. 1.]

**Cholera-pill, s.** A pill containing one grain each

of camphor, cayenne, and opium.

**Cholera-ty, s.** [Eng. *cholera*; &c.] Pertain-

ing to, producing or produced by cholera, as, "chole-

raic poison," "choleraic discharges."

**Cholē-ē-r, 'choke-l-ē-r, 'choke-l-ē-r, s.** [Fr. *cholérique*,

from *Gr. cholera*; *Gr. cholera*, from *cholē* = the

bile.]

1. *Of persons*:

(1) *choleric*, choleric; passionate, irascible.

(2) *Angry, enraged*.

2. *Of the disposition, temper, &c.*: Inclined to

passion.

The choleric or bilious temperament is charac-

terized by black hair often curling, black or hazel

eyes, and a tendency to produce a sallow skin,

and a strong full pulse. It is the strong tem-

perament of the melanous or swarthy variety of

mankind.

3. *Of things, words, &c.*:

(1) *Offensive*; calculated to cause passion or rage.

(2) *Full of passion*; angry; caused by passion.

"There came to *choleric* hate toward me seven

or eight kindred."—*Sir F. Sidney*.

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Eng. *choleric*; &c.] In a

choleric or passionate manner. (*Richardson*.)

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, 'choke-l-ē-r, 'choke-l-ē-r, s.** [Eng.

*choleric*; &c.] Choleric; choleric; choleric; irascibility, passionateness.

"Subject to *choleric* passions for correctness, contentiousness, and intolerance."—*Bishop Gooden*, *Anti-Slavery*, p. 128 (1861).

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Eng. *cholera* (a), and suff. -ine

(q. v.).]

**Med.:**

1. The precursory symptoms of cholera.

2. The first stage of epidemic cholera, in which

individual cases are not usually marked by the

severity apparent later, when the epidemic is preva-

lent.

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Fr. *cholera*, *cholera* = cholera,

and *choler* = cholera.] Resembling, but milder

than, cholera, as choleraic discharges.

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Eng. *cholera* (c); &c.]

**Chem.:** A salt of choleraic acid.

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Fr. *cholera*; &c.] Pertain-

ing to or obtained from choleraic acid.

**Choleraic acid, s.**

**Chem.:** An acid formed by treating cholesterine

with sulfuric acid. It is a yellowish, crystalline,

slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in

alcohol.

**Cholē-ē-r-ē-l-ē-r, s.** [Fr. *cholera*, from *Gr. cholē* = the bile, and *stēr* =

fat.]

*fatē, fat, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, būre, camel, hēr, thērē; plāse*

ous = shus. -bis, -dis, &c. = bel, del.

















## A. As substantive:

1. The festival of the Nativity of Christ, observed by the Christian Church yearly on the 25th of December.

† Augustine considered the festival, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, and Whit Sunday, as the four great festivals which had an Apostolic origin and the sanction of a general council. Christmas he deemed to be of later origin and less authoritative. When the first efforts were made to fix the period of the year when the advent took place, there were, as we learn from Clement of Alexandria, advocates for the 28th of May and for the 25th or 21st of April. The Oriental Christians generally were of opinion that both the birth and baptism of Jesus took place on the 25th of January. Julian, emperor of Rome from A. D. 337-362, contended for the 25th of December, a view to which the Eastern Church ultimately gave way, while the Church of the West adopted from their brethren in the East the view that the baptism was on the 6th of January. When the festival was at length placed in December, it afforded a substitute to the various nations who had observed a festival of rejoicing at the shortest day of the year had passed, besides spanning over the great interval between Whit Sunday of one year and Good Friday of the next. Coming to the Roman Christian converts, in lieu of the saturnalia, to which they had been accustomed while yet they were heathens, its purity became sullied almost at the first by the gross which had crept into it from its sources. Similarly the Yule log, the mistletoe, &c., among English speaking peoples, are relics of Druidism. 2. The source of Christmas, &c., from 'Christmas' or Old Christmas, or Twelfth-night, January 6th.

See *Wynne's Notes on Christmas*; "Agnostic of Isauri," p. 250.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in use at Christmas. "With a time comes round, a Christmas they bear, And one day makes them merry for all the year."

(Knowing beforehand of our meritment)  
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.  
Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

## Christmas-box, s.

\*1. A little box in which presents were collected at Christmas.

"With a time comes round, a Christmas they bear, And one day makes them merry for all the year."

Gay: *Trivia*.

2. A present given at Christmas.

Christmas-card, s. An ornamented card, having on it a few words of Christmas greeting to the person to whom it is sent. Not much known prior to the decade 1870-1880.

Christmas-carol, s. A song of praise sung at Christmas.

Christmas-day, s. [CHRISTMAS, 1.]

Christmas-ery, s. The ere of Christmas-day; the night of December 24th.

Christmas-flower, s.

1. *Helleborus niger*, [CHRISTMAS-ROSE].  
2. *Kranthia hymenalia*.

Christmas-herb, s.

*Helleborus niger*, (Lyc.)  
Christmas-mistle, s.

1. Antiant, the words of which are suitable to Christmas.  
2. Music played by waits. [WAITS.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

Christmas-rose, s.

*Helleborus niger*, ordered Rannunculus, as called from its flowering at Christmas; also called *Christmas-flower* (q. v.).

Christmas-tale, s. A tale generally false, told at Christmas. It most commonly is done at the family gathering around the Yule log, but is now done better in the Christmas numbers of the several popular periodicals.

Christmas-tide, s. The season of Christmas.

Christmas-tree, s. A small tree, generally a young evergreen, on the branches of which presents for children are hung at Christmas.

Chris-tid-18-1-cal, s. [Eug. *christologi*]; (Acad.) Of or pertaining to Christology.

Chris-tid-18-2-gf, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ; *logos*=a discourse, *logos*=to tell, to discourse.] A discourse concerning Christ, or the doctrines of the Christian Church.

"The reader will find in this author an eminent ecclesiastical man of great ability, who make bold to call *Christology*, in displaying the great mystery of goodness, God the Son manifested in human flesh."—*Review*, on the *Life of Jesus*, p. 10.

Chris-tid-18-3-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-4-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-5-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-6-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-7-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-8-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-9-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-10-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-11-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-12-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-13-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-14-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-15-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-16-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-17-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-18-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-19-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-20-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-21-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-22-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-23-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-24-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-25-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-26-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-27-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-28-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-29-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-30-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-31-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-32-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-33-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-34-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-35-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-36-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-37-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-38-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-39-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-40-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-41-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-42-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-43-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-44-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-45-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

Chris-tid-18-46-ite, s. [Gr. *christos*=Christ, and *itis*=to love.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Optile.)

chromatic type, s. Type made in parts, which are inked of various colors and separately impressed, so as to obtain a variety of effects.

chr-mât-1-cal, s. [Chromatic.]  
chr-mât-1-cal-19, adv. [Rng. *chromatrical*]; (Jy.) In a chromatic manner.

chr-mât-19, s. [Chromatic; chromatic, with sign of plural in Gr. of *chromos*.] (See extract.)

"The science which examines and explains the various properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies, and of the various colors of objects, has been properly denominated *chromatics*, from the Greek word *chroma*, which signifies color."—*Rees*, *Cyclopædia*, Col.

chr-mâ-tid-1-âm, s. [Gr. *chroma*, genit. *chromatos*=color; *eidon*=appearance.] The coloring matter of plants.

chr-mâ-tin, s. [Gr. *chroma*=color.] The timble portion of the protoplasm, forming a delicate piece of fibrils permeating the achromatin of a typical cell in process of division.

chr-mâ-tin-19, s. [Gr. *chromatoma*=a coloring, a dyeing.]

chr-mâ-tin-19-19, s. [Gr. *chroma*, genit. *chromatos*=color; *19-19*=19-19, s. (q. v.).] The same as *chromatin* (q. v.).

chr-mâ-tin-19-19-19, s. [Gr. *chroma*, genit. *chromatos*=color; *19-19-19*=19-19-19, s. (q. v.).] The same as *chromatin* (q. v.).

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chr-mâ-tin-19, s. [Gr. *chroma*, genit. *chromatos*=color; *19-19*=19-19, s. (q. v.).] The same as *chromatin* (q. v.).

chr-mâ-tin-19, s. [Gr. *chroma*, genit. *chromatos*=color; *19-19*=19-19, s. (q. v.).] The same as *chromatin* (q. v.).











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was supported by the directory of public worship produced by the Westminster Assembly of divines substituted in its room. A reaction against the new order of things was felt, and in 1662, on the return of monarchy episcopacy was restored. In 1662, the Act of Uniformity was passed, which compelled the clergy to conform to the new order, in sentiment, to resign their livings, and laid the foundation of modern Nonconformity. The Act is still in force, and the clergy who refused to take of his coronation oath, to undo the reformation in the English Church, injured not it (but himself, and his flock), and were not allowed to exercise any subsequent sacerdotal functions. The evangelistic zeal of Whitfield, Wesley, and various other clergymen, in the eighteenth century, was the result of a reaction which did not pass away even when the followers of the two great preachers just named ceased to exist. The Wesleyan movement, the Methodist party, still the most numerous in the Establishment, is, in large measure, the result of this reaction. In 1794, the movement has been in other directions. With 1838, just after the passing of the Act of Emancipation, the "Great Awakening for the Times" came forth, and ninety, in all, were issued within the next eight years. The eighteenth century was the century of the tracts which the tractarians had begun. In 1800 the *Essays and Reviews*, and in 1862 a work by Bishop Colenso, were issued, which, by their bold and uncomposited pose of thought, being what theologians call strongly rationalistic. Church Congresses, the Bazaar of 1840, the Bazaar of 1850, face to face, softened their antagonisms; and fear of common danger renders them more united than

they otherwise would do. At present, there are two archbishops and twenty-nine bishops, both of the former and twenty-four of the latter having seats in the House of Lords; six hundred and thirty rural deans, and about 13,500 beneficed clergy, the whole of whom are members of the Established Church. The clerical staff of all grades being about 25,000, including infants, it is the largest in the world. In England and Wales, 1871, the English Church and the Established Church of Ireland constituted but a single body, and it is still so in the Colonies. The Church of England is powerful also in the Colonies, and by means of its two great societies, the Propagation and the Church Missionary Societies, acts powerfully on the minds of the natives.

Church of England, and the other a popular name, was given to it in 1871, to what was not an independent denomination, but was an integral part of the United Church of England and Ireland. It constituted the Established Church of the two countries. When on 1st January, 1871, the Act of Parliament, disestablishing and disendowing the portion of the United Church which was in Ireland, took effect, it was at once proposed by the Government, and adopted by the Government for the new organization, adopted that of the Irish Church or the Church of Ireland. It comprehends within its pale about one-eighth of the Irish people.

**Church of Scotland:** The original Scottish Church seems to have been that of the Cuthberts, then in the hands of the monks of Melrose, and, to a certain extent, the national church in Scotland, not merely as having within its pale at least by promise all the lands of the Cuthberts, but as the church of its powerful southern neighbor. The church resisted the claims to supremacy over it put forth at first by the monks of Melrose, and then by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in 1161, in self-defense cast itself into the arms of the Roman Pontiff. It was, however, the church of the North, and in Scotland was weak and war-jaded of, and in conflict with, a very powerful nobility. When the Reformation came, the nobility, not the church, was the dominant power. The nobility tended to adopt the new. From the war of independence, Scotland had ceased to be a part of the empire, and the Reformation on the part of England by a close alliance with France, and when the Reformation began there were actually no English troops in Scotland. The nobility was invited to resist the religious movement which had been begun, but the Protestant "Lords of the Congregation" were not to be deterred. The cause, applied for aid to Queen Elizabeth, who sent troops to aid them in expelling the French. By the aid of the English troops, the French troops, which both the French and the English troops should withdraw from Scotland. On the 24th August, of 1560, the French troops were expelled from Scotland. The papal jurisdiction, prohibited the celebration of the mass, and rescinded all the laws made in conformity with the same. The Reformation adopted what is now called Presbyterian Church government, though certain superintendents were appointed to visit the churches. The first English Reformation, whose officers after a time were swept away. **CHURCH GOVERNMENT, PRESBYTERIAN.** (RELATIONS.)

Church of Rome was complete, the alliance between the nobility and the Protestant preachers which had effected the triumph, showed symptoms of dissolving, and a large section of the former viewed with distrust, and even active hostility, what they regarded as the too democratic measures which Knox aimed at carrying out. But one inestimable boon was gained ere they parted, the universal establishment of parish schools.

The semi-republican constitution of the Church, which became more marked after the office of superintendent had been swept away, and the second session of the General Assembly (1878-1879, 1878), created jealousy in the minds of regents and of sovereigns, and four or five generations of St. Ann's were put to the test of their loyalty to the sacred trust of Presbyterians to Episcopal government. The project cost the lives and liberties of far more people than the short, sharp Reformation struggle of 1843-44. The General Assembly of 1878-1879, the Convention of 1880, re-established Presbyterianism, and the General Assembly, which had been interrupted for nearly forty years, began its work in 1880. Had it not been for that time, the General Assembly had to fight with England in 1870, and an Act of Security was passed, designed to preserve the independence of the church from being overthrown by southern votes.

In 1712 an Act of Parliament re-introduced patronage which had been swept away. The operation of this enactment was one main cause of three rebellions which were called the "Whigs" (1715), the "Jacobites" (1745) and the "Covenanters" (1746). The "Whigs" and the "Jacobites" were called, in 1733; the "Relief" in 1752; and, the greatest of all, that which created the Free Church in 1843.

The Church of Scotland claims about half the people as its least its nominal members. In 1843 the Free Church of Scotland had in 1861 sixteen synods, eighty-four presbyteries, 1,500 churches, including mission-rooms, and 1,000 ministers and probationers engaged in ministerial work. It has mission societies in all parts of the world.

The Act of 1712 was repealed, and each congregation now elects its own pastor. Its chief rivals in Scotland are the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which is a union of the old Free Church and Relief Churches.

*Church of Rome:* For this see ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

¶ *Church and mice*: A game of children said to be the same with the *Sore in the Kirk* (q. v.).

*Arch.:* A church which, like the Pantheon, is quite singular.

**B.** *Adj.*: In any way pertaining or connected

\* Obvious compounds: Church-aiale, church-bell, church-club, church-man, church-member.

**church-ale, s.** A feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

**church-attire, s.** The dress or vestments worn by those who officiate in public worship.

**church-authority**, *s.* The spiritual jurisdiction of the authorities of a Church; ecclesiastical authority.

\*church-begot, a. Born within the pale of the church.

**church-bench, *s.***  
The seat in the nave of a church.

\*1. A seat in the porch of a church.  
2. A seat in a church.

**church-bred**, *a.* Brought up according to the

**church-bug**, *s.* [From being often found in churches.]

**Entom.**: A common name for a species of wood louse, *Oniscus asellus*, belonging to the order Isopoda.

church-burial, *s.* [Eng.]  
1. Burial in a consecrated ground, and with religious

2. A burial at which previous to the interment services over the corpse are held in a church.

**church-discipline, s.** The discipline and order appointed by the Church.

church-going, \*chirche-gong, \*chyrchegong  
s. & a.

"A wory chyrchegeing yt was to the Kyng of France."—  
*Rob. of Glouc.* 1569

**\*B.** As adjective:  
1. Calling to Divine service.

"But the sound of the church-going bell  
These valleys and rocks never heard."  
Couper; *Verses*, supposed to be writt. by Alex. Selkirk.

2. Habitually attending Divine service; regular attendance at church.

**church-government, s.** The regulation and ordering of spiritual matters, or those pertaining to the discipline and work of the Church.

Regarding church government. The first three agree that the rudiments of a scheme of church government are laid down in the New Testament. They differ, however, as to whether the church is to be episcopacy, presbyterianism, or congregationalism. The fourth, though one large minority are in favor of presbyterianism, and another in favor of congregationalism. (See these words.) The fourth view is that the rudiments of a scheme of church government are laid down in the New Testament, applicable to all times and places, but that the church has the power of adapting its government to the necessities of cases in which it finds itself. A very particular time.

**church-history, a.** The history of any Church, but especially of the Christian Church.  
 3 Church history naturally divides itself into

Church history authors divide their material into four periods: (1) From the advent of Christ to the time of Constantine; (2) From Constantine to Mohammed, or by the arrangement of Mosheim and others, to Charlemagne; (3) From Mohammed, or alternatively from Charlemagne to the Reformation; (4) From the Reformation to the present time.

*Period 1. From the advent of Jesus Christ (four years earlier than commonly expressed, or what is known as A. D. C.), to the Conversion to Christianity of the Emperor Constantine, A. D. 312, or the establishment of the Christian religion, A. D. 313, or, possibly, A. D. 321. This period may be naturally divided into three sub-periods, (1) The ministry of Jesus; (2) That of His apostles; and (3) That of the Christian fathers after the last of the apostles had died.*

and died. The Sabbath-period has been already treated of in [Christ.]. Immediately after the ascension means were taken to fill up by election the vacancy left in the apostolic college by the apostasy and death of Judas (Acts 1, 15-36). "The descent of the Holy Spirit" (Acts 2, 1-4), which was the first of the events of Acts 2, 14-47, took place soon after the Pentecost, accompanied by the gift of tongues (Acts 2, 1-4), and then the apostles were qualified to go forth and carry into effect the mission which they had received from Christ. Under the preaching of Peter and the other apostles, thousands were converted and baptized, and such a spirit of love prevailed among the converts that a Christian socialism sprang up, but, ere long, the church was divided into two parties, and the work of St. Paul began (Acts 13, 32-35, 1-11).

The same jealousy which had prompted the Jewish rulers to seek the death of our Lord, led to the persecution of His followers, and Stephen was the first to die for alleged blasphemy, was the first of the great army of Christian martyrs. Scattering of the Christians took place, which resulted in the founding of other churches, the chief of which was at Antioch in Syria, where the disciples of Jesus for the first time received the name of Christians (Acts xi. 26.) [CHRISTIAN.]

[illegible]

*Period 2. From the Conversion of Constantine or his establishment of Christianity as the state religion to the rise of Mohammed: While all along there*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amldst, whāt, fāl, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hēr, thère; pine, plt, síre, alr, marine; gō, pōt  
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, uníte, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, ø = é; ey = ā. qu = kw







though in his *Natural System of Botany* he had retained the name *Cichoraceae*. The corolla, as stated before, is ligulate, or strap-shaped; the seeds, which are erect, have no albumen, and the stem has milky juice. [*Cichoreus*, *Latrochloa*, s.]

**gich-ôr-â-ô-ô-ô**, *adj.* [*Latin cichorium* (um); -aceous.] Of the nature of or possessing the qualities and properties of cichory or succory.

"Diverse evaluate the salt serum; as also diastem, and the lactaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants." *Ploper*.

**gich-ôr-â-ô-ô-ô**, *s.* [*Fr. cichorie*. Name, written *Cichorium*, according to Pliny, of Egyptian origin.] *Bot.*: Succory or cichory, a genus of Composite plants. *Cichorium* *littoralis*, distinguished by having the lower leaves mucronate and the heads usually in pairs, is the origin of the cultivated cichory. It is found wild in Europe, in North Africa, in Siberia, and the Northwest of India. The roots are boiled and eaten, or they are dried and used as coffee. (*Dr. Joseph Hooker*, etc.) *C. Andrieuxii* is the common Endive. It is extensively cultivated in Europe, into which it was introduced from its native country India, in many parts of which it is called *Camas*. Properly speaking, Succory consists of the blanch-leaved of *Cichorium* *intybus* and Endive those of *C. Andrieuxii*. *C. Andrieuxii*, a wholesome salad, possessing bitter and anodyne qualities.

**gich-ôr-â-ô-ô-ô**, *s.* [*Fr. cichorie*, from *Lat. cichorium* (q. v.).] *Bot.*: The *Cichorium intybus* or Wild Succory. [*CHICORY*.]

**\*gich-pêa, \*gich-pease**, *s.* [*CHICK-PEA*.] "A kind of small pea, called a Chickpea."—*Trenchard's Compliments*, Pref.

**gich-dê-lê-lê**, *s.* [*Lat. ciccidea* a glow-worm, from *candela* a candle. This is not the ciccidea of modern entomologists. See def.]

*Entom.*: A genus of coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Ciccidae. They have very prominent eyes. They are of predatory habits, and are sometimes called Tiger-beetles. They are the most highly organized of all the "Coleopterytes." They can fly as well as run, and all their movements are agile. They are remarkable for the beauty of their color. The best known is *Ciccidea campestris*, which is above half an inch in length, the anterior and posterior margins of the thorax, the basal joint of the elytra, and the elytra green, each with six cream-colored spots; the under side of the body glossy black. The larva may be found in cylindrical burrows from six inches to a foot in depth, at the mouth of which they lurk for their prey, and are not seen in sandy spots during the summer months.

**gich-dê-lê-lê-dm, s. pl.** [*Lat. ciccidea*, and fem. pl. suff. -dm.]

*Entom.*: A family of carnivorous Coleoptera, section Adephaga, sub-section Geodephaga.

**gich-dê-ô-ô-lê, s. & a.** [*Gr. kichinos* a curled lock, a ringlet, and *obolus* an old Greek coin now in our mintage about three cents.] [*CHOCOLATE*.]

**cincinnati ball, fruit, s.**

*Bot.*: A peculiar reproductive body in certain Fungus. It is more commonly called a cyst. (*Thom.*)

**gich-în-âr-âs, s.** [*Gr. kichinos*=curled hair, and *ourâ*=a tail.]

*Ornithology*: 1. The long spiral filaments of the extremity of the tail. (*McVicoit*.)

2. A genus of birds belonging to the Paradiside, or Birds of Paradise.

**gich-în-bê-lîm, s.** [*Ital. cicciobê*], and *Eng. suff. -dm.*] The conduct of a cicciobê; the practice of dangleling after married women. [Usually applied to a single gallant addicted to conduct, and generally in a spiteful and contemptuous sense, especially by marriageable single women whose charms he ignores.]

**gich-în-bê-ô-ô, s.** [*Ital. In Fr. cicciobê, sticciobê.*]

1. *Lit.*: A term applied in Italy to a professed admirer of a married woman; a dangleling about women.

2. *Fig.*: A knot of ribbon attached to a sword-hilt, gun, &c.

**\*gic-la-toun, \*gic-la-tun, \*gic-la-toun, s.** [*Or. Fr. cigation*; *Sp. cigation*.]

A sort of cloth made of intermingled of silk, sometimes of cloth of gold intermingled.

"There was money gonfalone, Of gold, scabbard and scabbard." *Alsomander*, 1363.

2. A cloak or garment made of such material.

*state, flit, firs, amidst, what, flit, father; wâ, wât, hère, campê, hêr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wêre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; môte, cûb, clûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, sÿrian, s, a; é; ç; a. qu = kw.*

**\*gic-ô-ô-lê, s.** [*Latin*], **\*gic-ôn-lê, \*çy-con-yô** (*Eng.*, *s.*) [*Latin ciconia*, a stork.] [*STORK*.]

*Ornithology*: 1. A stork, a member of the family Ciconiidae.

"The same fowl that is called ciconia."—*Wright's Jeremiah* vii. 1.

A genus of Wading Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Ciconiinae. It belongs to the family Ardeidae (Herons). The species have long conical bills, long legs, with the three toes, which are joined by a thin membrane as far as the first joint, the hinder toe on the same level, the wings are of moderate length, the third, fourth and fifth quills longest, the second a little shorter, and the first a little shorter still. [*STORK*.]

**\*gic-ô-ô-lê-an, a.** [*Lat. ciconia*], and *Eng. suff. -an*.] Consisting of or pertaining to storks.

"But when his wrothing slowly wending the main, Then conquest crown'd the fierce *Viceroy* train." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. ix. 12, 13, 14.

**gic-ô-ô-lê-dm, s. pl.** [*Lat. ciconia*, and fem. pl. suff. -dm.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Wading Birds, containing the Storks, &c. More generally, however, it is reduced to a sub-family. [*STORK*.]

**gic-ô-ô-lê-nm, s. pl.** [*Lat. ciconia*, and fem. pl. suff. -nm.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Wading Birds, family Ardeidae. [*STORK*.]

**\*gic-ô-ô-ô-ô, s.** [*CHICORY*.] *W. Wild cichory*, a *Cichorium*.

**\*gic-u-râte, r. t.** [*Lat. cicuratus*, pa. par. of *cicuro*=to tame; *cicuro*=tame, gentle.] To tame, to soften the character of.

**\*gic-u-râ-ton, s.** [*CHICORY*.] The act of taming, or the domestication of.

"This holds not only in domestic and manmade birds, but in the wild—*See*." *See* the definition of *cicuro* or institution, both in the wild—*See*. [*CHICORY*.]

**gic-ô-ô-lê-nm, \*gic-ô-ô-lê-nm, s.** [*Lat. ciconia*, and fem. pl. suff. -nm.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Umbelliferae. It has compound umbels with many rays; few or no bracts, and the leaves are deeply serrate. The fruit orbicular, or broadly ovoid, with solitary vittæ in the interstices of the ridges. The leaves are pinnate or decomposed. (*Cicuta muricifolia*, which has doubly serrate, auriculate leaflets, is a tall plant of three or four feet high, but by roadsides or the margins of lakes in this country. It is a deadly poison.) It may be the *Scorzonera* (Hemlock) of the Greeks, which Socrates and others condemned to death were required to drink. It is used in medicine as a narcotic and sedative, being employed more especially in neuralgia and kindred affections.

2. The name for a shepherd's pipe made of the hollow stalks of hemlock. (*Burchman*.)

**gic-u-tine, s.** [*Lat. cicuta*, and *Eng. suff. -ine* (*Chem.*)] An alkaloid supposed to exist in *Water-hemlock*, *Cicuta eurosa*.

**gic-d, s.** [*Arab. edj=lord*.]

An Arabic name for a chief or commander; applied specially in Spanish literature to *Don Quixote*, the celebrated champion of Christianity in the eleventh century.

"The helmet was done for the face of the dead, But his sword went proud, by a warrior led, For he knew that the *edj* was poorn." *See* the definition of *edj* in *See*. [*See* the *Patented* *Proceedings*.]

2. The name of a Spanish epic poem, celebrating the exploits of *Ruy Dias*.

**gic-dê-lê-dm, s.** [*From Lat. cidaris* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. -dm.]

*Zool.*: A genus of radiated animals, containing what are termed Sea-eagles. The body is subglobose, and covered with a long spine.

**gic-dê-lê-lê, s.** [*Lat. a turban* or mitre; *Gr. kid-cio, kidara*=a cap of state worn by the Persian kings; *Heb. kidâr*=a Persian diadem, *Esther* i. 11, li. 17, vi. 10; *kidâr*=to surround.]

1. A name given to the mitre of the Jewish high-priests.

2. *Zoology*: A name of Echiol of hemispherical form, so called from their supposed resemblance to this cap.

of state. Also known as sea-eagles, sea-eagles, &c. They abound on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

(2.) A genus of the *Securine* or *Snake-shells*. They are jetted secondary turbinate, generally smooth, with a round, not oblique aperture.

3. *Palæont.*: *Cidaris* ranges from the Trias to recent times.

**\*gic-dê-lê-lê, s.** [*Eng. cidaris*], and *Eng. suff. -dm.*]

*Palæont.*: A fossil specimen of the genus *Cidaris*; a fossil resembling *Cidaris*. The genus *Cidaris* occurs in the secondary strata. *C. grægus* is a characteristic fossil of the Cretal age.

**gic-dê-lê-lê, \*gic-dê-lê-lê, \*gic-dê-lê-lê, s. & a.** [*Lat. cidaris*; *Gr. cidaris*, from *Heb. cidâr*=round thing; *Heb. cidâr*; *Sp. cidra*; *Port. cidra*.]

*A. A substantiv:*

1. Strong drink; liquor made of the juice of any fruit pressed.

"He shall not drink wine and spirit."—*Psalm* 115.

2. A liquor made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

"A flask of cider from his father's vine." *See* the definition of *cidra* in *See* and *See*.

3. To make good cider the apples should be quite ripe. [*See* the definition of *cidra* in *See* and *See*.]

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1. To move or revolve round anything; to encircle. "So circeth it the waste about." *Remains of the Rose*, 1. 619.

2. To surround, to inclose, to encompass with a circle.

"You heavy people, circle me about as." *Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus*, III. 1.

ate, fat, fire, amidst, what, still, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, rôle, rôle; plene, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, sòn; müte, cúb, cüne, unite, cår, rôle, rôle; try, syrian. *m. a = é; ay = á. qu = kv.*

*B. Intransitive*:

1. *Literally*: "Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 418.

2. To form a circle round, to encircle, to surround. " . . . peers who circled round the King." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 24.

3. To revolve (from *to* the seasons, &c.). "Now the strolling years dislodge." *The day predestin'd to reward his woes.*

4. *Fig.*: To spread, to be passed over. "Thy name shall circle round the gaping throat." *Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

5. *To circle in*: To confine, to keep together. "We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circumscribe them in." *Boyle: On Bodies*.

6. *As pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Or modest Dian, circled with the nymphs." *Shakspeare: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iv. 8.

*B. As adjective*:

1. Having the form of a circle, round. " . . . swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb." *Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

2. Encircled, surrounded with a circle, coronet, &c. "circle-*ber*, *s*. [Eng. *circle*]; -*er*].

1. *Lit.*: One who goes or moves round in a circle. "Neptune circles of the earth." *Shakspeare: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A poor or inferior poet; either from his strolling about as a wandering minstrel for the same reason as their name was given to the Cyclops poets. "Nor so begin, as did that circle late." *Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

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3. The act of visiting certain places for the purpose of inspection. (See these words, and also ALTIMETER, AZIMUTH, and ZENITH.)

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3. *circle-*ber*, *s*. [Eng. *circle*]; -*er*].*

1. A small circle or ring, as of gold, jewels, &c. "He placed the golden circle on." *Shakspeare: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 1.

2. A round body, an orb. "Fairest of stars, . . . that crown'st the smiling morn With thy bright orb." *Milton: P. L.*, 1. 369.

3. *circle-*ber*, *s*. [Eng. *circle*]; -*er*].*

\**circ-ut-ter-lig*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*CIRCUTTER*, *v.*]

*B. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adj.*: Going round on circuit.

"The big-wig's circuiting judges."  
—*Colman*. *Poor Vagaries*, p. 128.

*C. As subst.*: The act or practice of going on circuit.

"Go to return to his lordship, and his circuiting."  
—*North*. *Life of Lord Oxford*, l. 261.

\**circ-u-tion*, *s.* [*Lat. circuitio, circuitum*, from *circum* to go round; *circum*=round, *eo* to go.]

1. *Lat.*: The act of going round or compassing.

2. *Fig.*: Circumlocution, indirectness, or vagueness.

\**circ-it-ōs*, *a.* [*Low Lat. circuitosus*, from *circulus*=a going round.] Having the quality of moving or going round in a circuit; indirect, roundabout. (*Burke*.)

\**circ-it-ōs-ly*, *adv.* [*Eng. circuitous*, *-ly*]. In a circuitous or indirect manner, in a circuit.

"He seeks circuitously to reach him through the people."  
—*Trench*. *Miracles*, No. 22.

\**circ-it-ō*, *v.* [*circ-u-l-ō*, *s.* [*Lat. circuitare*]. [*CIRCUT*].

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literal*:  
1. The act of moving or going round in a circle.

2. A tendency to assume a circular form or state; the state of being circular.

"The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnation is circuit."  
—*Wharfedale*. *Observations on Modern Gardening*, p. 65.

2. *Compas*, extent, circuit.

"A dominion of much more large and ample circuit than the same which he was Lord of before."  
—*Udall*. *Apoph.* *Epigrams*, p. 228.

3. *Fig.*: Circumlocution, a beating about the bush.

"Very clear it is, the prophesy, without all circuit, none coming, and in a manner pointing to it."  
—*Andrew*. *Jerusalem*, l. 161.

\**Lat. (circuitu of action)*: The taking a longer or shorter route in proceeding to recover any thing sued for. (*Warren*.)

\**circ-u-l-ō*, *s.* [*Eng. circulate*]; *-able*. That may be circulated; capable of being circulated.

"Hills of exchange, therefore, put in circulation the fixed property of nations. They render the houses and streets of Hamburg, the acres and forests along Stenkehaagen, circulate in London or Amsterdam."  
—*Taylor*. *Annual Review*, l. 181.

\**circ-u-lar*, *a. & s.* [*Fr. circulaire*; *Prov. circule*; *Lat. circularis*, from *circulus*=a little circle.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literal*:  
(1) Of or pertaining to a circle; of the shape of a circle.

(2) Revolving, moving in a circle, successive, recurring.

"By whom whence the innumerable race of things descends from whence the order springs."  
—*Romanson*.

(3) Cycle; pertaining to or connected with a cycle or circle.

"Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?"  
—*Deane*.

2. *Fig.*: Perfect, complete.

"In this winter, Your wisdom is not circular."  
—*Montaigne*. *Essays*, p. 111.

3. *Technical*:

1. *Comm. & Diplomacy*: Addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons. [*CIRCULAR-LETTER*].

2. *Logic*: Returning to the same point; arguing in a circle; inclusive, incomplete.

"One of Oursen's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God."  
—*Baker*. *Reflections on Learning*.

3. *As subst.*: A letter or communication addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons.

"The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reform for Poland. It informs the various courts of the sense of the circulating circulars."  
—*Edinburgh*. *Polish Quarterly*, vol. ii, p. 41.

\**circu-lar-ō*, *s.* Any part of the circumference of a circle.

*bol*, *-bō*; *pōt*, *jōw*; *cat*, *gel*, *chorus*, *-chōn*, *-tlan*=*shan*. *-tion*, *-sion*=*shūn*;

\**circu-lar-bolt*, *a.* A machine employed by the lace-manufacturers in Nottingham in making net. (*Knight*.)

\**circu-lar-buildings*, *a.* Notingham.

*Arch.*: Such as are built on a circular plan. When the interior is also circular, the building is called a rotunda. (*Gustaf*.)

\**circu-lar-canon*, *a.*

*Music*: A canon closing in the key one semitone above that in which it commences. Twelve repetitions of it would take it through all the known keys. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

\**circu-lar-crystals*, *s. pl.* This term has been applied to the flattened group of radiating, crystalline nodules formed by many salts and other crystalline substances. (*Micrographic* *Dict.*)

\**circu-lar-file*, *s.* A circular saw or serrated disk, adapted to run on a spindle or mandril, and used in cutting the teeth of cogwheels. (*Knight*.)

\**circu-lar-head*, *s.*

*Arch.*: The arch or bow of a door or window.

\**circu-lar-instruments*, *s. pl.* Astronomical, nautical, or surveying instruments, which are graduated to 360°, that is, around the whole circle. (*Knight*.)

\**circu-lar-iron-clad*, *a.*

*Naut.*: An iron-clad war vessel of circular form. The original suggestion of such a type of vessel was made by Mr. E. V. Reed, formerly a constructor of the British navy, but the first actually built was by design of the Russian Admiral Popoff, and it was called in consequence a Popoff's.

\**circu-lar-letter*, *s.*

1. *Banking*: A letter of credit addressed to several bankers in other countries in favor of a certain person named therein.

"It never was known that circular letters, By humble companions were sent to their betters."  
—*Swift*. *to Sheridan*.

2. *Comm. & Diplomacy*: A circular.

\**circu-lar-lines*, *s. pl.*

*Math.*: Lines of sines, tangents, secants, &c.

\**circu-lar-loom*, *s.* A loom in which a shuttle moves in a circular race, and continuously in one direction, through warp arranged in a circle. (*Knight*.)

\**circu-lar-micrometer*, *a.* An annular form of the micrometer first suggested by Herschel in 1781, and afterward revived by Olbers in 1788. (*Knight*.)

\**circu-lar-muscle* or *circu-lar fibers* (of Santorini).

*Anat.*: A series of circular involuntary muscular fibers wholly surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra.

\**circu-lar-note*, *s.* The same as *Circular-letter* (q. v.).

\**circu-lar-numbers*, *s. pl.*

*Arith.*: Those numbers all the powers of which terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves. Thus all the powers of 5 terminate in 5.

\**circu-lar-parts*, *s. pl.* Five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. (*Croft*.)

\**circu-lar-polarization*, *s.*

*Phys.*: In the undulatory theory of light a supposition of a circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through those media. (*Croft*.)

\**circu-lar-roots*, *s. pl.*

*Arch.*: Such as have the horizontal sections circular.

\**circu-lar-sailing*, *s.*

*Naut.*: The act or system of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

\**circu-lar-saw*, *s.* [*Saw*].

\**circu-lar-shears*, *s.* A shears for sheet-metal, consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins.

\**circu-lar-shuttle-box-loom*, *s.* A loom having a box with a number of shuttles, and having means for actuating it so as to bring any one of the shuttles into operation as required by the pattern.

\**circu-lar-sinus*, *s.*

*Anat.*: A ring-like sinus placed superficially round the pituitary body in the dura mater of the brain, forming a communication between the two venous sinuses. It is also called a Coronary sinus.

\**circu-lar or cylindro-cylindric work*, *s.*

*Arch.*: A term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose

axes are not in the same direction. The line formed by the intersection of the surfaces is termed, by mathematicians, a line of double curvature. (*Quell*.)

\**circ-u-lār-i-tŷ*, *s.* [*Low Lat. circularitas*, from *circularis*=round, from *circulus*=a circle.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being circular.

2. That which is circular.

"The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and uniformity in motion, continually increasing the other so that, from what point ever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole eternity."  
—*Brown*.

3. *Logic*: A fallacy consisting in a circle; incomplete or inconclusive reasoning.

\**circ-u-lār-lŷ*, *adv.* [*Eng. circularly*; *-ly*].

1. In form of a circle.

2. With a circular or revolving motion.

3. By circular reasoning, indirectly, in a circle.

"To argue circularly."  
—*Baxter*. *Inf. Bapt.*, p. 22.

\**circ-u-lār-nēs*, *s.* [*Eng. circular*; *-ness*]. The quality of being circular, roundness, circularity.

"In forms . . . it doth pretend to some circularity."  
—*Palmer*. *Wonders*, li. 622.

\**circ-u-lār-y*, *s.* [*Eng. circular*; *-y*]. Circular, ending in itself, inconclusive.

"Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which I have been both touching round, and circularly speaking, wherein there are attributed to God such things as being to manhood, used to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus."  
—*Hooker*. *Sac. Pol.*, v. 634.

\**circ-u-lātō*, *v. & t.* [*Lat. circulaſus*, *pa. par.* of *circulo*=to move in a circle.]

1. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To move in a circle, to revolve, to move round and return to the same point.

2. *Fig.*: To spread about, to move from place to place, or from person to person, or from hand to hand.

"As the minute of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, based on, from time to time, grow into a system of calumny, as it circulates through the whole kingdom."  
—*Addison*.

2. *Technically*:

1. *Medic.*: To circulate, to beat out.

2. *Anat.*: To permeate the arteries and veins of the body. [*CIRCULATOR*].

3. *Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literal*:  
(1) To cause to move from place to place, to put into circulation.

"In the Civil War the money spent on both sides was circulated at home."  
—*Swift*.

(2) To travel or move round.

"May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth."  
—*Whitaker*. *Craft*, 166.

2. *Fig.*: To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"This pointed sentence was fast circulated through town and country, and was soon the watchword of the whole Tory party."  
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng. Ch. v.*

3. *Metaph.*: To beat out, to chase.

"For the difference between to circulate and to spread, see SPREAD, *v.*

\**circ-u-lātō*, *v.* [*CIRCULATE*, *v.*]

*Arith.*: A number of circulating decimal is sometimes so called. (*Buchanan*.)

\**circ-u-lā-tŷ*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [*CIRCULATE*, *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Moving in a circle, returning to itself, revolving.

2. *Phys.*: Current, passing from hand to hand, constituting currency.

*C. As subst.*: The act of passing or the state of being passed from hand to hand or from person to person; circulation.

\**circu-lating-decimāl*, *s.* A decimal which cannot be expressed with perfect exactness in figures, and when to approximate to accuracy is called the period of the circulating decimal. Thus  $\frac{1}{7}$  of 1 are 22 222, &c., of which the period is 2; and  $\frac{1}{11}$  of 1 are 1818 1818 1818, &c., of which the period is 1818.

"A circulating decimal that goes on repeating itself for ever."  
—*London Times*, Sept. 6, 1794.

*bol*, *-bō*; *pōt*, *jōw*; *cat*, *gel*, *chorus*, *-chōn*, *-tlan*=*shan*. *-tion*, *-sion*=*shūn*;

**circulating library, s.** A library, the books contained in which are loaned, by loan among the subscribers. Since books have become so wonderfully cheap, the use of such libraries has decreased, and their number has correspondingly fallen off.

**circulating medium, s.** The medium of exchanges or of sale and purchase, whether it be gold, silver, paper, or any other article. The term, which is used by all economical writers as synonymous with currency, came into common use in the last decade of the eighteenth century. [Macleod.]

**Circulating medium** is more comprehensive than the term *money*, as it is the medium of exchanges, or purchases, and sales, whether it be in the form of coin, or any other article. — *Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

**circulating pump, s.** The cold-water pump, by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser.

**cir-cu-lā-tion, s.** [*Fr. circulation*; *Lat. circula-tio*, from *circulus*, *pa. par.* of *circulo* to move in a circle; *circulus* = a circle.]

#### A. Ordinary Language:

##### I. Literally:

1. Motion in a circle, or in such a course that the moving body returns to the place whence it started; especially used of the circulation of the blood. [A. 1.]

2. The act or process of spreading or causing to pass from hand to hand or from person to person. [B. 3.]

3. The state of being circulated or passed from person to person or from hand to hand. [B. 3.]

4. The extent to which anything is circulated. [*To increase the circulation of money, at least in bank-notes.* — *Byron.*]

##### II. Figuratively:

1. A person, a succession.  
" . . . then seemed fit to deny me the blessing of peace  
To keep us in a circulation of misnomer." — *King Charles.*

2. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

"The true doctrine of astrology appear to have had some reciprocal circulation." — *Wharton.*

3. The act or process of disseminating or spreading abroad.

##### B. Technically:

1. *Anat.*, *Anat.* *Physiol.*, *Anat.* A movement of the blood through the human body. (For details see [2].)

2. *Med.* The Spanish physician and theologian Michael Servetus, whose end was so tragical, caused in 1553 some glimmering perception of the lesser or pulmonary circulation of the blood. . . . Servetus in 1529 made a further advance, and saw that the blood is reserved for the immortal Harvey actually to make the great discovery, which he approached in 1615 and published with many details in 1628.

3. (*Physiol.*) The propulsive force in the circulation of the blood is the heart. It is a hollow muscular organ placed in the centre of the sanguiferous system. The blood is driven by the heart into the arteries called arteries, which ramify into smaller and smaller tubes. [ARTERIES.]

On reaching the extremities of the arteries it is driven through excessively fine tubes, called, from their hair-like tenuity, capillaries. These, constituting the connection between the arteries and the veins, afford it a passage into the latter.

And the veins, which it is carried back to the heart, through the capillaries, are divided into four cavities, two at the base called auricles. The right is the venous side of the heart; it receives into it auricle the venous blood from every part of the body by the superior and inferior vena cava and coronary vein.

Passing from the auricle into the ventricle, the blood had lost its red color and acquired a dark hue; it is therefore discharged by the right auricle into the right ventricle, and is transmitted along the pulmonary artery and its branches to the cavity of the lungs, to be again brought in contact with the oxygen of the air. Returning to the left auricle, it is immediately discharged into the left ventricle, thence to the aorta, to be propelled through the body as far as the capillaries.

The current of the blood through the body in general is called the *greater or systemic circulation*; that to and from the lungs, the *lesser or pulmonary circulation*. [Harris, &c.] There is a circulation of *lymph*, or fluid animalis, also in the inferior animals.

4. (*Gen. comp.*) The circulation of the blood in the human body is not closely analogous to that in animals. Formerly it was believed that there was a descending current of sap in spring, and a descending one in autumn. It is now found that both an ascending and a descending current exist, and whose great arteries these are supplemented by horizontal currents pos-

sible, fist, fare, amidst, whit, fall, father; we, wét, hère, camel, hér, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gò, pò, or, wère, wòlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mète, cùb, cùre, unìte, cùr, rùle, fùll; trè, sùr, sùrman, m = e; ey = a. qu = kw.

sible, amidst the tissue. The ascending current enters the leaves, where it is submitted to certain influences of a proper order, but in the general descending carries it thence in an elaborated condition back to the root. (*Thomé, Brown, &c.*)

5. (*Logic, Rhetoric, &c.*) "The nutrient fluid, however formed, is distributed throughout the textures of the plant, or animal, by vital or nutritive action, or proper order, and in this function, by which this is effected, is called *circulation*. In plants this function is very simple and is formed with infinite accuracy of a proper order, but in the animal, number of animals, each an organ, a heart, is the main instrument of the circulation of the blood. . . .

then, there is a true circulation, the fluid setting out from and returning to the same place. But in plants, the fluid is bound to circulate, or rotate, within the interior of cells as in Chara and Vallisneria, the fluid of the cell not passing out from the cells, or the adjacent ones, or to pass upon from the sponges in an ascending current and to descend to another set of vessels. But in many simple animals, some entozoa, for example, and polychaetes, there is no good evidence of the existence of any circulation of all their textures imbibing the fluid in which they live." — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, introd., pp. 26, 34.

6. *Finance.* Currency, circulating coin, notes, &c. In its early stage commerce was carried on by a direct exchange of articles which were reciprocally wanted, and in this form it is usually called "barter," but sometimes "exchange." An intermediate merchandise was then introduced, called "money," and transactions in which money is used are called "barter," but sales.

7. A transaction in which any commodity or service is used for money, instead of an equivalent, has been called a *demerit-exchange*. And the convenience of this method of conducting commerce has greatly preponderated over those of direct exchange or barter, so that commerce is now almost entirely resolved into these demerit-exchanges or sales. And this is the proper meaning of the word *circulation*. Barter or exchange is where two services of any kind are exchanged directly. Sale or demerit-exchange, or circulation, is where any service is exchanged for money or for merchandise, which will enable the intermediate to obtain some service in exchange for it at some future time. (Macleod: *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*)

8. The weekly issue increased to sixty thousand pounds, to eighty thousand, to a hundred thousand, and at length to a hundred and twenty thousand. Yet even this issue, though not, and only being, produced by the great hope, was twenty when compared with the demands of the nation. . . . and the paper money was passed into circulation." — *Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

9. *Circulation of a newspaper, journal, or magazine.* The number of copies of each issue printed and sold.

**cir-cu-lā-tive, a.** [Formed by analogy from *Lat. circulatorius*, *pa. par.* of *circulo* (Circulating); causing or contributing to cause circulation.]

1. (*Logic*) *Method* of *imperfective* or *indefinite* processes. — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, ch. iii, p. 76.

**Circulative animals:** *Zool.* The name given by Oken to the Mollusca, because the number of copies of each issue printed and sold.

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#### B. As substantive:

**Physic:** A vessel in which the steam which rises from another vessel on the fire is collected, and having been cooled in another vessel attached to the upper portion, is returned to the first vessel.

**cir-cu-lā-tive, v. t.** [*CIRCLE, s.*] To move or go in a circle, to revolve.

"To each point of itself so far as it circulates." — *H. More: Song of the Good, bk. ii, c. 1.*

**cir-cu-lā-tive, s.** [*CIRCLE, v.*] A going round in a circle, a revolution.

"And when it lighteth on advantages, its circle of grace grows more and more." — *H. More: Song of the Good, bk. iii, c. 1.*

**cir-cu-lā-tive, v. t.** [*Lat. circula(u) = a circle, as Eng. suff. -ize.*] To revolve.

"Mother of pearls their sides all circulate." — *Shakspeare: As You Like It, v. 1.*

**cir-cu-lā-tive, s.** [*Lat. circula(u) = a circle, as Eng. suff. -ize.*] A little ring, a circle.

**II. Technically:**  
1. *Anat.* Applied to any round or annular part of the body, as *circulus oculi*, the orb of the eye. (*Cray.*)

2. *Physic:* Applied to an iron instrument, formerly used for dividing circular portions of glass. (*Mayne.*)

3. *Eng. Surg.:* A name for several circular instruments used in the same manner. (*Mayne.*)

4. *Glass-making:* A tool for cutting off the necks of glassware.

**cir-cu-lā-tive, prep.** [*Lat. = around, round, about.*] Proposition used as a prefix in many words of Latin origin.

**cir-cu-lā-tive, a.** [*Lat. circums = around, about, and Eng. adjacent (q. v.).*] Lying near or about, surrounding.

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**circū-flex, a. & n.** [*Fr. circumflecte*; *Sp. circumflexo*, from *Lat. circumflectere*, a bending round, from *circumflecto* to bend round; *circum*=around, and *flecto*=to bend.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Ord. Lang.:** A going round or about, a circle.

**II. Technical:**

**1. Acoustics:** A tone of the voice comprising both a rise and fall on the same syllable.

**2. Gram.:** A mark or accent used to denote the rise and fall of the voice on the same syllable formed by the contraction of two syllables. The mark, which in Greek has the form  $\circ$  or  $\circ$  (or  $\circ$ ), and in Latin and modern languages is written thus  $\circ$ , is formed by the union of the acute ( $\acute{}$ ) and grave ( $\grave{}$ ) accents. The circumflex keeps the voice in a middle tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. —*Holler.*

**B. As adjective:**

**Anat.:** The term *circumflex adj.* is repeatedly used. There are an anterior and a posterior circumflex artery of the arm, a deep circumflex iliac artery, and external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. Two circumflex veins also join the axillary vein; there is also a circumflex iliac vein, and a circumflex nerve, the last-named being in the shoulder. (Quincy, *Med.*) The term *circumflex* may be also applied to the muscle called *circumflexus faciei* or *minor palati*.

**circū-flex, v. t.** [*CIRCUMFLEX, s.*] To mark with a circumflex.

**circū-flexed, pa. par. or a.** [*CIRCUMFLEX, v.*] **1. Ord. Lang.:** Bent over.

**2. Gram.:** Marked with a circumflex accent.

**circū-flex-ion (flex-ion as flex-ion), s.** [*Lat. circumflectere*=to bend, from *circumflecto*, *pa. par. of circumflecto* to bend, to twist about.] **1.** The act of bending or twisting into a bent form.

**2.** The act of winding or turning about.

**circū-flex, n.** [*Lat. flexio*.] **Anat.:** A muscle of the palate. The term is also applied to such arteries as wind round bones or joints. (*Crug.*)

**circū-flex-ure, s.** [*CIRCUMFLEXURE*.] A flowing round about or inclining with a fluid.

**circū-flex-ure, n.** [*Lat. circumflectura*, *pa. par. of circumflecto* to flow round or about, from *circumflecto*, and *flexio*=to flow.] Flowing round or inclining with a fluid.

**circū-flex-ure, s.** [*Lat. circumflectura*, from *circumflecto* to flow round.] Flowing round, circumflecture.

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**circū-flex-ion, s.** [*Lat. circumflectura* a pouring round, from *circumflecto* to pour round.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being spread round.

The natural use was of daily erection and circumflection. —*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

**circū-flex-ion, s.** [*Low Lat. circumflectura*, from *Lat. circumflecto* to carry round; *circum*=around; *flexio*=to carry.] The act of carrying about.

Such are these: the invocation of saints; circumflection of the eucharist to be adored. —*Jerome, Epist. to Pope, l. i.*

**circū-flex-ion, s.** [*Lat. circum*=around, and *flexio*=to turn about; *circum*, from *circum* a circle, a wheeling about.] To roll round, to cause to encircle or compass.

"The soul about itself circumflects." *Has various forms.*

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(British), 1766-69; Bougainville (French), 1768-69; James Cook (British), 1769-71; on his death the voyage was continued by King (British), 1772; Portlock (British), 1784; King and Fitzroy (British), 1828-30; Belcher (British), 1838-42; Wilkes (American), 1792-93.

**\*cir-cūm-nū-tā-tō, v. i.** [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nūtō* = to move, to move.] To move in a circular manner, to revolve.

"Even the stems of seedlings before they have broken through the ground, as well as their buried radicles, circumnutate." — Darwin: *Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 3.

**\*cir-cūm-nū-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nūtō* = a nodding, a moving.] The act or process of moving in a circular manner.

"The most widely prevalent movement [of plants] is essentially of the same nature as that of the stem of a climbing plant, which bends successively to the inside of the compass so that the tip revolves. This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nodding,' but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms circumscription and circumsutation." — Darwin: *Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 1.

**\*cir-cūm-nū-phāg-ē-si, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, *enphagē* = the gullet; and *enphagē*, *suff.* = off.] Around the gullet, as the circumsphagel nerve commissures found in the testaceans.

**\*cir-cūm-ōr-al, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *or* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth.] Around or about the mouth.

"The circumoral saccus of Echinus surrounds the oesophagus near the mouth." — Huxley: *Anim. Int. Anatom.*, ch. ix, p. 877.

**\*cir-cūm-pas-sē, cūm pas-sē, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *pas-sē* (q. v.).] To pass or travel round, to compass.

"It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer me to circumpass the whole globe." — *Deverell's Letter* (Sept. 5, 1696), quoted in *Deverell's Hist. India*, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 3.

**\*cir-cūm-plēx, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and *plēx*, *pa. par.* of *plēctō* = to fold, to entwine.] To entfold, to entwine.

"My metamorphosed skin shall circumplex that fish." — *Deverell's Hist. India*, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 3.

**\*cir-cūm-plēx-ion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *plēx* = an unfolding or entwining; *plēctō* = to fold.]

**1. Literally:**  
1. The act of twining one thing round another.  
2. That which is folded or wrapped round another.

"It was after his fall, that he [man] made himself his circumplexion." — *Faithful's Revue*, p. 32 (Latham).

**II. Fig.** A complication or entanglement.  
"I will set what circumplexions and environments." — *Deverell's Hist. India*, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 3.

**\*cir-cūm-plēx-ion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *plēx* = an unfolding or entwining; *plēctō* = to fold.]

**1. The act of twining or folding in all round.**  
**2. The state or condition of being wrapped in all round.**

**\*cir-cūm-pō-lar, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *enphagē* (q. v.).] A term applied by English astronomers to stars so near the North Pole that in our latitude they do not at any portion of their course dip below the horizon.

"There is another star remarkable for its brilliancy, which is in this country circumpolar, called *Opheis* or *Arcturus*, and is the horizon, and is the North and almost over our heads when high in the South." — *Smith's Astr. Popul. Astron.*, bk. iii, ch. p. 6, l. 1.

**\*cir-cūm-pō-lar-ion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *enphagē* (q. v.).] The act of placing anything in a circle.

"Now is your season for circumpolar, by tiles or baskets of earth." — *Deverell's Calendar Hortense*.

**2. The state or condition of being placed circularly.**

**\*cir-cūm-prēss-urē, s.** Surrounding pressure.  
**\*cir-cūm-pū-l-ion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around; *pū-l-ion* = a driving, a thrusting, *pū-l-ion* = to drive, to thrust.] The thrusting forward of bodies which are moved by those that lie about them. (*Philips*).

**\*cir-cūm-quā-quē (qua-que as kwā kwā), s.** [Tu Lat. an adv. on every side.] A circumscription denoting all on every side.

"With discs circumspect and devious." — *Harrington's Ariosto*.

**\*cir-cūm-rā-gion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *enphagē* (q. v.).] A circumscription, *pa. par.* of *circum* = around, about, and *enphagē* (q. v.). The act of paring or shaving all round. (*Bailey*).

**bōll, bōll'; pōt, pōt'; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f, -stous = -stus, -bis, -dis, -as = bel, del.**

**\*cir-cūm-rō-tā-rē, \*cir-cūm-rō-tā-rē-rō, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, and *enphagē* (q. v.).] Turning, wheeling, or whirling round.

"The circular motion of a wheel is a circumscription, but one in mind of a lack's descent to the ground." — *Marshall*.

**\*cir-cūm-rō-tā-tō, v. t. & t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *enphagē* (q. v.).] To revolve or rotate about.

**\*cir-cūm-rō-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *enphagē* (q. v.).] The act of turning or whirling round like a wheel, a revolution or circumrotation.

"He reckoned upon the way 17,024 circumrotations of the wheel." — *Gregory's Posthumus* (1680), p. 315.

**2. The state or condition of being whirled round.**  
**3. A single revolution of a rotatory body.**

**\*cir-cūm-rō-tā-tō, v. t.** [A hybrid word, from Lat. *circum* = around, and *enphagē* (q. v.).] To sail round, to circumsail.

"But moderns, y<sup>e</sup> of whom are some Have circumsailed the earth."

*Warner's Albion's England*, bk. vi, ch. liii. (*Rick*).

**\*cir-cūm-sēl-si-ē, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around; *enphagē* = easily cut or rent, from *enphagē*, *pa. par.* of *enphagē* = to cut, to rend.]

"The act of turning or whirling round like a wheel, a revolution or circumrotation." — *Gregory's Posthumus* (1680), p. 315.

**\*cir-cūm-sēl-si-ē, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *enphagē* (q. v.).] To sail round, to circumsail.

**1. Literally:**  
"1. To write or engrave around."

"The verge of the marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph." — *Ascham's Works*, p. 130.

**2. To draw or describe round.** [B.]  
**II. Fig.** To limit, to define by bounds.

**3. To circumscribe.** To describe a figure round another. [*CIRCUMSCRIBE*.]

"(1) Crab that distinguishes between circumscription and circumscription. The extent of any place drawn out to the eye by a circumscription; it is limited to a given point by an inclosure. A garden is circumscribed by any ditch, line, or post that sets its boundaries; it is enclosed by wall or fence." (*Crab*.) (*Crab*, *Enphagē*, *Enphagē*).

"(2) The distinction between circumscribe, bound, limit, close, and restrict, see BOUND.

**\*cir-cūm-scribē, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *enphagē* (q. v.).] To surround as with spaces.

"Where president and all, with one accord, Are circumscribed at an empty board." (*Lockhart*).

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"2. An inscription written round anything."

"The circumscription at a gravestone." — *Ascham's Works*, p. 132.

**3. The act of determining the form, magnitude, and limits of any body.**

"In the circumscription of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affords a regular figure." — *Ray, On the Creation*.

**4. That which circumscribes or defines the form, magnitude, &c., of any body.**

**II. Figuratively:**  
**1. The act of circumscribing, limiting, or restraining.**

"A circumscription of the powers of the comets." — *Leaves Cried, Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii, § 84.

**2. The state or condition of being circumscribed, limited, or restrained.**

"I would not my nobles free condition Put into circumscription and confine." — *Shakespeare, Othello*, i, 2.

**B. Bot.** The outline or boundary of an organ, the figure represented by the margin of a body.

"The extremity of the blade which is next the stem is called its base, the opposite extremity its apex, and the line representing its two sides, its margin or circumscription." — *Livingston's Introduct. to Bot.*, bk. i, ch. 2.

**\*cir-cūm-scrip-tive, v. t.** [From Lat. *circum* = around, about, and *enphagē* (q. v.).] To surround as with spaces.

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\**qir-cūm-vēnā*, \**qir-cūm-vēnā*, v. i. [Fr. *circuconvin*; Lat. *circumconvincere*.]  
1. *Lat.* To convince.

"Thus was the manly as circumvent in the middle of Bosnia, that one of shame had escaped." — *Bellet's*, *T. Lit.*, p. 348.

2. *Fig.* To circumvent.

*qir-cūm-vēnā*, v. t. [Lat. *circumvenio* = to encompass, to deceive, from *circum* = around, and *venio* = come. Compare our slang phrase "to get round" a person.]  
1. *Lat.* To go round.

2. *Fig.* To deceive, to delude, to cheat, to get the best of, to gain an advantage over by arts or trickery.

"Feeling to be circumvented by his cruel brethren." — *Kodak's Hist.* of Turkey.

*qir-cūm-vēnā* -ēd, pa. par. (CIRCUMVENT.)

\**qir-cūm-vēnā* -ēr, (Eng. circumvent; -er.) One who circumvents, deceives, or gains an advantage over another.

*qir-cūm-vēnā* -lāg, pr. par., a. & s. (CIRCUMVENT.)

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.* (See the verb.)

"The secretary would not easily give way to any circumventing and unfair dealings with him." — *Cassidy* (1890).

C. *As substant.* The act of deceiving, deluding, or gaining an advantage over by use of arts and trickery.

"They stuff their prisons, but with just mean committed nether circumvention than any just mean." — *Milton Hist.*, Eng.

2. Information (7).

"Whatever hath been thought on in this state, that could be brought to bodily act, are done." — *MacCrimmon's* *Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, I, 2.

*qir-cūm-vēnā* -lāg, a. (Eng. circumvent; suff. -lāg.) Deceiving by arts or trickery; deluding, imposing upon, gaining an advantage over.

*qir-cūm-vēnā* -ēr, s. (Latin = a deceiver, a cheat; circumvenio = to deceive, to cheat.)

1. *Ord. Lang.* One who circumvents, deceives, deludes, or takes advantage of another by arts or trickery.

"... the most false and corrupt traitor, deceiver, and surreptitious against our Majesty's royal person, and the general ruin of this realm." — *Bartholomew's*, *Records*, Address of Cromwell.

II. *Civil Eng.* A surveying instrument, having a circular box or ring, for taking angles. (Also called a CIRCUMFERENCER.)

\**qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, s. (Lat. *circumversio* = a turning round or about; *circum* = around, about; *versio* = turning; *verbo* = to turn.) The act of turning around or about.

"For these are the accusations of divers circonvolutions and turnings about." — *Boisland's*, *Plutarch*.

\**qir-cūm-vēl*, v. t. [Lat. *circumvolvō*, from *circum* = around, and *volvō* = to clothe; *volvō* = to garment.] To invest or cover round as with a garment.

"Who on this base the earth didst firmly found, And mad'st the deep to circumscribe it round." — *Shelton*.

*qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, a. [Lat. *circumvolvens*, pa. par. of *circumvolvō* = to fly round.] Flying around.

*qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, s. [Lat. *circumvolvens*, from *circumvolvō* = to fly round; *circum* = around, and *volvō* = to fly.] The act of flying round or about.

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*qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, v. t. & f. [Lat. *circumvolvō*, from *circum* = around, and *volvō* = to roll.]

I. *Transitive*:  
1. To roll round or about; to revolve round.

"To move round or about; to revolve round." — *to describe each sphere an intelligence to revolve it* — *was unphilosophical*. — *Blasius*, *Scipio*.

II. *Intrans.* To roll or turn round; to revolve.

"And slowly circumscribe the laboring wheel below." — *Shelton*, *Lament of the Flavia*.

*qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, pa. par. or. (CIRCUMVOLV.)

*qir-cūm-vēl-siōnā*, pr. par. or. (CIRCUMVOLV.)

"This spot is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a definitive wall, so high as hinders the affrighting sight of a circumvolving wilderness." — *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels*, p. 169.

*qir-cūl* (l), s. [Lat. *circus*; Gr. *κίρκος* = a circle, ring, circus; Ital. *circo*; Fr. *cirque*.] (CIRCLE.)

1. *Ordinary Language*:  
1. An inclosed space of a round or oval form, in which sports and games and various feats of horse-manship are exhibited.

"An arena of whatever kind." — *Shelton*, *Lament of Tasso*.

2. The performers or troupe in a circus.

"In ancient architecture the circus was a straight, long, narrow building, whose length to its breadth was generally as five to one. It was divided down the center by an ornamented barrier called an exhibition." — *Shelton*.

"The term circus has, in this country, by long usage, been modified to apply to the traveling big game shows (usually with a menagerie or zoological collection attached) which go up and down throughout our territory. Indeed, so generally applied is this term to caravans of the nature above cited that the word, in American usage, is restricted to that meaning." — *Shelton*.

3. *Mod. Ant.* Circular bandage. (*Dunglison*.)

*qir-cūl* (2), s. [In Gr. *κίρκος* = a hawk, from its flying in circles.]

*Ornith.* The Harrier, a genus of birds belonging to the family Falconidae, and constituting the typical genus of the subfamily *Circus*. The bill is moderate, the nostrils suboval, the tarsi elongated, the toes generally short, the third quill of the wings the longest, the sides of the head with a circle of feathers like the capital disk of the owl.

*qir-cūl* (3), s. [Lat. *circulus*, from *circus*; *circulus* = to twister. (Fr. *Lat. circulus* = to chirp.) Etymologically it means a twister. It is not, however, used as an independent word, but only as the first element in the subjoined compound.

*qir-cūl* -bān, s. (*Ornith.*) A species of bunting, the *Emberiza cirrus*.

"The *qir-cūl* is generally found on the coast, and does not appear to go far inland." — *Shelton*, *Yellow Bunting*.

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*qir-cūl* -cūbān, a. Lying or coining in a circle.

*qir-rā* -tā, a. [Lat. *circus* = a curl.] Curled. (*Shelton*, *Found Shell*.)

*qir-rā* -grā, s. [Lat. *circus* = a curl, and Gr. *αγρα* = a seizure.]

*Med.* Plica, a disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. (*Dunglison*.)

*qir-rā* -tā -lā, s. [Lat. *circus* = a curl, and *tendril*, and Gr. *ταύρος* = a knot or callosity.]

*Zool.* A genus of animals, in which the bronchial tubes are very long filaments, and in which a series of long filaments are situated round the nape. (*Gray*.)

*qir-rā* -grā -lā, s. [Lat. *circus* = a curl; *gradior* = to walk, more about.]

*Nat. Hist.* Having the power of motion by the cirri, or hair-like appendages.

*qir-rā* -mū -rā -nā, s. [Gr. *κίρκος* = yellow, and *μαύρος* = a color.]

*Ichthy.* A yellow eel. (*McNicol*.)

*qir-rā* -mū -rā -nā, s. [Gr. *κίρκος* = a curl; Gr. *μαύρος* = a color.]

*qir-rā* -mū -rā -nā, s. [Gr. *κίρκος* = a curl; Gr. *μαύρος* = a color.]

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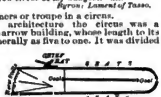
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Plan of a Roman Circus.

*qir-rā* -mū -rā -nā, s. [Gr. *κίρκος* = a curl; Gr. *μαύρος* = a color.]

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2. *Antiquities*:

(1) In Celtic or Druidical buildings, the chamber formed of laterally recumbent blocks of stone. (*Quell.*) (Cist.)

(2) A bottle excavation.

"These oval pits or *cists* were about four feet long; they were easily cut into the chalk, and were with the outside covered with a pyramid of stones and flint."—*Archæologia*, ix. 360.

**cist-tā-gōm, s. pl.** [*Gr. kistotheca* (the *cista* or Rock-rose, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -otheca*).] A Rock-rose, an order of plants, the typical one of the alliance *Cistaceae*. It consists of shrubs or herbaceous plants, often with viscid branches. The leaves are entire, opposite or alternate, leathery, veined, or more rarely fan-veined. The flowers, which are very fugacious, are generally in unilabiate racemes; their color is white, yellow, or red; sepals 3-5, persistent unequal, petals five, rarely three, stamens hypogynous distinct, definite or indefinite in number; every one or many-celled, with the style and stigma both simple. Fruit capsular, 3-5 or ten-valved, one-celled, with parietal placentae, or imperfectly five or ten-celled. They are found chiefly in the South of Europe and the North of Africa. Known genera in 1843, seven; species, 155. For their qualities see *Cochlospermum* and *Ladanum*.

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*From Cistaceae* and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -lāq*.]

An alliance of plants, placed by Lindley under his Hymenogynæ Exogens. He includes under it the Cistaceae, Brassicaceae, Rosaceae, and the Cistaceae, though it is hard to believe that Brassicaceae is not entitled to rank as the type of an alliance.

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*Cist.* s.] Inclosed in a cist or box.

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*Lat. cistella* a little chest, dimin. of *cista*.]

*Entom.* (*Of the form Cistella*). A genus of coleopterous insects, the typical one of the tribe Cistellini. Subtribe, Bismacini. *Cistella* ceteris is found on flowers; *C. sulphurea* is confined to the sea-coast.

*Bot.* (*Of the form Cistella*). A capsular shield of *so-called* *Cistella*. [*ISTELLA*.]

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*Lat. cistella*.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of coleopterous insects, of which *Cistella* is the type. Section *Heteromera*, sub-section *Bismacini*.

**cist-tā-clan** (*clan* as *shan*), & a. [*Low Lat. Cistercium*; *Fr. Cistercium*, *Cîteaux*, a convent situated near Dijon, in France.]

**A. As a substantive**:

*Ch. Hist.*: A monastic order in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year 1098, Robert, abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, having lost hope of inducing the monks, who were chief he to live up to the rule prescribed by St. Benedict, retired with twenty associates to Cîteaux (see *etym.*) and founded there a congregation which afterward developed into the order of the Cistercians. It went through the ordinary cycle of such monastic institutions,

*i. e.*, at first its members were poor and really holy; then the fame of their sanctity spread through Europe, branches of the order were erected in many places. To aid men so desiring to lead a life of holiness, the large contributions were given by pious men and women, and before the twelfth century had run.

*Entom.*: A genus of insects, the Cistercian communities were wealthy. With the growth of this wealth, the gradual relaxation of the strict Benedictine rules took place, till finally the Cistercians lost their high reputation and sank to the level of the order against which their secession had been a protest, and to that of the monastic order generally. During the time that the order was rising in importance, it enjoyed the advocacy of the celebrated St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, who is regarded as its second founder, so that the order sometimes called the Bernardine order, or the order of St. Bernard. Between them and the Cistercians there was considerable animosity, (11th century), but the controversy. (*Monkism*: *Church Hist.*, cent. xi. xli.)

**B. As a adj.**: Pertaining to or connected with the order of monks described in A.

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*Lat. cistella* a little chest, dimin. of *cista*.]

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## A. As a substantive:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

1. An artificial receptacle or reservoir for the storage of water.

"From some of these *cisternæ* Cæsar's troops were supplied."—*Herodotus*, ii. 109.

"There is the *cisterna* where Josephus was cast in of his brethren."—*Maccabees*, ii. 106.

2. A natural reservoir or place where the drainage of water collected.

"In the wide *cisternæ* of the lakes conde."—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

3. A metal or alate vessel for the storage of water or other liquid.

"A *cisternæ* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of yench was emptied to his Majesty's health."—*Memorial*, ii. 109.

"The following list of capacities of *cisternæ* applied to *cisternæ* of circular construction and indicates the amount of contents for each ten inches of depth. Hence to find the total contents of a *cisternæ* of given diameter multiply the contents for that diameter given here by the quotient of the depth ÷ 10 inches. For each ten inches of depth a *cisternæ* 25 feet in diameter contains 3,059 gallons; 20 feet, 1,908 gallons; 15 feet, 1,111 gallons; 14 feet, 929 gallons; 13 feet, 755 gallons; 12 feet, 592 gallons; 11 feet, 430 gallons; 9 feet, 230 gallons; 8 feet, 214 gallons; 7 feet, 128 gallons; 6½ feet, 236 gallons; 6 feet, 154 gallons; 5 feet, 122 gallons; 4½ feet, 90 gallons; 3 feet, 44 gallons.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Mining*: A tank in a deep mine-shaft, set upon a *cisternæ* (1) serves to receive the water of the pump below, and supply water to the pump above. The usual length for a set of mining-pumps is twenty-five to thirty fathoms. At such intervals *cisternæ* are placed.

2. *Steam-engine*: The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection water.

3. *Glass Making*: The receptacle into which glass is melted from the pots to be poured into the table in making plate glass, or in casting glass.

**B. As a adj.**: (See the compounds.)

**cistern-barometer, s.**

*Meteor.*: A barometer having the tube inclosed below in a *cisternæ* of mercury.

**cistern-filter, s.** A *cisternæ* having a permanent chamber, which has filtering material intervening between the supply and discharge.

**cistern-pump, s.** A small pump, lift, or force for pumping water from the moderate depth of a *cisternæ*.

**cist-tā-lāq, s. pl.** [*Lat. cistella* a little chest, dimin. of *cista*.]

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flowers. London (ed. 1850) enumerates twenty-seven species as cultivated. The resinous balsam substance called ladanum is obtained from *Cistus creticus*, *ladanus*, and *ladanus*. [*LADANUM*.] The latter two are sometimes called *Gum Cistus*.

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Cistercian Monk.







3. Pertaining to persons or actions relating to private life, as distinguished from those connected with war.

"Fair shows his arms in history enroll'd;  
Whilst humble lyes his civil worth proclaim."

—*Macbeth*.

4. Pertaining to matters or persons connected with secular matters, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

"Date when the chief government of all states of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil, hath appeared."—*Artis. et. M. B. II.*

5. The same as CIVIC (q. v.).

"With civic crown!"

—*Douglas, Virgil, bk. vi.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Having the manners or habits of a member of a civilized community; civilized, not rude.

"That wise and civil man, who, in his company,  
Is courteous, affable, obedient in manners or speech."

2. Courteous, affable, obedient in manners or speech.

3. Courteous, not coarse or rude (applied to speech or actions).

4. Sober, grave, serious.

"A civil habit  
Off covers a good man."

—*Bacon, and Flit, Dogg's Book.*

5. Subdued, calm, quiet.

"Once I sat upon the shore,  
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back  
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song."

—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 1.*

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: Intention; applied to a war waged between citizens of the same country, and not with foreigners. (CIVIL WAR.)

"Prophet this realm shall split from civil broils."

—*Shakespeare, Henry VI., Pt. I., L. 1.*

2. *Polit.*: Connected with, or pertaining to, the internal or domestic government of a state. (CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE, &c.)

1. Pertaining to an action in a private suit, as distinguished from a criminal trial.

(2) Not natural, but only so far as related to the rights or privileges of any persons as citizens.

"In case any citizen be granted a privilege for life generally, it may determine by his civil death; as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law."—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

(3) See (extract).

"Civil law is defined to be that law which every particular nation, commonwealth, or community, has established peculiarly for itself. . . . now more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law, the term civil being chiefly applied to that which the old Romans used."—*Warren*.

(4) One that distinguishes between civil and polite: "These two epithets are employed to denote different modes of acting in social intercourse; polite expresses more than civil; it is possible to be civil without being polite; politeness supposes civility and something in addition. Civility is confined to no rank, age, condition, or country; all have an opportunity with equal propriety of being civil, but not so with politeness, that requires a certain degree of equality, at least the equality of education; it would be contradictory for masters and servants, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, to be polite to each other. . . . Civility is rather a negative than a positive quality; implying rather the absence of rudeness. Politeness requires positive and peculiar properties of the head and heart, natural and acquired. . . . The term civility may be applied figuratively, but politeness is a characteristic of real persons only."

(5) How thus distinguishes between civil, obliging, and complaisant: "Civil is more general than obliging; one is always civil when one is obliging, but one is not always obliging when one is civil; complaisance is more than either, it relies upon both; it is a branch of politeness (c. *Civil, polite*), civil regards the manner of well feeling assistance; obliging respects the action, complaisance includes all the circumstances of the action; to be civil is to please by any word or action, and the obliging is to perform some actual service; to be complaisant is to do that service in the time and manner that is most suitable and agreeable; obliging requires no effort; to be obliging always costs the agent some trouble; complaisance requires attention and observation; a person is civil in his reply, obliging in his assistance, complaisant in his attentions to his friends. One is habitually civil; obliging from disposition; complaisant from education and the obliging; it is necessary to be civil without being free, to be obliging without being officious, to be complaisant without being affected."—*Craig, Synon.*

civil-architecture, *s.* The branch of architecture which is employed in the construction of buildings for the purposes of domestic habitation, such as houses, warehouses, churches, &c., in distinction from military and naval architecture.

fat, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pò, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, wòd, sòn; mótis, cúb, cùre, unite, cùr, ràle, fàll; try, stríam. *m. a. = d. av. = a. qu. = kw.*

For the different orders of architecture, see ORDER. See also COLICMA, CORINTHIAN, DORIC, IONIC, &c.

civil-death, *s.* [CIVIL, B. & C.]

civil engineer, *s.* One who follows the art or science of civil-engineering.

civil-engineering, *s.* The science or art of constructing machinery for manufacturing purposes, constructions, and excavations, for general transit, as canals, docks, railroads, &c. It is so called in contradistinction to military engineering, which is devoted to war. Other branches of engineering are mechanical engineering and sanitary engineering (q. v.).

civil gown, *s.* The dress of a citizen or civilian.

civil law, *s.* The law of a state, city, or country; appropriately the Roman law comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian, and the Novel Constitutions. (Blackstone.) [ROMAN LAW.]

civil list, *s.*

1. In the United States:

A list of the entire expenses of the civil government.

2. The revenue appropriated to support the civil government.

3. The officers of the civil government who are paid from the public treasury.

II. In England: The three meanings given above have become more limited in their extent till now they are confined to the list of expenses, the revenue, and the dependents of the crown, instead of the country.

Originally it embraced the list of expenses of the crown, what now would be called the civil service, the army, the navy—everything.

civil remedy, *s.*

Law: That given to a person injured by action, as opposed to criminal prosecution.

civil servant, *s.* A non-military servant of the government.

civil service, *s.*

1. That branch of the public service which includes the non-military servants of the government.

2. The body of civil servants collectively.

3. Civil-service estimates, *s.* Include the National expenses for Public Works; Salaries; Law; Education; and Art; General Service; Pensions and miscellaneous items.

civil-service examination, *s.* [See civil-service reform (infra)] for definition and application of this term.

civil-service reform, *s.* The appointment of a vast number of public servants devolving entirely upon the discretion of the civil service, and not subject to no regulation other than his will, had become a source of danger to the continuance of Republican institutions during good behavior. To meet such a condition of affairs and to render the petty office holder independent of party affiliations for the good of the office, the people of the country demanded a reform in the method of supplying the numerous petty positions to be filled by government appointments. In accordance with this demand an arrangement was made whereby candidates for government positions are subject to competitive examinations, and the fittest candidate (irrespective of party affiliation) is supposed to receive the appointment to the position to be filled, and to remain in such position during good behavior. In theory at least this plan divorces politics from the civil service.

civil state, *s.* The entire body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, ecclesiastical, and maritime. (Craig.)

civil suit, *s.*

Law: A suit for a private claim or injury.

"civil-suited, *s.* Modestly, not readily arrayed."

"The civil-war, when the wild earth was coming,  
Till civil-war should appear."

—*Milton, Il Penseroso, III.*

civil war, *s.* A war between citizens of the same country.

"The passage of the Rubicon by Julius Caesar, which marked the civil war between him and Pompey, took place in January, 49 B. C. The battle of Pharsalus, which decided its issue, was on August 9, 48 B. C. The execution of Caesar, which led to the immediately succeeding civil war, was on March 15, 44 B. C., and the execution of Brutus, which finally decided its issue, on September 2, 43 B. C."

In England, the first battle of St. Albans, the earliest recorded civil war between Englishmen, took place in 1455. The civil war may be supposed to have extended to the battle of Bosworth, August 2, 1485, and the accession of Henry VII. The accession of James II. in 1688, and York, the anti-units in the late strife, were united. The first battle in the civil war which produced the

Commonwealth and the Cromwellian Protectorate was that of Edgehill, October 23, 1642; that of Marston, which decided the issue, was on June 14, 1646, which was a struggle cannot be said to have finally terminated earlier than the accession of Charles II., who was proclaimed king on May 8, 1660.

In this country, the capture of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1861, by the rebels, the outbreak of military operations in the American civil war, was on April 14, 1861. The surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9, 1865, and the capture of Kirby Smith, commandant of Gilchriston, on June 5 of the same year, were its final scenes.

civil year, *s.* The tropical year, or annual account of the earth's revolution around the sun, as measured in its own dominions, as distinguished from the solar year, measured by the revolution of certain of the heavenly bodies. (Wheeler.)

civil-yl-an, & a. [CIVIL.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is engaged in the pursuit of civil life, as distinguished from one whose profession is war.

2. Law:

1. A student of the civil law at a university or college.

"He changed his commoner's gown for that of a civilian."—*Graves, Recollections of Shakespeare.*

2. A professor of Roman law and general equity.

3. *Polit.*: Pertaining to civil life, engaged in civil pursuits.

"A fourth of the men had been previously passed by army or civilian surgeons."—*London Times.*

civil-yl-lit, & a. (Eng. civil.) A civilian.

"If as a religious he entered into life, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a civilian, he entered into civil life."—*Warburton, All of Ch. and State (3d edit.), p. 34.*

civil-yl-tf, civil-yl-té, & a. [O. Fr. *civile*; Sp. *civilidad*; Port. *civilidade*; Ital. *civilità*; from Lat. *civilis*—the state or condition of a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.]

1. The position, rank, or condition of a citizen; citizenship.

"I with much merriment got this civility."—*Wife of Bath, Decret. xiii. 28.*

2. A state of society in which the duties and privileges of citizens are duly recognized; civilization.

"Diverse great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civilization."—*Macaulay, History of England, II. 10.*

3. *Polit.*: One pertaining to a civilized state.

"If there were nothing in marriage but mere civility, the marriage would be a mere civil contract in this service."—*By. Hall, Cures of Conscience, II. 8.*

4. Politeness, courtesy, good breeding, and manners toward others.

5. *Polit.*: Acts of politeness and courtesy; the rules and practice of polite society.

"Love taught him civility and shame, with love at strife,  
Soon taught the sweet civilities of life."

—*Spenser, Canto and Idylls, 1264.*

For the difference between *civile*, *civilis*, *civilitas*, and *civility*, see BENNETT.

civil-yl-an, & a. [Eng. *civilite*; *civilis*; *civilis*.] Capable of being civilized. (Chambers.)

civil-yl-an-tion, & a. [Fr. *civilisation*.]

1. The act of process of civilizing.

2. Not used in Johnson's time in the sense in which we now employ it. The only meaning assigned to it, the edition of his dictionary published in 1773, the last which received his corrections, is the legal definition given below. [1.]

"It is the process, the act, the operation, by which that general growth of refinement and the progression of civilization."—*T. Martineau*.

3. The state of being civilized; refinement.

"I am acquainted with the wild earth, and performing the functions of politics of civilization."—*Sir C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. III.*

4. Civilization consists in what may be broadly called culture in a nation; and a nation may be said to be civilized, when the education of its children, those belonging to it have their intellectual and moral faculties and all their higher nature in large measure cultivated and becoming increasingly so with the advance of years. Before this can take place, a considerable amount of material progress must be made, and the material progress must be accompanied by a corresponding advance in the culture already described there are constitutional action and reaction.

At the same time, semi-civilization, and civilization are seen contemporaneously existing in the world; and the question suggests itself, How pos-





\*clam, pref. of v. [C.H.B.R.]

"Hic clam vult a clybeo calidius tyranus."  
—*Eng. Hist. Poems; Clamorous*, 408.

\*clam, 'clam, a. [Dan. klam; Ger. klamm.]

1. *Lit.*: Clammy, sticky.

2. *Fig.*: clamorous. *Glaucous, viscous*. —*Prompt.*

3. *Fig.*: Enamoring, enlaving.

4. *In vils and clam covetous of men*. —*Wright, Select Works*, li. 28.

clam (1), a. [Dan. klam; Ger. klamm.]

1. Ordinary Language.

2. A sticky or glutinous lamp.

3. Clamminess.

"The clam of death." —*Curios; French Rev.*, pt. I, bk. v, ch. 1.

4. *Brick-making*: A kind of rough brick-kiln.

clam (2), a. & a. [An abbreviation of Eng. clam]

(2), the same being given from the tenacity with which the animals cling to the rocks.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Carapace*:

(1) A vise, a clamp.

(2) A pair of pincers used by shipbuilders.

2. *Zoöl.*: The popular name of a bivalvular edible mollusk, the species best known in this country being the long clam (*Mya arenaria*), the round clam (*Ensis mercatoria*), and the sea cock clam (*Spisula solidissima*). [CLAM-SHELL.]

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the shell described under the subjoined compound.

clam-bake, a. An out-of-door jacketing at which the principal object aimed at by the participants is the enjoyment derived from the baking and eating of clams. [Lamp-bake is held in aid of both social and political interests.]

clam-chowder, a. A popular American dish of food, variously prepared in different places, but uniformly having clams as the principal ingredient.

clam-shell, a. The English name of the bivalva shells belonging to the molluscan genus Tridacna, and especially of the Tridacna pigus. The species just named sometimes measure two feet across, and a pair of valves which weigh upward of 500 lbs. are used as a receptacle for "hot water" in the church of St. Sulpio, Paris. The animal weighs twenty or more pounds, and is edible. (Woodward, &c.)

clam (3), a. [An abbreviation of clamor (q. v.).]

Bel-ringing: A loud crash caused by ringing all the bells at once.

\*clam-ango, a. [Low Latin clamantia]. The urgency of any cause; either—

(1) As having a powerful plea of necessity; or

(2) As being so aggravated as to clamor, crier, or cry for vengeance, with tacit reference to G. v. i.

"Philip for he said but grates  
Mad Richard a quite clamance." —*Leafield*, p. 186.

clam-ant, a. [CLAMANT.] Crying or begging earnestly, clamoring.

"Instant 'ere his shivering thought  
Came winter unperceived, and a train  
Of clamant children drew." —*Autumn*, rev. 249.

clam-a-tion, a. [Lat. clamatio, from clamor to cry out]. The act of crying aloud, a cry.

"Their iterated clamations." —*Sir I. Browne*.

clam-a-tör-äs, a. pl. [Lat. clamator, pl. of clamator a bawler, a noisy or clamorous man.]

Ornith'. A name sometimes given to a sub-order of rasorial birds, called also GALLINACE (q. v.).

\*clam, pref. of v. [CLAMS.]

"Beho clams up to the walls one night." —*Fervent*, 128.

clam-ör, \*clam-ör, \*clamör, \*clam-ör, a. & f. [Ital. klamm-ör to clamp, to pinch to-gether; Ger. klamm-ör to clamp, to clasp; Dan. klamm-ör to grasp, to grip, firmly. (Seecl.)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Literally*:

1. To climb up any steep or difficult place with hands and feet.

2. To creep, to grope by clinging.

"And the creeping mooves and clamöring weeds." —*Traveller*.

3. *Fig.*: To rise up precipitately. *The Flying Shoon*, 3.

"As all the clamörers clyde had clamsed on hepen." —*Sir Gervase*, 1721.

B. *Trans.*: To climb or creep over with difficulty, or with one's hands and feet.

"The kitchen malkie plus  
Her richel lockram 'bout her racky neck,  
Clamöring the walls to rise."

(Shakespeare, *Coriol.*, li. 1.)

böhl, böf, pöf, böf; cat, çell, chorush, chin, bench; go. gem; thüs, thüs; sin, as; expect, xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün.

-clon, -gion = shün. -clous, -cious,

-clon, -gion = shün. -clous, -cious,

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-clon, -gion = shün. -clous, -cious,

telam-bör, a. [CLAMBER, v.] The act of clam-bering or climbing.

clam-bred, clam-bred, pa. par. or a. [CLAM-ber, v.]

"Among the castel camels clamored so thick." —*Sir Gervase*, 801.

clam-bör-ör, s. [Eng. clamber, -ör.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who clambers or climbs.

2. *Fig.*: A book-crafter for a plant.

(1) *Sing.*: The Traveler's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. The same as Clumber. (Parkinson.)

(2) *Lit.*: A name for Croppers in general. (Parkinson.)

"Bright Clambers, or Virgile's tower, is also a kind of clamber." —*Gerard; Herball* (ed. 1686), p. 888.

clam-bör-fam, a. [From Mock. Lat. clamus (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -fam.]

Evom.: A family of Coleoptera, sub-order Pentamerura.

clam-bör-äs, s. [From Gr. klambos=unlabeled.]

Evom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Clambidae. (Sharpe.)

\*clams, s. [O. Fr. clam, clam.] [CLAM, v.] A cry.

"I knozel, but no man answered me by name; I could, but no man answered to my clams." —*Spenser; F. & G.*, IV, s. 11.

\*clams, v. i. [CLAM, v.]

1. To cry out, to call, to name.

"Nor all, that else through all the world is named."

To all the heathen gods, might like to this be named." —*Spenser; F. & G.*, IV, s. 10.

2. To claim.

\*clamed, pa. par. or a. [CLAMMED.]

clamewit, clamewit, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Jamieson suggests clame my hewit=clam my head.]

2. A stroke, a drubbing.

2. A mistake.

\*clam-ent, a. [Fr. clamant; Lat. clamans, pr. par. of clamare to cry out.]

1. *Lit.*: Crying aloud or crying out.

2. *Fig.*: Aggravated, calling for vengeance.

"If we had done nothing amiss, or least nothing of which we should be ashamed, we should be indispensably called for a clear and consistent testimony against the clamor wickedness thereof." —*M. Ward; Conscience*, 2.

clam-jam-phrie, clam-jam-frie, s. [Jamieson suggests clam-pentry, a term applied to the pilgrims who were clam or scallop-shells in their caps.]

1. A term used to denote low worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light. (Scott.)

2. *Fig.*: A term used to denote the pure-proud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below themselves in rank, viewing them as mere canaille; although not including the idea of moral turpitude. (Scott.)

In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea with Eng. freemery, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. *Clam-jam-frie* is used in Teviotdale, Scotland, in the sense of trampery.

4. *Nonconformity* [West of Fife.]

\*clammed, pa. par. [CLAM (1), v.]

The sprigs were all denuded with them, and the birds clamored and crying out." —*C. Excerpt*.

clam-mil-ly, adv. [Eng. clammy; -ly.] In a clammy, sticky manner.

clam-mil-ness, s. [Eng. clammy; -ness.] The quality or state of being clammy or sticky; viscosity, stickiness, tenacity. (Macrone.)

clam-misg (1), a. & s. [CLAM (1), v.]

A. *As adj.*: Clammy, sticky, adhesive, clinging.

B. *As subst.*: The act of sticking to, or of rendering clammy or sticky.

clam-misg (2), s. [CLAM (3), v.]

Bel-ringing: The act of ringing a peal of bells all at once.

"Clamoring is when each concord strikes together, which being done thus, the slight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony." —*School of Recreation*, 107.

clam-misg (3), a. [An abbreviation of clamping (7).] Designed for clamping (7).

clamming-machine, a. A machine in which an engraved and hardened die or intaglio is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel "mill" so as to deliver upon the former a cameo impression.

\*clam-mish, a. [Eng. clam; -ish.] Rather clammy, dry or sticky.

\*clam-mish-ness, s. [Eng. clammy; -ness.] The quality or state of being clammy; clamminess.

clam-my, a. [A. S. clām=clay, a plaster; -y.]

1. Sticky, viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

"Bodies clammy and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves." —*Bacon*.

2. *Fig.*: Depending or clinging strongly to any one or thing.

"The law grown clamorous, though silent long."

Arrange him—charge him with every wrong." —*Shakespeare; Titus*, 261.

3. *Fig.*: For the difference between clamorous and loud, see LOUD.

clam-ör-ös-ly, adv. [Eng. clamorous; -ly.] In a clamorous or noisy manner; loudly, noisily. (Browne.)

clam-ör-ös-ness, s. [Eng. clamorous; -ness.] The state or quality of being clamorous or noisy; loud talking or clamor.

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2. *Said of the perspiration or of a vapor*. Thick and heavy.

"Cold sweat, in clamor drops his limbs overspread." —*Dryden*.

clam-ör, a. [O. Fr. clamor, clamor, from Lat. clamor a crying out; clamor to cry out.]

1. *Literally*:

1. An outcry; a loud and continuous shouting or calling out.

"'Tis he that dooms."

Or while I am vented from my throat,  
'Till I tell thee, thou do'st evil." —*Shakespeare; Lear*, li. 1.

2. Any loud and continuous noise, a noise, an uproar.

"Here the loud Arno's boisterous clamor ceases." —*Addison*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A continued and loud expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; a popular outcry.

"The consequence was, as might have been expected, a violent clamor." —*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. A report, talk.

"Thus the common clamor is." —*Donner*, li. 12.

3. For the difference between clamor and noise, see NOISE.

\*clam-ör, v. i. & t. [CLAMOR, a.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) To utter loudly and earnestly.

"Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly."

"Give us, O Lord, this day our daily bread!" —*Longfellow; Psalm of a Wopside Lane; The Poet's Tale; The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

(2) To address or salute with loud cries or noise.

"To stun with any loud noise."

"Let them not come in multitude, or in a tribulation manner; for that is to clamor incessant, not to inform them." —*Bacon; Essays*.

II. *Bel-ringing*: To pull all the bells of a peal at once, so as to cause a general clang or crash. Also called *ringing*. [CLAM.]

"When bells are all at the height, in order to cause them, the repetition of the stroke becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamoring." —*W. B. Woodhouse*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Literally*:

1. To cry out loudly and earnestly, to beg, to pray for.

"And being lost perhaps, and wand'ring wide,  
Might be exposed to clamor for a guide."

Cooper; *Nathan's Alarm*.



**toláák'-léen, a.** [Eng. *clank*; *-léen*.] Without a *clank*; not causing a clanking noise.

"In, the spell now works around them,  
And the clankless chain hath bound them."  
*Byron: Manfred*, l. 1.

**clán'-nesh, a.** [Eng. *clan*; *-nesh*.] United closely together as the members of a clan; or of pertaining to a clan; according to the system or principles of a clan.

"The Internal Organisation of Marx is essentially *clán-shíp*."  
*London Daily News*, August 26, 1881.

**clán'-nesh'ly, adv.** [Eng. *clánshíp*; *-ly*.] In a *clánshíp* manner; after the manner of a clan.

**clán'-nesh'-ness, a.** [Eng. *clánshíp*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *clánshíp*, or united closely together; a disposition to unite as members of a clan.

**clán'-shíp, s.** [Eng. *clán*; *-shíp*.] The system or state of *clán*; the state of being united together as a clan. (*Freeman*.)

**clásk'-ma, s.** [Eng. *clán*, and *man*.] One of a clan or family. (*Edin. Rev.*)

**clap (1), v.** [*clappe*, *clappyn*, *v. t. & i.* [*lecl. clappan*] to put, to clap the hands; *Sw. klappa*; *Ger. & Dut. klappen*; *Cl. klap*; *O. H. Ger. klafon*; *M. H. Ger. klaffen* to clap, to strike together.]

*I. Literally:*

1. To strike, to hit.
- "Who thrust him in the hollow of his arm,  
And clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks  
Like one that loved him." *Tempest*, *Act*, *sc.*
2. To strike quickly and sharply together, as to cause a sharp noise.

"And shalng noise, and claps her wings above."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. II, l. 322.

3. To strike the hands together.

(1) In applause, expressive of admiration, pleasure, or approval.

"O clap your hands, all ye people . . ."  
*Psalms* xiv. 1.

(2) In contempt, derision, or disgust.

"All that pass by clap their hands at these . . ."  
*Isaiah* li. 16.

(3) In confirmation of a bargain. [*CLAP UP*.]

"To clap hands and a bargain."  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., v. 2*

4. To push or shut with violence.

(1) *Abolitionist*.

"The angry noise thus claps these forth,  
And claps the gate behind them."  
*Tempest*, *Act*, *sc.*

(2) With the adverb *to*.

"Hottens, clap to the doors."  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., Pt. I, l. 1*

5. To apply one thing to another hastily or violently, but without any noise necessarily resulting from the collision.

"If you leave some space empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel . . ."  
*Isaiah* xl. 16.

6. To place or put hastily or with force.

"Francis, laughing, clapt his hand  
On Bernard's shoulder, 'tho' I hold by him."  
*Tenney: The Rye*

7. To place, to fix, to add.

"Racer-makers generally add a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Finnish steel."  
*Marx: Mechanical Exercises*

8. To press down. (*Scott*.)

*II. Figuratively:*

1. To applaud.

"This hand hath made him proud with clapping him."  
*Shakspeare: Rich. III., v. 3*

2. To add, to apply.

"By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifference, they pursue truth, the better, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them."  
*Locke*

3. To utter hastily.

"All that thou hearest thou shalt tell  
And clappst it out as doth a bell."  
*Gower: C. A., li. 282*

*B. Intransitive:*

1. *Literally:*

"1. To make a loud noise.

"I clappe, I make noise, as the clapper of a mill."  
*Palgrave*

2. To knock loudly.

"This woman clapped at the window gate."  
*Shakspeare: C. A., li. 282*

3. To applaud by striking the hands together.

4. To hit.

"A' would have clapped if the clout of twelve score."  
*Shakspeare: Henry IV., Pt. I, li. 1*

5. To move quickly, to close with a noise or bang.

"Every door flew open  
T' admit my entrance, and then clapt behind me,  
To bar my going back."  
*Dryden*

6. To lie flat or close.

"A sheep was observed to be affected with braxy. The wool was not clapped, but the eye was languid."  
*West Essex, High. Soc. Rec.*, lii. 420.

7. To touch, to lie down; generally applied to a harm in regard to its form or seat, and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment.

8. To stop, to halt.

*II. Figuratively:*

1. To chatter, to talk idly and incessantly.

"Janglingly like a man speaketh to mebbe between folk and clappeth as a mill."  
*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*

2. To move briskly or slumbly; to enter upon a thing with alacrity or briskeness.

"Come, a song.  
Shall we clap into it 'roundly, without saying we are  
Shakers."  
*As You Like It*, v. 2

3. To clap hands:

1. *Lit.* [*CLAP (1)*, *v. t.*, *A. 1. 3*].

2. *Fig.* To applaud, to give an ovation.

To clap the head: To commend; rather as implying the idea of flattery. (*Scott*.)

To clap hold of: To seize hastily and violently.

To clap on: To place on or add hastily.

"To clap on more sails."  
*Shakspeare: Merry Wives*, li. 2

To clap to:

1. *Lit.* [*CLAP (1)*, *v. t.*, *A. 1. 4*].

2. *Fig.* To enter upon or approach anything with alacrity and briskness. [*CLAP (1)*, *v. t.*, *B. II. 2*].

To clap up:

1. *Transitive:*

1. To confirm a bargain; to complete a treaty or agreement hastily.

"There is no way but to clap up a marriage in huggeness."  
*Forster: The Pilgrims*, li. 1

2. To shut up or imprison hastily.

*II. Intransitive:* To enter into an agreement or arrangement. (*Ford*.)

clásk (2), *v. t.* [*CLAP (2)*, *s.*] To infect with a venereal disease, as with gonorrhoea.

clap-doctor, *s.* One who professes to cure venereal diseases; a quack.

"He was the first clap-doctor that I met with in history, and a greater man in his age than our celebrated Dr. H. Ger. klapp; M. H. Ger. klapp; *Sw. & Dan. klapp*." [*CLAP (2)*, *v. t.*]

*CLAP (2), v. t.*

*A. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

1. A blow, a stroke.

"He fell down at that clap."  
*Hartshorne: Meritless Love*, p. 822

2. Hence the phrase, of a clap, of one clap, in a clap in an instant, at once.

"Lear. What fifty of my followers at a clap,  
Within a fortnight."  
*Shakspeare: King Lear*, l. 4

3. A sudden and loud noise, a crash, a bang.

"Clappe or grote douds; strepitus, clapsor."  
*Prompt. Parv.*

4. A crash or sudden explosion of thunder.

5. Applause shown by the striking of the hands sharply together.

6. Anything which gives out a sharp noise. [*B. 1*].

*II. Figuratively:*

1. A sudden misfortune or calamity.

"Many grots mischappes, many hard transals,  
Haf come as hard clapsor, when the god was smiling."  
*Robert de Brunton*, p. 113

2. Any sudden act or motion.

"Joyne us to moorn with wallfoll plaints the deadly sound,  
Which fell clap hath made."  
*Brinkley: Mourning Song of Thyrtia*

3. Chatter, gossip, idle and incessant talk.

"The little clap-dope."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 816

*B. Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The clapper of a mill.

"Clappe or clappe of a mylle. *Tornature, batture*."  
*Prompt. Parv.*

"The heaviest hammer's ebbing still,  
And still the clap plays clearer."  
*Byron: Address to the Cow*

(2) A flat instrument of iron resembling a box with a tongue and handle used for making proclamation through a town instead of a drum or hand-bell.

¶ *Clap and happer:* The symbol of investiture in the property of a mill.

"His assize to be bearing, which only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinction transmissum*, and requires delivery of the *clap* and *happer*."  
*Putnam*, p. 10

2. *Falconry:* The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

3. *Farriery:* A disease in horses, affecting the sinews of the leg.

clap-board, clapboard, *s.*

1. A piece of board, of which one edge is thicker than the other, used for covering the outside of houses.

2. A stove for a cask.

Clapboard is a board cut in order to make ends or vessels which contain three feet and two inches apart in length; and for every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, as a good, or two hundred of clapboards, into be imported."  
*Jacob Law Diet.*

clapboard-gage, *s.*

*Corp.* A device used in putting on the weatherboarding of a house so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather. The gage takes its set from the lower edge of the board last nailed on, and has a stop for the lower edge of the board next above.

clap-board, clapboard, *v. t.* [*CLAP-BOARD, s.*]

To lute externally with clap-boards.

clap-bread, clapbread, clapat-bread, *s.*

Outward catchup bread, thin and buttered.

"The great truck of clapped bread overhand."  
*Mrs. Gaskell: Emily's Lover*, ch. iv. (*Darwin*.)

clap-dish, *s.*

1. *Lit.* A shallow bowl or dish formerly carried by beggars in general, and originally by lepers; a clack-dish (*q. v.*).

2. *Fig.* A woman's mouth. (*Greene*.)

¶ To clap a dish at the wrong door: To apply in the wrong quarter.

"He claps his dish at the wrong man's door."  
*Shakspeare*

clap-net, clappnet, *s.* A kind of net for catching birds; constructed so as to clap or fold together quickly and closely.

clap-sill, *s.*

*Hydr. Engin.* The sill or bottom part of the frame in which lock-gates shut; a miter-sill; a lock-sill.

clap-trap, *s. & a.*

*I. Substantive:*

1. *Lit.* A device used for applause or clapping in theaters.

2. *Fig.* Sham or deceitful language used to catch and please the ear, and gain applause; humbug; a trap to catch clapping.

"He indulged them with no sedulous succumb of clappet."  
*Brougham: Hist. Sketches*, ( *Sheridan*.)

*II. As adjective:*

1. Sham, false, deceptive, unreal.

2. Courting popularity by the use of clap-trap.

"But then you are free from the temptation to attempt the unworthy arts of the clap-trap mob-oratory."  
*Illustrations of a Country Parson*, ch. 1.

clásk (2), *s.* [*O. Fr. clapsor*.] A venereal disease; gonorrhoea.

clap-er, *s.* [*CLAPPER*.]

clapped, *part. of v.*, *pp. par.*, or *a.* [*CLAP, v. t.*]

clásk-er (1), clapper (1), clapyr, claper, *s.* [*Eng. clap; -er*.]

*A. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

1. One who claps or applauds by clapping.

2. A clapper or clack-dish.

"Claps and claps he hears  
As he a meel wears."  
*Frederick*, li. 88

3. The knocker of a door.

4. A clack or apparatus to frighten birds.

"A clapper clapping in a parish  
To scare the birds from the fruit."  
*Trappan: Princess*, li. 200

¶ *II. Fig.* A woman's tongue.

3. *Technical:*

1. *Milwark:* The clack which strikes the mill-hopper.

"The tongue . . . that bristles as the clapper of the mill, that he may not catch beside itself."  
*James*, p. 88

2. *Hor.* The tongue of a bell.

"Clapper of the bell. *Battista*."  
*Frederick*, *Part*

"The bells . . . which hath no clapper for a chim."  
*Gower: C. A., li. 113*

3. *Mach.* A clack-valve.

4. *Brick-making:* A piece of board to pat bricks to correct any warping when partially dried in removing from the floor to the rack.

5. *Eccl.* A wooden rattle used to summon to prayers on the three last days of Holy Week, at which time it was customary for the church bells to remain silent.

bóil, bóit; pót, fow; cat, cail, chorus; -clan, -clán = shán. -tion, -sion = shán;

shín, bench; go, gem; thin, thín; -tion, -sion = shán. -ious, -clous,

sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -ious = shús. -ble, -dis, &c. = bpl, del.









class-1-ly-lyng, pr. par., a. s. [CLASSIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of arranging in classes or according to a system; classification.

class-lyng, pr. par., a. s. [CLASS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of arranging in classes or divisions, classifying.

"It may be true that our conscious inferences involve acts of classifying. But it does not, therefore, follow that our conscious acts of classifying involve inferences."—J. S. Mill: *System of Logic*, I. 14.

class-ic, (pl. class-ic-s), s. [LAT.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A class, order, or body. [CLASS.]

"He had declared his opinion of that class of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth."—Lord Clarendon.

2. Eccles.: A body or convocation having judicial authority in certain churches.

"Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, senate, or particular crowd, the precedence and the pre-eminence of daubing."—Milton: *Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormonde and the French*.

class-tic, a. (Gr. *klasikos*=broken.)

clastic rocks, s. pl. Clastic or fragmental rocks are divided by Naumann into pschistic, psammite and pelitic. They are composed of materials derived from the waste of various rocks. Sandstones and grits differ from breccias and conglomerates merely in the size of the fragments of which they are composed, and therefore should be included among the clastic rocks. (Rutley; *Study of Rocks*).

clash, v. t. (Scotch.)

1. To dash with a limit.

2. To close with an adhesive substance.

3. To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art.

clash, s. [CLATCH, v.]

1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; a dash of lime, or as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall. (Scotch.)

2. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus an ill-built house is said to be "a mere clash."

3. Mire raked together into heaps.

4. A dirty woman; a slut.

clath-r-1-ly, s. a. [Lat. *clathratus* (pl.)=a trellis or grating, especially to the cages of animals; Gr. *klathra*, pl. of *klathron*=a bolt or bar for closing a door; *klathron* is said to be from *klathro*, suff. -*aria*.] Palaeont.: Originally proposed by Brongniart for a group of plants from the coal measures, now included in *Sigillaria*, afterward applied by Mantell to some Cycadean stems which he found in the Weald beds of Tilgate Forest. From the alternating large and small scars on the stem they are believed to be allied to the genus *Cycas*. Nothing is known with certainty as to their foliage and fruit, though leaves and single nuts have been found in rocks of the same age which may belong to them. Eight species are known from beds of secondary age.

clath-rate, a. [Lat. *clathratus*, *clathra*=bars, lattice; Gr. *klathra*.]

clat, v. t. (Scot.) Presenting the appearance of lattice-work.

clath-r-lyng-tis, s. [Gr. *klathra*, pl.=lattice-work; and *genesis*=bladder.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Falmouthian Algae. The plants occur in immense abundance in fresh-water ponds, which they make appear green.

clath-r-por-s, s. a. [Gr. *klathra*=lattice-work; and *porus*=a passage.]

Palaeont.: A polygon from the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks.

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Palaeont.: A genus of Falmouthian Algae. The plants occur in immense abundance in fresh-water ponds, which they make appear green.

A. Figuratively:

1. To chatter, to talk idly and noisily.

"That sense of *re clatter* as called."—Trenchard *Wyl.*

2. To blab, to let out secrets.

"Now is a great deal of good matter lost for lack of telling; Now, sakes, I see thou dost it but clatter."—*Shakespeare*.

"To blab, to let out a secret."

"Council ought to be kept and not to be clattered."—*Children Ben say clattering as they knowed.*

"Children Ben say clattering as they knowed."—*MS. Digby, 41, f. 2. (Halliwell).*

B. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To knock two bodies together so as to cause a loud rattling noise.

"When all the bells are come to settle, You clatter still your brasses kettle."—*Shakespeare*.

2. To dispute, to argue noisily.

"To blab, to let out secrets."

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clau-di-quant, s. [Lat. *claudicans*, pr. par. of



















of the priestly office being chosen by lot, as in the case of the disciple Matthias thus chosen to succeed Judas. Or it may have arisen from the fact that a portion of the property of the church was allotted for their support.

### II. Technically:

(1) The chief New Testament passages to which the word *clergy* is ultimately traceable back are *Acts*. One is *1 Pet. ii. 9*, where the elect are described as being "to be *holy* as God's 'heritage' (*Anth. Ver.*), or, looking it over the "charge allotted to you" (*Revised*). Another is *1 Cor. xii. 13*, where *an* *kleros*, the great, i. e. of *kleros*, the same word which is used by the Greek ecclesiastical writers for "inheritance." In the passage, *1 Pet. ii. 9*, obviously means the whole body of believers in any particular congregation, or in the church collectively viewed as "God's heritage," or as a particular "charge." The word "God" in the Authorized Version was, as its being spelled in italics shows, inserted by King James' translators; it is not in the original. In the second passage, *Acts i. 15-26*, the word *kleros* is used of the apostolate from which Judas fell, and to which Matthias was added (*verum* *17, 25*), and the plural *kleroi*, of the lots cast to decide his election (*v. 26*).

(2) The verse in St. Peter (*No. (1)*) doubtless alludes to a multitude of Old Testament passages in which the heritages are described as the inheritance or heritage of God (*Exod. xvi. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).*

(3) *Church History*: In the early Church, St. Paul accepted scarcely anything from those to whom he ministered (*Acts xv. 38, 39*, and *2 Cor. xi. 9*), his general practice being to support himself by his own labor (*1 Cor. xii. 3*), but he let it be understood that as a rule those who preached the gospel should live of the gospel (*1 Cor. ix. 13, 14*). This support enabled the pastors of the several churches at a very early period of Christianity to withdraw from secular occupations and give their whole time to their sacred calling.

(4) *In medieval times*: Century by century almost to the time of the Reformation, or at least till about 1300 A. D., the power and influence of the clergy went on to increase. As every instance of notorious sin being to support himself by his own labor (*1 Cor. xii. 3*), but he let it be understood that as a rule those who preached the gospel should live of the gospel (*1 Cor. ix. 13, 14*). This support enabled the pastors of the several churches at a very early period of Christianity to withdraw from secular occupations and give their whole time to their sacred calling.

rather than their doctrinal views, excited a great part of Europe against them, and brought on the Reformation. During the medieval period the monastic orders were looked upon as belonging to the clergy, and, as such, were known as the regular clergy; and bishops, deans, priests, &c., as the secular clergy.

(5) *Political functions*: The civil governments on one hand, and the lay members of the several churches on the other, gained back from the clergy, in consequence of their reformation and renewal, a great part of what they had lost during times of greater ignorance. For details see REFORMATION.

3. *Eng. Law*: [*CLERGYMAN*.]

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compound.)

clergy-house, s. [*CLERGY*] A house set apart for the clergy of a parish, either to live in or to meet and consult about parish matters.

clergy-sabbath, s. [*Eng. clergy*; -able.]

English Law: With regard to which the benefit of clergy may be pleaded, as a clergyable offence. (*Blackstone*.)

clergy-sabbath, s. [*Mid. Eng. clerical*; -ly.]

clergy-sabbath, s. [*Eng. clergy*; -able.]

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clergy-sabbath, s. [*Eng. clergy*; -able.]

5. One who has charge of an office or department, subject to a higher authority as a board, corporation, &c.; a secretary, as, the clerk of the House of Representatives or Senate; clerks of the various courts, &c.

In England a parish officer, a layman, whose business need be to lead the responses in the church services and to perform other duties connected with the parish; a parish clerk.

"God save the king—Will he save us Amen?"

All I look first and clerk's wait then, Amen." (*Shakespeare*, *Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

clerk-alley, s. A feast for the benefit of the parish-clerk.

"Clerks were in Aubrey's manuscript *History of Bathurst*. "In the Easter holidays was the clerk-alley or the private feast and the supper of the parish." (*Warburton*, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, lib. 129.)

clerk-play, s. pl. Properly, those theatrical representations, the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

"All barrowed, everill man you praye To make bewtyfull, fairnes, and clerke-playe." (*Mattiatton*, *Penn.*, p. 294.)

clerk, s. [*CLERK*, v. f.]

1. To act as a clerk or amanuensis to another.

2. To compare.

"Two lines of David Lindsay was dia g' he ever clerk." (*Rob. Eng.*, li. 150.)

clerk-hood, s. [*Eng. clerk*; -hood.]

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clinical convert, *s.*

*Cl. Hist.*: A convert baptized on his sick-bed, if not even on his death-bed.

clinical thermometer, *s.*

*Surg.*: A thermometer with a long bulb on a bent arm. The straight portion only is attached to the index-plate, which has a range from 98° to 120°. The method of using it is to insert the bulb in the armpit or in the mouth. The clinometer is self-registering, and is graduated to fifths of degrees.

*clin*-to *cl*-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. clinical; -ly*]. In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

*clink* (1), *clenck*, *clonck*, *clinkens*, *v.* & *t.* [*Dut. klinken* = to clink, to tinkle; to ring; *Dan. klinge* to jingle; *Sw. klinga* = to ring, to clink; *Eng. klingen* to ring].

*As intransitive:**1. Literally:*

1. To give out a short sharp tinkling sound, as when two metallic bodies are struck lightly together.

"To beat smartly."

"These gentians . . . with clabbers of stone steele etched in balme." *Worte artzney*, 2.113.

*II. Figuratively:*

1. (Of sounds): To jingle, to sound.

"Smooth, soothing sounds, and sweet alternate rime,  
[tinkling, the change of bells, in tingle tangle chime."  
*Compos. As the*, *Secundum Arden*, ver. 5.

2. To perform a manual operation with alertness.

*B. Trans.*: To cause to give out a short sharp tinkling sound.

"I heard clinkers you may say a little  
That I seal waken of this compaignie." *Chaucer*, C. T., 13, 167.

*3. To clink on:* To clap on.

To clink up: To miss any object quickly and forcibly.

*clink* (2), *clynck*, *v.* & *t.* [*CLINKER*].

*As intransitive:* To fasten, to clink.

"For to clink and fast to drye." *Towmday Myst.*, p. 218.

*B. Transitive:*

1. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering.

"Any may belong to CLINK (1)." *v.*

2. To clump:

"She cleft for new this tinkler core,  
For now, a truncheon chinketh." *Spenser*, *Foem*, p. 95.

3. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress.

*clink*, *s.* [*CLINK* (1), *v.*]

*1. Literally:*

1. A sharp sound, as of two metallic bodies struck together.

"I heard the clink and fall of swords." *Shakespeare*, *Othello*, II. 3.

"A clink, a key-hole. [*CLINKER*].  
"The creeping cloud, behind the 'whet's' chink,  
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink." *Spenser*, *Shepherd's Calendar*.

*II. Figuratively:*

1. The jingle or assonance of rimcs.

"A pun, a play upon words."

2. A gossiping woman, a tale-bearer.

3. A smart stroke or blow.

5. Money, from its sound when two pieces are struck together. [*CLINK*, *s.*]

*clink*, *s.* & *t.* [*CLINKQUANT*].

*clink*-*er*, *clinko*-*ard*, *clinko*-*ard*, *s.* & *t.* [*Dut. Gr. klinker*; *Dan. klinge*, from the ringing sound given out when two pieces are struck together.].

*As a substantive:*

1. A kind of Dutch white sun-baked brick.

"These goodly squared or curious wharfed with kiln-fired brick, which likewise pave the streets." *Evangelist*, *Journal*, I. 24 (original MS. at Wotton).

2. A curious wharfed with kiln-fired bricks (a kind of white encaustic tile) and of which material the expensive streets on either side are paved." *Idem*, *Idem*, p. 180.

3. Scoria, or vitrified material ejected from a volcano, or from a furnace.

4. The scale of oxide formed in forging iron.

*As a adj.*: (See the compounds.)

*clinker-bar*, *s.* A bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit to support the slide used for cleaning the interior of the bars.

*clinker-built*, *s.* [*CLINKER-BUILT*].

"The tigger pulled eighteen ears, was *clinker-built* and very swift, even a full cargo." *Murray*, *Seafaring*, vol. III.

*clinker-work*, *s.* [*CLINKER-WORK*].

*clink*-*er*, *v.* & *t.* [*CLINKER*, *s.*] To burn, to dry to a cinder.

1. Burn, to cinder.

2. Studded with nails.

*clink*-*et*, *s.* [*Eng. clink*, and dimin. suff. -*et*]. A key-hole. (*Phillips*).

*clink*-*lag*, *pr. par.*, *s.* & *t.* [*CLINK*, *v.*]

*As a pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*As a adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Causing a click or ringing sound.

2. *Fig.*: Capital, very fine, excellent. (*Stang*.)

*As a subst.*: The act of causing or emitting a clinking noise.

"Five years' a long lease for the clinking of power." *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, IV. 1, l. 4.

*clink*-*stone*, *s.* [*Eng. clink*; *stone*. In *Ger. klinkstein*].

*Geol.*: A compact rock, called also Phonolite or Phonolite, both terms implying that it rings like iron when struck with a hammer or anything similar. Its color is grayish-blue, its fracture rough, its composition mostly felspar. It is distinguished by a specific gravity from gray basalt, into which it often passes. The base consists of twillite with orthoclase, in which are frequently imbedded crystals of felspar.

*clink*-*stone*, *s.* [*Ger. klink* = a couch, a bed, from *klink* = to make to bend, and *stein* = a pale, green = *s.* greenish-yellow].

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used to impede the motion of animals; load is used for whatever occasions an excess of weight or material. A wheel is *clogged* or *impeded* if it is *clogged*; a fire may be loaded with coals, or a picture with coloring, . . . *Clog* and *encumber* have the obvious similarity of interrupting or troubling by means of something irrelevant. Whatever is *clogged* has scarcely the liberty of moving at all; whatever is *encumbered* moves and acts but with difficulty." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**clóg, 'cloges, s. a.** [Scotch clag. & S. clag; *clag*: Dan. *clag*, *kleg* (a) clag, loam; (a) loamy.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A trunk of a tree, a block, a log of wood.

"Cloger, *Tram.* A kind of almanac or calendar, by which the days of the month are numbered. *Journalist*, p. 218.

"His ladderlike that looks like walking logs." *Journalist*, p. 218.

(2) A load, a weight, an obstruction or impediment.

"(3) A wooden almanac.

2. Fig.: Any moral obstruction, impediment, or embarrassment.

"Percy. The grand conspirator, abbot of Westminster, With clog of conscience, and sour melancholy."

"Thou, conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the log." *Cooper: The Love of the World Reproved*.

**II. Technically:**

1. A wooden shoe.

2. The cone of *Pinus Pinica*. (Gerard.)

**B. As adj.:** (See the compounds.)

**clog-almanac, s.** A kind of almanac or calendar marked by cutting notches or marks on a clog or block of wood, brass, or bone.

**clog-dance, s.** A dance in which the performer carries a clog in his foot to produce a loud accompaniment to the music.

**clog-dancer, s.** One who performs clog-dances.

**clog-hornpipe, s.** A hornpipe performed by a clog-dancer.

**clog-dog, do, s.** [Eng. clog and dog.] An encumbrance, a clog.

"A wife is a scurvy clogdog."—*B. Jonson: Silent Traveller*, p. 1.

**clogged, pa. par. & s.** [Clog, v.]

**clog-gri-ness, s.** [Eng. cloggy: -ness.] The state or quality of being clogged or clogged.

**clog-ging, pr. par. & s.** [Clog, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of obstructing or encumbering.

2. Anything which clogs.

"But truth doth clog, enslave, and simplify, All acceptions clogging." *North: Song of the Reed*, II. 111. 28.

**cloggy, a.** [Eng. cloggy: -y.] Clogging; having the power or quality of clogging.

"By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained . . ."—*Boswell: History of Johnson*, p. 1.

**clois (1), s.** [CLOIS, s.] A clog, an alley.

**clois (2), s.** [Ger. *Klois*=a ball.] A crown.

"Of gold also the clois, or double crown, Set full of precious stones enamelled." *Chaucer: T. 1, 111. 28.*

**clois-tér, s.** [O. Fr. *clois-tér*; Fr. *cloître*; from Lat. *claustrum*=a place of enclosure; (2) a cloister; Fr. *claustrum*, pa. par. of *claudere* to shut.]

**I. Literally:**

1. Eccles.: A place of religious seclusion; an establishment for monks or nuns; a place of retirement from the world.

"Gif me than of thy good to make my cloister." *Chaucer: C. T., 761.*

"A convent rook at Clerkenwell on the site of the ancient cloister of Saint John."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 7.

2. Arch.: The square space attached to a regular monastery or large church, with a peristyle or ambulatory round, and usually with a range of buildings over it. The cloister is perhaps *ex vi termini*, the central square shut in or closed by the surrounding buildings. Cloisters are usually square on the plan, having a plain wall on one side, a series of windows between the piers or columns on the opposite side, and arched over with a vaulted or ribbed ceiling. It mostly forms part of the passage of communication from the church to the chapter-house, refectory, and other parts of the establishment. In England nearly all the cathedrals, and most of the collegiate churches and

abbeys, were provided with cloisters. On the continent they are commonly appended to large monasteries, and are often decorated with paintings and contain tombs. (Gwill.)

"Private Heron. Here it reigns forever! The peace of God, that smother understanding, Beings these cloisters and these corridors." *Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, iv.

**II. Fig.:** Any place in which one is shut up, especially the womb.

"As he brake not Morice cloister whence that she was made with child."—*Weyfer: Delet Works*, I. 118.

Crabb thus distinguishes between a *cloister*, a convent, and a *monastery*: "The proper idea of *cloister* is that of seclusion; the proper idea of *convent* is that of community; the proper idea of a *monastery* is that of solitude. One is shut up in a *cloister*, put into a convent, and retires to a *monastery*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**'cloister-garth, s.** [Eng. *cloister*, and Mid. Eng. *garth*=garden.] The court of a religious house with the arcades attached.

**clois-tér, v. t.** [CLOISTER, s.]

1. Lit.: To shut up in a cloister or religious house; to shut up in seclusion from the world.

"And cloister thee in some religious house. Our holy lives must win a new world's crown." *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 1.

2. Fig.: To withdraw or shut up from the world.

**clois-tér-al, 'clois-tér-al, s.** [Eng. *cloister*; -al.]

[CLAUSTRAL.] Pertaining to a cloister; living in or confined to a cloister.

"Upon this ground many cloistered men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action." *Watson: Angler*.

**clois-tér-ard, pa. par. & s.** [CLOISTER, s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Shut up or confined in a cloister; living in religious retirement from the world.

"Cold as the image sculptured fair, (Form of some sainted patroness), Which *cloister'd* under a cold stone dress." *Keats: The Lord of the Isles*, I. 7.

2. Pertaining to or frequenting the cloister.

"Then he took Jordan: Ere the bath had shown His cloister'd light." *Shakespeare: Nocturne*, III. 2.

**II. Arch.:** Built with peristyles and corridors; furnished with cloisters.

"The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts. . . ."—*Watson: Architecture*.

**clois-tér-ér, 'clois-tér-ér, 'clois-tér-er, s.** [Eng. *cloister*; -er.] One who lives in a cloister or in religious retirement from the world; a recluse.

"But that I shal as a cloisterer dye." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

**III. Figuratively:**

1. To guard, to protect, by encompassing.

2. To contain, to include.

"The bible in which the laws are closed." *University*, II. 90.

3. To finish, to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consummate.

4. To agree or settle on; to conclude; as, to close a bargain.

"He took the fine when Richard was deposed, And high and low with happy Henry closed." *Dryden*.

5. To include, to endow with.

"Every one According to the gift which bounteous nature Hath in him clos'd." *Shakespeare: Nocturne*, III. 1.

6. To bring a matter to an end.

"When it becomes clear that this article was employed for the purpose of causing delay, the returning officers look on himself the responsibility of closing the books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. Literally:

1. To shut, to unite or coalesce, to come together, as the parts of a fracture.

"The she made his wounds close." *Geoffrey*, II. 266.

2. To terminate, to end, to come to a conclusion, to conclude.

"That great day closed in peace, and the restored warrior repined in the palace of his ancestors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

" . . . and the innalms closed . . . for 224 . . ." *London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To come to terms, to enter into an agreement, to agree.

"I join you that the voice of conflict roared— The shadowy hosts are closing on the plain— No blood shed. Iago strikes, for the good cause of the nation." *Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick*, ver. 20.

**C. In special phrases:**

1. To close in with: The same as To close with (q. v.).

"These gentlemen bent all their thoughts and applications to close in with the people."—*Macaulay*.

bóil, bóit; pòut, jòw; oat, oál, oborus, chin, bench; go, gém; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, x-mophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -Man = shan, -tion, -sion = shin; -tion, -gion = shün, -thous, -cious, -sious = shüs, -bis, -ñis. Ac. = bál, del.





4. A water-closet; a privy; a house of office.  
A sewer.  
"He drew many *closetts*, conditite, and sinks from the height of the town to the low parts thereof, to purge the basins of all corruption: and fifth."—*Isidore's I. L.*, p. 70.

6. A night-chair.

II. *Fig.*: Anything which incloses or includes.  
Within the closet of her covert breast."

Spenser: *F. V.*, p. 44.

B. Technically:

*Her.*: The half of the ordinary call a bar.  
"closet-sin. A. Private, secret sins, such as are committed in secret, and not openly."

There are stages, and there are closets."—*By.*

*Contemplations*, bk. iv.

cloſt - ēt, v. t. [CLOSET, *v.*]

"1. To shut up, inclose, or conceal in a closet."

The best  
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn  
Doth closet up itself." *Herbert.*

2. To admit or receive into a private room for consultation.  
"About this time began the project for *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately secluded by his Majesty."—*Bayly.*

cloſt - ēt, p. par. or *a.* [CLOSET, *v.*]

cloſt - ēt - īng, p. par. or *a.* & *s.* [CLOSET, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or practice of receiving persons in a private room for consultation.  
"That month he employed *audientibus* by Peter's advice, in what was called *closeting*."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

cloſt - ēt. *s.* [Fr. *clocher* to limp; Lat. *clappus*, from Gr. *κλῑπῶς*=lame in the foot; *claud*=lame, and *pos*=the foot.] A disease in the feet of cattle, commonly called *founder* (*q. v.*).

cloſt - ī - ēr, *s.* [Fr. *clousure*] The act of inclosing; an inclosure.  
"For want of partition, cloister, and such."

Tasso: *ed. Heriager*, p. 2.

cloſt - īng, p. par. or *a.* & *s.* [CLOUSE]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of shutting, finishing, or completing.  
2. The state of being finished or terminated; the close.

"But at the *cloſing* in of night, then most  
This dwelling charms me."

Warton: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

cloſing - hammer, *s.*

*Iron-working*: A hammer used by hammersmiths and iron shipbuilders for closing the seams of iron plates.

cloſt - ū - ūm, *a.* [Gr. *κλῑστῆρ*=close.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Coniferoid Algae, order Desmidiaceae. The cells are single, elongated, attenuated toward each end, entire, mostly curved linearly or arcuate; junction of the segments marked by a pale transverse band. Rabenhorst describes fifty-two species, with numerous varieties. They are so common that scarcely a drop can be taken from the bottom of a pool of clear water without specimens of them being obtained in it. They are interesting to the microscopist.

cloſt - ūm, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cloture*, pl. of *cloture*, from Lat. *clatura* (pl. *claudura*, *clotura*)=a fastening, a lock, a bar, a bolt.]

*Bot.*: The name given by Dutrochet to the fusiform cells or fibers generally called *Prosenchyma*.

cloſt - ūm, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *clausura*=a shut-lug; *clausura*=shut, p. par. of *claudere*=to shut.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:  
The act of closing or shutting.  
"The chink was carefully closed up; upon which *clousure* there appeared not any change."—*Boyer: Spring of the Air.*

A *clousure* and contraction of the lips."—*Nature*, p. 248 (1881).

2. That within which anything is inclosed or shut; an inclosure.  
"... I thought I feel too art,  
Within the gentle *clousure* of my breast."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, 48.

3. That by which anything is closed or shut; a seal, a clasp.

4. An inclosure; an inclosed place.  
"Break with the ledge of the *clousure*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

clau, ſt, ſire, amidst, whēt, hūl, father: wēt, wēt, hūl, camel, hē, thrē; pine, pīt, ſire, elr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, eōn; mōte, cūb, cūc, unite, cār, rūle, fūll; trē, ſfrīan, ſ, āre, ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

"1. A conclusion, an end.

"... make a mutual *clousure* of our house."

Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

"2. An agreement, a bargain, a settlement.

"3. The act of bringing any business to a close; completion.

"4. A game of kind.

"The game of *clousure*."—*Book of Sundry Instruments*, 1567 (Hollwell).

B. *Parliamentary Rules*: The power in certain circumstances of terminating a debate in a legislative body, although there are members anxious to carry it out for an indefinite period. The British House of Commons is the model on which similar deliberative assemblies have been formed; yet to carry on the business brought before it unless it assumes the power of deciding when a debate has lasted long enough, and should terminate. Many years went by, and still the good sense and moderation of the successively defeated minorities in the British House of Commons rendered it unnecessary to take any steps for the curbing of superfluous debate. Not till nearly four-fifths of the nineteenth century had run its course, was any serious desire felt on either side of the House to alter this happy state of things. Shortly before that time, however, a desire of obstructing as an art, and more brought in a brief period to high perfection. Day after day intentionally wasted by small minorities of the house, and often than once when the members wished to go home, a section of the Irish representatives forced upon them "an all-night sitting." In these circumstances Lord W. E. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, took steps to grapple with the difficulty, and commenced the parliamentary session of 1862 with new rules for the conduct of business, which he believed would preserve the balance of majorities and minorities, while materially diminishing obstruction. The new rule gave permission to the Speaker, or to the close debate and go on to vote on the whole issue, when a motion to that effect was carried by a majority. The supporters appeared to amount to 240, or, in the event of the minority being more than 40, to amount to more than 100. The proposed system was at first called the *clousure* (CLOUSE), but was afterward exchanged for its equivalent, *closure*.

In the Congress of the United States the practice has been to allow *clousure*, and it is for this reason that we have no many instances of obstructive tactics being resorted to by a minority to delay the discussion of a measure. The practice has been given the general name of "filibustering," and almost every expedient known to parliamentary tactics, not even excepting serious breaches of decorum. The rule of *clousure* as adopted by the British Parliament may prove a welcome addition to Congressional rules of order, as many instances are on record where tardy legislation due to failure to effect *clousure* has operated disastrously on the interests of the country, in no instance, probably, to a greater degree than in the one referred to in the illustration *infra*:

"It is feared that *clousure* cannot be brought about, as the custom of the Senate is to allow full debate, and especially on the question of the repeal of the Sherman Silver Bill."—*Chicago Tribune*, 1890.

clōt (1), 'clote, 'clotte, *s.* (The earlier spelling of clod (*q. v.*)). A. *s.* *clōt*=a burdock; a bur; *Dut.* *klout*=clod; a lump; *low.* *klōt*=a ball, a knob; *low.* *klōt*=a bowl, a globe; *Ger.* *klōt*=a clod, a lump.

1. Literally:

1. Gen.: A coagulated mass of earth, &c.; a lump, a clod, a ball.  
"... As a *clōt* of earth."—*Anacreon*, *Ep.*, 172.

"Umbelionous fogs hang perpetually over the lake, and the stagnant surface is broken by clots of asphaltum, which constantly bubble up from the bottom."—*Mitman: Hist. of the Jews*, bk. I. (3d ed.), vol. p. 115.

2. Specially:  
(1) A semi-dried lump of blood.  
"The swelling itself was stoppt with a *clōt* of grumous blood."—*Wierstra: Surgery*.

(2) A small coagulated lump, as of curdled milk.  
"The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth make the eggs solid, as it fit began to poach."—*Bacon*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A bill, a mound.  
"On the hill of Byen that seemly *clōt*."  
K. Eng. All. Poems: Part, 788.

2. A dull, thick-skulled fellow; a clodhopper.  
"The *clōt* of a crafty disposition."

Of subtle clouts, fears of too understanding  
To abuse clots and clouts with."

B. *Botany*: Magnolia Lady.

clōt (2), clote, *s.* [A. S. *clāte*.]

*Bot.*: Three plants, viz., (1) the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*), (2) the Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), and (3) Gold's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

clot-bar, clod-bar, *s.*

*Bot.*: Two plants, (1) *Arctium Lappa*, (2) *Xanthoxylum Strumarium*.

Great Clot-bar: The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

clote-lafe, *s.* The leaf of the Burdock (7).

'clote, v. t. & i. [CLOT, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. Literally:  
1. To form into clots or clods; to congregate; to become lumpy.  
"Here unwieldy bones, lasting remains  
Of that gigantic race, which, as he breaks  
The clefted globe, the plowman heaps flimsy."  
Philips: *Cider*, l.

2. To coagulate, to form into coagulated masses.  
"Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,  
Lie clotted."—*Philips: Bismarck*.

II. *Fig.*: To become gross or corrupt.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to coagulate; to make into clots.  
2. To cover with clots.

'clote, 'clote, 'clote, *s.* [A. S. *clāte*.] The same as clod (*q. v.*).  
"Clode and brow, and eye on the eastern of hem."  
Wyllie: *Hours*, x. (Parry).

'clot - er, 'cloderyn, 'cloteryn, *v.* [O. Dut. *klotter*.] To become clotted; to coagulate.

'clotter, *s.* A clode or other lye (K. *cloderyn* P.).  
*Cognate*: 'Prompt, *Pure*.

'clōt - ēred, 'clothred, 'clot - tered, *p. par. or a.* [CLOTTER, *v.*] Clotted.  
"The clotted blood for any lecherish corruptum."  
Chaucer: C. T., 214.

cloth, 'clath, 'clathe, 'clath, 'clotha, *s. & a.* [A. S. *clād*; *Dut.* *kleid*; *low.* *klād*; *Dan.* & *Sw.* *klād*; *Ger.* *kleid*; *Irish* *clād*=a clout.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:  
(1) Any fabric woven for dress or covering, of stercuous material, whether animal or vegetable.  
"In frocks of *fy* cloth."  
K. Eng. All. Poems: *Clothes*, 1742.

(2) A piece or pieces of such fabric applied to some particular use.  
(a) A sail.  
"Gederen to the gyde rope, the grete cloth falls."  
K. Eng. All. Poems: *Patience*, 105.

(b) A covering for a table; a table-cloth.  
"Hi leide bod and sprade cloth."—*Life of Becket*, 691.

(c) A canopy of state.  
"The king stood up under his cloth of state, . . ."  
Sir John Heyward.

(d) The canvas on which a picture is painted.  
"Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,  
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe."  
Shakespeare: *Lawrence*, 241.

(e) Pl.: The coverings of a bed; bed-clothes.  
"Gazing on her midnight form,  
He turn'd each way he fringed head,  
Then, clide, clide, clide, clide, clide."  
Prior.

(f) Clothing, dress, apparel (obsolete except in the plural). [CLOTHER.]  
"Thi clote bi which thou wert hild fulfille not for eild new."  
K. Eng. All. Poems: *Patience*, 105.

"I'll ne'er distrust my God for clod and bread,  
While lilies flourish, and the reeve's fed."  
Gower.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The clerical profession.  
"Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely stand by and cross an insult to be offered in their cloth?"—*Macaulay*.

(2) The clergy.  
(3) The practice, habit, or manner of a profession.

B. Technically:

1. Textile Fabrics:  
(1) *Hist.*: For the rise and progress of cloth manufacture, see CLOTH, COTTON, SILK, and WOOLLEN.

(2) *Present state*: For the processes used in the manufacture of cloth, see WEAVING. After cloth has been woven it is subjected to the following operations: beating or scouring; barling or mulling; or falling, dressing, shearing, pressing, hot-pressing, boiling, reeling, picking, iron-drawing, marking, bleaching and packing. Some of these processes may be omitted, but in all cases a large number of them require to be employed.

















2. The hands of a man; the paws or talons of an animal (generally in the plural).

"Four not by Heaven, he has him as much  
As partings in the falcon's clutch." *Scott: Rob Roy*, vi. 6.

¶ To fall into or be in the clutches of: To be in a person's power, or at his mercy.

II. Figuratively:

1. A grasp, an effort after, an attempt to gain.

"... an expiring clutch at popularity, on the part of a Minister." — *Carleton: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i, ch. 3.

2. A miser, a niggard.

3. Much: A coupling for shuffling, used in transmitting motion. There are various kinds, as the none-clutch, the disk-clutch, &c.

clūthēd, *pa. par. & a.* [CLUTCH, *v.*]

clūth-*ist*, *s.* [Eng. clutch, and *lat.* A niggardly person; *lit.*, a clutch-ist.]

clūth-*lāg*, *pr. par. & a.* [CLUTCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of mixing violently in the clutches.

clū-thāl-*ite*, *s.* [From *Lat. Clathra* the Clyde, near the valley of which the mineral was found, and *Gr. lithos* = a stone.]

*Min.*: A variety of Analcime (q. v.), called by Dana analcite. It is a flesh-red mineral occurring in fragile vitreous crystals, in amygdaloid, at the Kilpatrick Hills in Scotland.

clū-thēr, *s.* [O. *Scr. thuttra* = to quarrel; *Wel. cluder* = a heap, a pile.] [CLATTER, *v.*]

1. A confused noise; bustle or confusion; clatter.

"Notwithstanding all the clatter these men have made to introduce this unbelieved witchery." — *Isolation of the Trial of an Assassin* (1814), p. 6.

2. A cluster, a bunch, a lump, a litter.

"Be sure what a cluster there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits." — *E. Zingare*.

clūth-*tēr*, *v. f. & t.* [CLATTER, *v.*]

A. *Transitive*:

¶ To heap or crowd together; to heap together in confusion.

"If I have not spoken of your Majesty unbecomingly, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a country, which itself is not strange together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and waves them, throughout the whole narration." — *L. Bacon to R. J. Sir T. Bodley*, *Let.*, 1600, p. 32.

To clod or congregate.

clū-thrān, *v.* To make a confused noise or bustle.

"It clattered here, it clattered there." — *Traveller: The Gleaner*.

clūth-*tērd*, *pa. par. & a.* [CLUTTER, *v.*]

clūth-*tēr-lāg*, *pr. par. & a.* [CLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of causing a bustle or confusion; disorder.

2. The act of clattering or commingling.

clūth-*tēr-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. clutter; *ment*.] Noise, tumult.

"Far from the rustling stirrings of the tambores and confused world." — *Crusar: Babala*, bk. iii, ch. xlii. (*Doyle*).

clū-th-*ū*, *s.* [Named by Boerhaave after Angier or Outgers (Clay, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden, and who published a botanical work in A. D. 1641).]

*Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceae, tribe Phyllanthaceae. The species, which are of little interest, are chiefly from the Cape of Hope and other parts of Africa. The capsules of *Cluytia* *coquina*, a native of the East Indies, are poisonous.

"clū-th-*ū*. (Rym. unknown. Perhaps connected with *clū-th-ū* (q. v.)) To talk, to steal. (*Slang*).

"Let's clū-th-ū our pack." — *Brown: Jortals*, ch. vi.

clū-th-*ū*, *s.* [A. S. *clitha*.] A planter (†).

"There many clay as clū-th-ū light together." — *E. Ang. Alt. Prov.*, *Glossary*, 1892.

clū-th-*mēn*, *s.* [Lat. *Clymene*; *Gr. Clymene*, from *Klymene* = pertaining to the god of the sun, *kyrene* = famous or infamous.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: Various mythic personages; one was the mother of Atlas, Phœnix, etc.; another was a Nereid.

2. *Strabo*: An asteroid, the 104th found. It was discovered by Watson on September 13, 1868.

clū-th-*mē-lā*, *s.* [*Clymene*, a nymph in mythol., and *Lat. pl. adf. suff.* in *-lā*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A genus of Mollusks, family Nautidæ. The shell is discoidal, the siphon simple or slightly

lobed, the siphuncle internal. Forty-five species have been found in the Silurian of the Shinarump, the Mountain Limestones. (Woodward, *ed. Tate*).

clymenia limestone.

"Clymē": An obsolete name for Upper Devonian Limestones. The species of the genus most commonly found in it is *Clymēna linearis*. (*Murchison*).

clymenia rock.

"Clymē": The same as CLYMENIA Limestone (q. v.).

"Clymēna rock of England (or the Krammelsstein of the Rhine)." — *Norwich: Siluria*, ch. xiv.

clūp-*ā-lā*, *ter. s.* [Lat. *clypeus* = a shield; *Gr. adf. suff.* in *-lā*.] Shovel-shaped. Used of the large prothorax in beetles, or the carapace of the King-crab.

clūp-*ā-lā*, *ter. s.* [Mod. *Lat. clypeatus*, from *Class. Lat. clypeus*, properly *clypeus*.] [CLYPEID, *s.*]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Clypeasteridae (q. v.).

clūp-*ā-lā*, *ter. s.* [Mod. *Lat. clypeatus*, from *Class. Lat. clypeus*, properly *clypeus*.] [CLYPEID, *s.*]

2. *Zool.*: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinodermata. They have a discoid form, with the shell thick, covered with tubercles, whence arise hair-like spines. The anus opens at the lower surface a little behind the mouth.

3. *Fossilifer.*: The family are known from the Cretaceous period till now.

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Cnemidophorus tigris

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**cnl-cûs** (or **cn as n**), *s.* [Lat. *cnicus*; Gr. *κνίκος* = *Carthamus tinctorius*.]

**Cnm.**: A bitter substance obtained from *Cnicus* (or *Centaurium*) *heracleoides*, order Compositae. *Cnicus* is nearly insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in white silky needles, which dissolve in strong sulphuric acid, forming a blood-red solution. It is called also *Centaurium*.

**cnl-gûn** (or **cn as n**), *s.* [From Lat. *cnidus* (or *cnidum*), *s.*]

**Cnm.**: A bitter substance obtained from *Cnicus* (or *Centaurium*) *heracleoides*, order Compositae. *Cnicus* is nearly insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in white silky needles, which dissolve in strong sulphuric acid, forming a blood-red solution. It is called also *Centaurium*.

**cnl-dm** (or **cn as n**), *s.* [Fr. *knid* = nettle.] **Cnm.**: A certain thistle, called also *Semotium*. It is used in connection with the ingredients of the *Openteria*, and impart to them the power of collecting a stinging like that of the nettle.

**cnl-dm** (or **cn as n**), *s.* [From Gr. *κνίδιον* = (1) *Cnidium*, from *Cnidus*, (2) a shrub, brought from the Orache.]

**Cnm.**: A genus of plants, order Umbelliferae. It is a nettle, and *abundans* a thorn, a prickly.

**Cnm.**: A genus of Euphorbiaceae plants, tribe Crotonaceae. *Cnidocaulis prunellifolius* (a commoner name of *Lithospermum*) has hairs which sting severely. The juice of its seeds and branches is diuretic. The root of *C. herculeus* is used as a substitute for bread in the same way as manioc in Mexico.

**cnsp-wôrt** (or **cn as n**), *s.* [Eng. *hagwort*.] **Cnm.**: The bell-wort (*Archegonolite*, vol. xxx, p. 35).

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**coacha**, which seems, in some respects, to have resembled a modern coach. It is generally believed that the *coacha* used in England was introduced by the Earl of Arundel in 1580. They did not become common till about 1600. In the first half of this century, the greater part of the passenger traffic of the most settled portions of this country was conveyed by coaches, and the coaching system had been carried to a very high state of perfection when it was superseded by railways.

**2. Naut.** (also written *coach*): A sort of chamber or cockpit in a large ship, just below the mainmast and the foremast. The floor of it is formed by the aft-most part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the netting; it is generally the habitation of the flag-captain. (*Smyth's Sailor's Word-book*.)

**3. The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach.**—*Thackeray*.

**4. Coaching:** A person who instructs a crew during training.

**5. For hackney, mail, and stage coaches, see these words.**

**B. As adj.:** (See the compounds.)

**1. Obvious compounds:** *Coach-builder, coach-hire, coach-house, coach-maker, and coach-wright.*

**2. Coach-box, s.** The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

**3. Coach-currer, s.** A tradesman who supplies the leather fittings for coaches.

**4. Coach-dog, s.** A species of dog of a Dalmatian breed, kept to run in attendance on carriages. It is generally white, speckled or spotted with black.

**5. Coach-fellow, s.**

**1. Lit.:** A horse yoked in the same carriage with another.

**2. Fig.:** A person intimately connected with another, a comrade, a mate.

**3. I have graduated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your coach-fellow Nym . . .**—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives*, li. 2.

**4. Coach-horse, s.**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Lit.:** A horse used principally for drawing a coach.

**2. Fig.:** A coach, rough, boorish fellow.

**3. "The swagging coachhorse Anselm, that drew him thus."**—*B. Jonson; Cynthia's Revels*.

**II. Naut.:** The crew of the state-barge; usually fitted out, to support the captain in any daring exploits. (*Smyth's Sailor's Word-book*.)

**Coach-master, s.** A proprietor of coaches and carriages; one who lets coaches for hire.

**Coach-trimmer, s.** One who prepares the leath and other trimmings for carriages.

**Coach-whip, s.**

**1. Ord. Lang.:** A whip used by the driver of a coach.

**2. Naut.:** The pendant. (*Smyth*.)

**3. Zool.:** A name given among the Southern negroes to the common black snake; *Coluber constrictor*, an allusion to its habit of coiling around its victims and lashing them with its tail.

**Coach-whipping, s.** A whipping or flogging with a coach-whip.

**coacha, n. & t.** [*COACH, s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

**(1.)** To convey or carry in a coach.

**(2.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(3.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(4.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(5.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(6.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(7.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(8.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(9.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**(10.)** To take or drive together, as horses in a coach.

**coacha'-ee, s.** A coachman. (*Slang*.)

**coacha'-fai, s.** [*Eng. coach*; *-fai*.] Enough to fill a coach.

**2. Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in coaches to Westminster Hall.**—*Journal of Spectator*, No. 21.

**coacha'-fai-ness, s.** [*Eng. coachful*; *-ness*.] An abundance of coaches.

**3. Past coachfulness and present coachfulness.**—*Dictionary: Unconformist Traveler*, li.

**coacha'-lâg, pr. par., a. s.** [*COACH, v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**1. Lit.:** Pertaining to the carriage of persons or goods in coaches.

**2. Fig.:** Acting as a tutor, instructing.

**C. As substantive:**

**1. Lit.:** The act or business of carrying goods, &c., in coaches.

**2. Fig.:** The act of preparing for an examination.

**coacha'-lâg-ness, s.** [*Eng. coachless*; *-ness*.] Absence or want of coaches. (See extract under *coacha-fulness*.)

**coacha'-lâg, s.** [*Eng. coach, and dim. suff. -lâg*.] A little coach.

**3. "In my little coach I could breathe free."**—*Currier's French Revolution*, pt. lii, bk. i, ch. viii.

**coacha'-man, s.** [*Eng. coach, and man*.] One whose trade or profession it is to drive a coach.

**coacha'-man ship, s.** [*Eng. coachman*; *-ship*.] The craft or skill of a coachman; skill in driving coaches.

**3. "His skill in coachmanship, or driving chaises."**—*Currier's French Revolution*, pt. lii, bk. i, ch. viii.

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**co-ad-hér-ent**, a. & s. [Pref. *co-* + *com-*, and Eng. *adherent* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.** Clinging together, adhering, adherent.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An adherent, a supporter.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The fayed piece called bilocel. (*Smyth*.)

**co-ad-jú-ctive**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjective* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being coadjacent; nearness, closeness of things to each other.

"By similarity, by contrast, by *coadjunction* in space." —*Exp. Script.* (*Cyrtic*.)

**co-ad-jú-ctus**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjective* (q. v.).] Mutually adjacent, close to each other.

**co-ad-jú-mént**, s. [Pref. *co-* + *com-*; Lat. *adjuvare* = help; for *adjuvamentum* = help; *adjuvare* to help, to aid.] Mutual help or assistance.

**co-ad-jút**, v. t. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjuvare* (q. v.).] To adjust by mutual adaptation.

**co-ad-jú-t**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COADJUT-:]

**co-ad-jú-t-mént**, s. [Eng. *coadjut* = *ment*.] The act or process of coadjuting; the state of being mutually adjusted or adapted.

**co-ad-jú-tant**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Lat. *adjuvare* = helping, assisting.]

**A. As adj.** Co-operating, assisting.

"Thracian coadjutors, and the rear of Boreas Euroclydean." —*Philips*.

**B. As subst.** An assistant, a co-operator.

"Oases or some of his coadjutors." —*North: Examen*, p. 198.

**co-ad-jú-tár**, s. [Pref. *co-* + *com-*, and Lat. *adjuvare* = helping.] An assistant, a cooperator.

"I do person to act as a coadjutor to the law." —*Bowditch: Lexicon*, p. 11.

**co-ad-jú-tíng**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Lat. *adjuvare* = help.] Acting in assisting or aiding; co-operating.

"Those higher hills to view, fair *low* that stand,  
Her coadjuting springs with each conjoined hand." —*Dryden: Fables*, iii.

**co-ad-jú-tive**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Lat. *adjuvare* = help; Eng. *sub-adj.*] Co-operating; rendering mutual aid.

"There is no mischief we fall into but that we ourselves are at least a coadjutor cause." —*Fletcher: Romanes*.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cooperator, a cooperator.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: A cooperator, a cooperator.

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17. *Ord. Lang.*: A cooperator, a cooperator.

**Bot.**: United at the base, soldered together. The same as *CONNATE* (q. v.).

**Co-adjuvate**, s. In his attempt at a natural system of botanical classification, had an order *Coadjuvate*, which he made to include the Anacra, the Maquilia, the *Co-*.

**co-ad-jú-tion**, *co-ad-jú-tí-on*, s. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjuvare* (q. v.).] A bringing together of different things so as to form one body; union, consistency.

"The union seems to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the coadjunction of particles ended with contrary qualities." —*Blair: Origin of Mankind*.

**co-ad-jú-tus**, a. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjuvare* (q. v.).] An adventure in which two or more take a share; a joint risk or venture.

**co-ad-jú-tus**, s. [Pref. *co-*, and Eng. *adjuvare* (q. v.).] To share in a venture or speculation.

"The prince holds it no disparagement to coadjutere and put in his state with the monarch." —*Blount: Foreign Travel*, vii.

**co-ad-jú-tár** (or *tur* or *tur* as *taber-ár*), s. [Eng. *coadjutur* (q. v.).] A fellow-adventurer; one who partakes in the same risk or venture.

"There is a worthy captain in this town, who was coadjutur in this expedition." —*Bowditch: Lett.*, ii. 61.

**co-ad-jú-t**, a. [COADJUT-:]

**co-ad-jú-t-mént**, s. [Eng. *coadjut* = *ment*.] The act or process of coadjuting; the state of being mutually adjusted or adapted.

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**co-ág-u-lá-tíng**, *pa. par.*, a. & s. [COAGULATE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.** (See the verb.)

"The perfect is the coagulating power of rennet, that not a particle of casein in milk submitted to its action will remain in solution." —*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. l, p. 36.

**C. As subst.**: The act or process of coagulating, clotting, or curdling; the state of becoming coagulated.

**5. Coagulation of the blood:**

**Anal. & Physiol.**: When blood is drawn and allowed to stand it emits a "halitus" or exhalation, which has a faint smell. In three or four minutes a film overspreads the liquid, commencing at the circumference and gradually spreading to the center. Two or three minutes later the lower part of the blood, in contact with the vessel, becomes solidified, and then the whole mass, only the bottom of the vessel being useful for the whole process from first to last. In about fifteen or twenty minutes a thin serum begins to exude from the mass and goes on to do so for two or three days. (*Quain*.)

"Acetic acid, which will not precipitate albumen, causes the coagulation of the blood." —*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. l, p. 36.

"Fibrine is distinguished from the other proximate principles by its remarkable property of spontaneous coagulation." —*Ibid.*, v.

**6. The process of becoming crystallized; crystallization.**

**7. Coagulation; a body or substance formed by coagulating.**

"As the substance of coagulans is not merely saline, nothing dissolves from but what is extruded and released at the same time." —*Arbuthnot: On Aneurism*.

**co-ág-u-lá-tíve**, a. [Lat. *coagulatívus*, *pa. par.*, of *coagulare* to coagulate; Eng. *coagulate* (q. v.).] Having the quality of coagulating; causing coagulation or concretion; coagulating.

"To manifest the coagulative power, we have sometimes in a fluid the coagulative quality, and turn it into a curdled substance." —*Ibid.*.

**co-ág-u-lá-tíve**, s. [Eng. *coagulate* (q. v.).] That which coagulates or has the power or quality of coagulating.

"Coagulators of the humors are those things which asperitate the fluids." —*Ibid.*.

**co-ág-u-lá-tíve**, s. [Eng. *coagulate* (q. v.).] Causing coagulation; coagulative.

"Coagulative effects." —*Ibid.*.

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**fat**, *fát*, *fáre*, *amidst*, *whit*, *fill*, *father*; *wé*, *wét*, *bère*, *cámel*, *hër*, *there*; *pine*, *pit*, *aire*, *air*, *marine*; *gò*, *pòt*, *o*, *wòre*, *wòf*, *work*, *wòk*, *sòn*, *màte*, *cùb*, *cùre*, *unite*, *cùr*, *rolle*, *full*; *try*, *Syrian*, *m*, *o* = *g*; *ey* = *a*. *qu* = *kw*.















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